This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

**Usage guidelines**

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

**About Google Book Search**

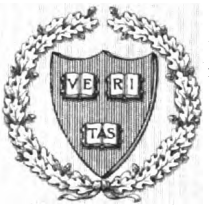
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

*The universal magazine*

Digitized by Google

92.7 (n.s. vol. 7)

HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY




IN MEMORY OF
FRANKLIN TEMPLE INGRAHAM
CLASS OF 1914

SECOND LIEUTENANT
COAST ARTILLERY CORPS
UNITED STATES ARMY

WELLESLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
MAY 23, 1891 APRIL 11, 1918

TIFFANY & CO

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE

# UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE,

## NEW SERIES.

CONTAINING

*ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS*

IN

HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, THE BELLES LETTRES,
POLITICS, AMUSEMENTS,
*&c. &c.*

## VOL. VII.

JANUARY *to* JUNE, INCLUSIVE.

1807.

---

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR H. D. SYMONDS, NO. 20, PATERNOSTER-ROW;
*By whom Communications (post paid) are received,*

[Price 10s. 6d. Half Bound.]

*Printed by C. Squire, Furnival's-Inn-Court.*

Digitized by Google

HARVARD
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

P 212.7 (n.s. vol. 7)

Digitized by Google

# PREFACE.

THE commencement of a new year naturally excites the mind to a retrospection of the past, and anticipations of the future. According to the events which have occurred, or the opinions which have prevailed, the periodical revolutions of time, as they serve admirably to mark and distinguish the course of human affairs, become proportionably interesting.

If reflections of this nature ever were suggested with unusual importance, they ought at this time to be received with peculiar attention. Every thinking person must see and acknowledge the difficulties with which we are encompassed, and the dangers with which we are menaced. Our situation cannot be disguised. Though the circumstances of our country do not authorise the injudicious and unmanly lamentations of despair, they are such as demand the best exertions of patriotic wisdom; they are evidently those which call for information, energy, activity, firmness; for public fortitude and public spirit; for integrity and ability in the government—for loyalty and alacrity in the people.

Amidst the unprecedented transactions which, within the last four years, have been exhibited in rapid succession on the great theatre of the world, the philosopher looks in vain for any clue to direct him through the labyrinth into which he is led by attempting to investigate causes, connect their effects, and predict their probable results. He looks in vain, too, for the increasing perfection of human reason, and the establish-



Digitized by Google

ment of human tranquillity! Instigated by the same unworthy views, blinded by the same fallacies, and actuated by the same destructive passions, which spread devastation over the fairest portions of the ancient world, and extinguished the science of former ages; the men of this day, unadmonished and unameliorated, either by the calamities of preceding times or the enlightened civilization of the present, are still impelled by the same baneful propensities, still eager in the pursuit of objects wholly incompatible with the repose and prosperity of mankind.

Knowledge, happily diffused and diffusing, forms, even in this state of things, one of the most effectual barriers against the inroads of lawless ambition and universal degeneration. The press, unshackled as it exists in this country, can at once expose, and hold up to reprobation, whatever has a tendency to contaminate the morals, mislead the opinions, or subvert the liberties of nations: it is this engine, that can most naturally and promptly convey interesting facts, and enforce satisfactory conclusions; that can communicate information, rectify misconception, dispel doubt, and animate patriotism.

The year eighteen hundred and six, if it has not materially enriched the discoveries of scientific research, nor added much to the stores of accumulated learning, nor produced any novel theories, either in politics, religion, or taste; if the literature of the last year displayed nothing decisively original, and but little even of singularity, neither was it disgraced, as were some former years, by many productions entirely destitute of merit, or remarkable only for being the vehicles of distempered philosophy. Opinion seems, at length, to have found its ordinary level. Men have grown weary of the contest about epithets and names, to which no meaning was rationally attached. Books, whether instructive or amusing, are now read by nearly all classes of people in this country; while the enslaved state of letters in other countries will render the labours of our press, and the study of our language, increasingly interesting to foreigners.

Inseparably connected with literary discussion, is the consideration of our political interests. If satisfaction is derivable

Digitized by Google

from happiness or misery relatively, by comparing and contrasting the situation of one nation with the circumstances of surrounding nations, this nation may justly exult in the rank which it still maintains among the few independent sovereignties.

While empires are subverted around us, while neighbouring nations are exposed to all the calamities of war; while, in other states, religious institutions are left silently to decay, and the interests of morality and civilization are alike neglected; it is now the felicity, as it will hereafter constitute the glory, of this country, that the venerable establishments of our forefathers remain still unimpaired; that among us the sciences are beneficially cultivated, the arts patronised, commercial speculations vigorously pursued, and projects of internal improvement received and acted upon,—that, indeed, our opinions are unshaken, that our spirit is unbroken, that our valour is unattainted, and that our resources are alone equal to the conflict, which we may be destined to sustain!

Where, however, is the people, holding any essential rank in the political world, that has absolutely escaped the calamities of this disastrous era? Favoured as this island certainly is, it has felt something of those evils which have afflicted other countries; it has suffered some irreparable losses; it has struggled under many privations. It has lost, not only in the valour by which it was protected, not merely in the sinews of warfare; it has lost in the mind by which its councils were advised, and its operations directed; which infused security among the people, which created confidence on the part of allies, and which extorted respect even from enemies.* Pitt, Fox, are no more.—The Pilot was not permitted to weather the storm! The Pacificator did not live to terminate the contest!

* It is enough to allude to this topic. Of the eminent characters thus adverted to, the readers of the Universal Magazine have been already favoured with ample details. See *Volumes* 3 *and* 6, *New Series*.

Digitized by Google

HAVING cursorily glanced at the general aspect of public affairs, it remains for the Editor and Proprietors of the Universal Magazine, to acknowledge the liberality which has seconded their exertions: and to assure those by whom their labours have been thus honourably compensated, that they are determined steadily and actively to persevere in the principles, and upon the system by which they have already obtained so large a proportion of the public patronage. They will never forget, that a Literary Miscellany is designed for extensive circulation, for every class and profession in life; that it ought to interest, to inform, to entertain; that its contents should be acceptable to persons of either sex, of different ages, and of all degrees in society.

The Editor of this Magazine has the satisfaction of knowing, that his efforts have been favourably received; and the Proprietors feel gratified in its increasing reputation. Competitors we have, numerous and formidable. We do not affect to despise them, since assured that we are above them.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

**FREDERICK WILLIAM III.**
*King of Prussia.*

Publish'd June 31 1807 by H.D. Symonds.

Digitized by Google

THE
# UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

N° XXXVIII.—Vol. VII.] *For* JANUARY, 1807. [New Series.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### Frederick William III. *King of Prussia, Elector of Brandenburg, &c. &c.*

IT is not that the present subject of our memoirs has distinguished himself from the other crowned heads of Europe, by his extraordinary courage, knowledge, or fortune, that we have chosen him for occupying the first pages of this year's volume of our Magazine; but because his conduct and fate have more involved Europe in calamity and dread, than any other events, however important, which have occurred since the French revolution. While Prussia remained intact, there was a rallying point to look to on any future occasion. Some part of the German rampart was beheld sound. The troops of the new Alexander, as he has been named, could not, unbroken, march exultingly abreast to the confines of Muscovy. But for the fall of the house of Brandenburg, the apprehension of a new confederation might have restrained the ambition of the modern conqueror within something like reasonable bounds. Fruitful Germany contains the seeds of regeneration within itself. Its hardy and industrious inhabitants are qualified by nature for war; and from motives of self-preservation, might with success, a short time hence, be called again to arms when their recent wounds should be healed. The rivality between the two houses of Austria and Prussia might be superseded by a mutual regard for each other's condition and safety. Such a league as we are speaking of, is founded in reason and justice, and might be safely calculated upon. Had there been an honest and skilful negociator employed between the two courts, one of these powers might have deprived the common enemy of all pretence for taking up arms till the other had gradually and imperceptibly prepared itself for doing the same thing. Whatever alliances are formed in nature and equity may be confided in, and such would have been the alliance we are speaking of for the common defence of the rights and territories of their respective states and dependencies. The jealousy about which of these two great powers should possess the paramount dominion of the German Empire, ought not, at such a crisis as we have witnessed, to have been the subject of a moment's contemplation in the breast of either potentate. This envy, this invidious desire of supplanting or destroying one another, has often occupied the machiavellian talents of the courts of Berlin and Vienna. For this *their currents have turned awry*; but united in the common defence of their countries, they would not have lost *the name of action*. Such an union of power and interest bears no similitude to those hollow unprincipled coalitions which began in 1792, and which had no main or common object in view, no injuries to redress, no insult to revenge. Frederick William II, merely from his dislike to the French revolution, thought proper to lay aside his hatred for his rival, and make him his ally. The hopes of partitioning off France, indeed, may fairly be understood to have entered into the heads of these magnanimous princes. Francis and Frederick calculated wrong as to the effects of that league. While the forces of one were only to advance to within a certain distance of the French territory, those of the other were deemed sufficient to reduce the turbulent spirit of the French, as they had that of the Dutch and the Brabanters. The ruin of his present majesty of Prussia may, in a great measure, be ascribed to the imprudence of his predecessor; who, as he had been the first to enter into the coalition, was also the

Digitized by Google

first to withdraw from it. It was chiefly owing to him that La Fayette converted the citizens of France into a national guard, thereby creating as it were, from three to four millions of soldiers. Frederick II. and his general the Duke of Brunswick, by their manifesto, stirred up the zeal of numerous bands of non-commissioned officers, by the prospect of advancement and glory, thereby developing the talents of a Hoche, a Pichegru, a Massena, a Brune, and many others of the same class. These served to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the defection of the ancient generals, and not only to rival them, but to outdo the exploits of the most renowned warriors of any age. The same success followed this redoubtable coalition which has attended all assemblages of contrary interests; they resemble (as a writer of some celebrity has said in words nearly similar) those fantastical animals the fruits of the union of opposite species, which astonish the eye by their remarkable forms, but are condemned by nature to be unproductive. This famous and fatal coalition of kings not only contributed to force all the divided parties in France to unite in their common defence, but made every Frenchman ardently swear to conquer or die. The declarations and manifestoes of all the courts disgusted the most moderate of the people, but that of the court of Berlin cruelly increased the danger of Louis XVI. by declaring that it did not believe that unhappy monarch sincere in his acceptance of the constitution. More or less of disgust and odium has attended every coalition since, from the vague or mysterious designs ascribed to it. The league, however, which might have been consistently and cordially entered into between the courts of Austria and Berlin for checking the inordinate ambition and sway of Bonaparte, could not have failed to meet with respect and ultimate success. The chance is lost! Nor is it within the scope of man's ingenuity to suggest how it can be regained. Within these few days, indeed, we have been agreeably surprised by the sight of a spirited declaration of his Prussian Majesty to his Silesian subjects; in which he exhorts them to a courageous exertion in defence of their country and their lawful sovereign. He informs them that although the enemy has given out that the Prussian army is annihilated, the fact is otherwise; for that he has a powerful army of his own subjects around his person, and has two still more powerful of his ally not far distant from him, with the expectation of a third to reinforce them. The King ascribes one of the causes of his late misfortunes, to the treachery of some commanders and the want of courage in others; but that those who now remain to wield their swords in his defence, may be fully confided in. That as well as the levies which have been raised for him in those districts on the banks of the Vistula, where Bonaparte has not dared to approach, numbers of volunteers flock to the royal standard, resolved to rescue the fortune of their sovereign, or die in the attempt. This must, in the eyes of many, appear little less than a resuscitation from the grave. It is, however, no easy matter to conceive how much a desperate heroism may achieve. The great Frederick II. was once in almost as fallen a condition. His capital and half of his kingdom were in the hands of his enemies; and yet he contrived first to check their progress, and lastly to force them to quit his territories, so as in the end to negociate an honourable peace, and establish himself a high reputation as a politician and a general. We wish we may find Frederick William III. a worthy emule of his grandsire in this instance. We are not, we will not be, too sanguine on this occasion. These vivid flashes in his majesty's declaration have more of eclat than fire or warmth in them. They but too much resemble the feeble, yet pleasing coruscations which we behold in the northern hemisphere at certain seasons. But the presence or the approach of the Russian armies has done this. We have, however, but too much reason to fear that the Porte, feeble as is her government, will still be enabled (by those who have an interest in her prosperity) to employ the vigilance of Russia. This latter power, distinct

Digitized by Google

from the question of benefitting Prussia, has a reason for marching a great body of its troops to the neighbourhood of Warsaw. His majesty has trusted too much in the power of his own troops, let him not be fatally and finally deceived by too unbounded a reliance on those of his ally. We shall be anxious to have an opportunity of commending his prudence in refusing the proffered armistice and eventual peace from his powerful foe. Does he derive spirits from the reported malady thinning the ranks of the enemy? Is the destruction among the French soldiers as general and as rapid as the havoc made in his father's army when in Champagne? He cannot be ignorant of the tracks which the conscripts of France are every day making from all parts of their empire to the capital of Prussia. But whatever may be left unseen at this time, in Frederic William's book of fate, must shortly be exposed to the eye of Europe, and then mankind will be better enabled to sum up his character, and to judge whether from his resembling the last king of *Navarre* he is only worthy to be the last king of Prussia; or like some of those great minds which acquire strength and wisdom through adversity, he rises from his fall with a renewed vigour or resolution that at first as tonishes and at last overcomes his adversary. But it is time we said something of the birth and ancestry of his Prussian Majesty, and of the elevation of the house of Brandenburg.

Frederick William III. is the grandson of Frederick II. commonly called the *Great* Frederick, who died in the year 1786. Frederick William II, father of his present majesty, died on the 19th November, 1797. The first of these two monarchs lived to a good old age by avoiding all manner of intemperance, though of a convivial or social disposition. He was of a literary turn, but had endured great hardships in the field. Frederick William II. had made several campaigns, but his infirmities were the consequence of excess of pleasures, and a dropsy terminated his life, to the regret of his family, and a few friends who did justice to the beneficence of his disposition, but who could point out no acts of heroism or magnanimity which deserved a glorious remembrance. His father left behind him coffers full of money, and two hundred and fifty thousand well disciplined soldiers, bearing the character of the first troops in Europe. When the present king ascended the throne, the expences of the war, the malady of his father, his profusion, and his mistresses, had so exhausted the royal treasury, that he was obliged to commence his reign by negociating a loan at Frankfort. It may be recollected that the late king was a disciple of the *illuminati*, by whom he was amused with deceitful promises of recovering health, till within a few hours of his decease.

The ancestors of the present family were of Swabian origin, being counts of Zollern or Hohenzollern. They became Burgraves of Nuremburg, and in that quality converted a delegated power into a sovereignty, as many other princes have done. In 1248 the Burgrave Frederick II. obtained possessions in Franconia, which afterwards became the principalities of Anspach and Bareuith. The Burgrave Frederick V. in 1415, having amassed vast wealth, purchased of the Emperor Sigismund the margraviate of Brandenburg, and this obtained him the electoral dignity. The Elector Albert (surnamed *Achilles*) ordered by will in 1473, that the margraviate of Brandenburg, with all its dependencies, should be the indivisible inheritance of the first born; and treachery some time after obtained new aggrandizements for this house, by the deceit practised on the Knights of the Teutonic Order and Templars; by which a succeeding margrave, who had been appointed for their security grand master, robbed them of East Prussia, as they had been before of the New Mark by his predecessor. The Margrave Sigismund, who married the only daughter of Duke Albert, obtained the government and investiture of Prussia in 1611, and in 1618 he united it to the electorate.

Soon after, by the extinction of the right line of the dukes, the Elector of Brandenburg succeeded to the dutchy



Digitized by Google

of Cleves, as well as the counties of Mark and Ravensburg. In 1640 Frederick William, who was called the Great Elector, ascended the throne surrounded by ensanguined ruins, the work of his weak predecessor; but after bringing an inauspicious war to a successful conclusion, he obtained by the peace of Westphalia the Bishopricks of Minden, Halberstadt, and Camin, with other possessions. This prince had about two millions of subjects, from whom, according to authentic documents, he received the annual sum of 1,533,705 crowns. The wars of Louis XIV. drew Frederick William into many combats, thereby affording him an opportunity of acquiring the reputation of being a great general. Frederick I. a fortunate, but vain prince, crowned himself king of Prussia, on the 18th January 1701, and successively obtained the acknowledgement of this new dignity by all the courts of Europe except the Holy See. He encreased his sovereignty by the principality of Neufchatel and the countries of Julenberg and Hohenstein.

King Frederick William I. augmented his army to 100,000, and with these and the battle of Pultowa, he obtained the wished-for opportunity of driving the Swedes almost entirely out of Germany; and the peace of 1720, with the sum of 2,000,000 of crowns, secured to him the possession of Hither Pomerania, the fortress of Stettin, and the islands of Usedom and Wollin, important possessions, as rendering Prussia master of one of the mouths of the Oder, thereby opening the Baltic sea to her commerce. This king left to his successor 2,700,000 subjects, a revenue of 1,250,000l. sterling, and an army of 76,000 men.

Frederick II commenced his reign in a manner to alarm the house of Austria with the apprehensions of a rival. His war in Silesia gained him that rich province, which after the havock made in it, contained nearly 1,200,000 inhabitants, but which at his death had 1,582,000, and now contains by the last census 2,048,000.

He acquired without force the port of Embden in East Friezeland, and in 1772 he also seized without taking a sword in his hand, West Prussia, and the district of Netze, a country then almost lying waste, but since better cultivated, and deriving great importance, as opening a communication between ancient Prussia, and Pomerania, and Brandenburg. The possessions of Frederick when he died, comprized 10,000 square leagues, 5,800,000 subjects, 2,500,000 of which he had acquired himself. His revenue was above 5,000,000l. sterling. His treasury at his death contained upwards of 8,000,000 in specie, and in his pay he had a chosen army of two hundred and sixteen thousand men!

Prussia, by the second and third partition of Poland, has been augmented by two new provinces, called South Prussia and New West Prussia; which by the last enumeration were found to contain together more than 1,500,000 inhabitants.

Frederick William II. acquired two millions and a half of subjects, but he died without respect, without glory, and from the causes we have before mentioned, less rich, and less powerful, than his predecessor.

His present majesty obtained very valuable acquisitions for Prussia while she continued in amity with France, for although the latter power prevailed on him to cede the duchy of Cleves and its dependencies, she received in the way of indemnity or exchange, the bishoprick of Paderborn, Hildesheim, and Munster, part of the territories of Erfurt and Eichsfeldt, besides six abbeys and three small imperial cities; thus obtaining 513,000 inhabitants in lieu of 133,000 which she had ceded; all this was effected in spite of the remonstrances of Austria, and all the princes of the Empire.

The Prussian dominions in 1805 extended 15516 square leagues, and the population amounted to 9,640,000 persons. Four millions are given to Prussia, two millions to Silesia, upwards of two millions to the Electorate, Pomerania, Magdeburg, &c. The remaining million and a half are in the small provinces in Westphalia, Franconia, and Lower Saxony.

In the exchange which recently took place between Prussia and France the former gained considerably, not altogether from the intrinsic value of the places given her in

Digitized by Google

exchange for Neufchatel, Anspach, Essen, and Werden, &c. but more particularly by their position, since they connected together the mass of the other Prussian possessions in Germany, giving to Prussia the command of the Elbe and Weser, the natural channels of her commerce and that of the contiguous states.

With these facts and circumstances before us, we cannot but feel a degree of surprise at the conduct of the court of Berlin. The Prussian possessions perpetually augmenting in extent and value; with an increasing influence in the Diet, and a proportional diminution of power in the rival of his majesty, we think there must be some private cause for committing all this to hazard, which has not yet been guessed at.

For the entering upon this momentous war against a power which Prussia had contributed to exalt at one time, and neglected to abase at another, when equally in its power, his majesty gives the following public reasons in his proclamation, dated at Erfurt, 2d Oct. last. The first is, that the political state of France has been the scourge of humanity for the last fifteen years. This abstractedly considered, would be a strong reason for arming against such a government. It would be more than a chivalrous, it would be at once a noble and a humane reason in the king for calling his forces into the field to check the overbearing sway of so daring and insulting an adventurer. But with what grace, with what consistency does the mouth of Frederick William III, offer such a reason? If that king has uniformly considered the proceedings of the French government in so detestable a light, why has he observed so mysterious, and at times so unexpected a neutrality; when it was in his power at more than one critical moment, to have strengthened the arm raised for the purpose of breaking the scourge? The Abbé Syeyes could offer a secret proof of the unseasonableness of this reproach of the king of Prussia against the French government; and that it would better become any other crowned head in Europe. His majesty, however, rightly adds, that whoever may have been the persons who in rapid succession have been placed at the head of the government of France since the year 1792, the unvariable and ruling character of it has been an insatiable ambition. That power alone, which knows in secret what passeth in the heart of man, can discover whether there was any sincerity in Bonaparte's wishes for peace. This warrior may say, that if at any one period since he has ascended the throne he had reposed on his arms, a coalition would ever have been ready to disturb that repose; and consequently that he has been fighting for his own preservation. He would add probably, that in every new contest something has fallen out of his adversaries hand into his own. Whether there would be or not, less truth than speciousness in this kind of defence, it cannot but be lamented that the advice of a great statesman, now no more, was neglected, which was, to leave France to herself, and not make her familiar with her own strength.

The memorials of kings are often but an artful display of words, with a very small portion of sound logic. This of the king of Prussia is of the above description, and perhaps none has ever been penned that so little interested its reader; for it speaks of the violations committed on Holland and Switzerland, and of the injuries done the kings of Sardinia and Naples, as if his Prussian Majesty had ardently essayed to prevent such wrongs, and had not stood silently by to witness them. With respect to the condition of Portugal, it is not amongst the least remarkable passages in this late declaration, that his Majesty enumerates its dependent and precarious state as one among the other grievances laid to the charge of France; since it is well known that this power had paid for what the king properly enough calls *a deceitful security*, before the arrival of any one of the last French ministers at Berlin, whom his Majesty received so graciously. It is truly affecting to hear Frederick William say, when we consider by whose hands he has fallen, that Prussia was the first power to acknowledge Napoleon as Emperor, and that during six years



Digitized by Google

she acted as a friendly neighbour. But it was certainly being too civil by half, to one neighbour, to allow him to commit an injustice upon another and nearer neighbour; and this was the case in suffering the French to take possession of Hanover. The manner in which it was afterwards disposed of, implicates his Majesty in this unjust proceeding; for assured we must be, that but for an existing understanding between the Emperor of France and King of Prussia, the former durst not have committed this violence and insult on the whole body of the Electors of the Empire, exhausted as their head or chief might be, after the late arduous and unfortunate struggle. Sensible of the weakness of this part of his pleading, and the little title it has to public opinion or approbation, the King is obliged to say, in this instance he countenanced an act of injustice, therefore was it his view to remedy it. Prussia, continues the declaration, "offered herself for it instead of England, and the condition on which the latter should cede it." This cannot but remind a reflecting reader of the familiar phrase, *to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.*

That kings should partake of the frailties incident to all mankind, is no more than may be expected; but that the education of a prince should not teach him to avoid those faults and disgraces which private persons are careful to shun, is a subject to be deeply regretted. The moral character of man suffers materially from these odious examples in the great: a principle of selfishness seems to prevail in all classes throughout Europe. Society, while it is said to receive a still higher polish, suffers great deterioration. Its very lustre serves but to dazzle and deceive. If Rousseau were again alive, he would maintain anew, and perhaps with more energy, the principle upon which he obtained the prize at *Dijon*. He would say, refinement has done its best: that polished society has made man more social and less valuable. Ovid has said, *Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes, emollit mores.* We wish we might safely and truly add, *nec sinit esse feros*: but our polished neighbours never more resembled tigers than at the moment they were anxious to establish an institute of *scavans.*

Of the political conduct of the King of Prussia, since the new disputes in Europe, it is impossible that any impartial man can speak with praise. His Majesty has resolved, he has retracted, he has wavered, and from this indecision he has fallen without maintaining that character which consoles greatness in distress. The instances of bad faith in princes throughout this memorable declaration cannot but shock every upright mind The criminations and recriminations which it contains, almost make the reader exclaim, "*A plague on both your houses.*" There is one passage we cannot forbear to transcribe: it refers to the treaty concluded in Paris with the Russian envoy, Mons. d'Oubril. It is as follows: "By the treaty which the Emperor of Russia has refused to ratify, France offered, in conjunction with Russia, to prevent Prussia from depriving the King of Sweden of his German territories—Yet, for many months the cabinet of St. Cloud had continually pressed the King to seize those states with the threefold view: —First, to revenge himself on the King of Sweden: secondly, to embroil Prussia with all other powers; and thirdly, to purchase her silence with respect to the subversion of Southern Germany. But the King had long been aware that such were the views of France, and his unfortunate dispute with Sweden was painful to him. He had, therefore, been careful to provide against every suspicion of self-interested motives, and he confided his explanations to the Emperor Alexander—The scene now again changed, and Napoleon, who had so long been the enemy of the King of Sweden, was suddenly transformed into his protector."

Such is the little regard paid to the dictates of probity by crowned heads, whether of the new or ancient order! Such duplicity in an English merchant towards a correspondent would unquestionably shut him out from the Royal Exchange. But it is probable that while his Majesty of Prussia has incensed his powerful foe, by

Digitized by Google

thus exposing his deceit and wicked cunning, he has not pleased any one of his brother kings by holding the picture up to the view of the world. It may furnish to Republicans a topic whereon to argue against monarchy. Nor is the language such as we have been accustomed to see used from one sovereign to another, though it were intended to convey the deepest charges, the strongest threats. Horace, in his Georgics, has been said to throw about his very dung with grace, and kings have hitherto abused one another in polished language. The declaration says, "The king determined to continue the part he had acted for some time longer; wishing to preserve his force, now more than ever necessary to Europe, and at least to secure the tranquillity of the North, confirmed the new treaty. Confidence, however, was now utterly lost. Prussia was convinced that on the first opportunity to weaken her without danger, she might expect an attack from her pretended ally, convinced that there is a degree of ambition which nothing can satisfy, which proceeds without intermission, from usurpation to usurpation; sometimes without a plan, but ever *intent on destruction*, careless of the choice of means, and employing alike arms or the pen, *violence and oaths*;" and again, his Majesty's declaration asks, "Does any one wish to know what was the line by which it was hoped to gain the elector of Hesse, and what was the augmentation of territory, with which he was flattered? It was the Prince of Orange, the brother-in-law of the king, that Prince who had been twice deceived in the most shameless manner, who was now *to be robbed* the third time."

The king of Prussia, even while penning the declaration, was not insensible to the duty which custom imposes upon sovereigns, to adopt a language becoming their rank in the heat of their quarrels; for he says, "Another contrast of conduct incensed the king to the utmost. He received a letter from the Emperor full of those assurances of esteem, which, certainly when they do not accord with facts are to be considered as nothing, but which the dignity of sovereigns renders a duty on themselves, even when on the eve of a war, &c. &c."

The King of Prussia observes that troops being marched from the interior of France towards the Rhine, cleared away the last doubt, as to the design of Bonaparte to attack his kingdom. The King, however, orders a note to be transmitted by General Knoblesdorff, containing the conditions on which he was ready to come to an accommodation. These were, 1st, That the French troops should immediately evacuate Germany. 2d, That France would oppose no obstacle to the formation of the northern confederacy; and that the confederacy might embrace all the larger and smaller states, not included in the fundamental act of the confederation of the Rhine. 3d, That a negotiation should immediately be commenced, for the adjustment of all differences still in dispute; a preliminary article of which should be the restoration of the three abbeys, and the separation of the town of Wesel from the French empire.

The conditions (the declaration says) speak for themselves, the term fixed for the decision elapsed without any notice from the cabinet of St. Cloud, and the king confided his cause to arms.

If the maxim were true that "Heaven fights on the side of the just," then would Prussia have much cause for self-reproach; for a more decisive battle, and one more fraught with mischief to a state or empire, was never won or lost, than that which took place on the 14th of October last, between the armies of the King and those of the Emperor of France. The Prussians call it the battle of *Jena*: But the French distinguished it at first by the name of *Auerstadt*, because it was the place that the French centre, under the Emperor Napoleon, made the attack. It is not without remark, that the Prussians and French designated the bloody conflict of this day by different names; for with great propriety, it might be considered as two distinct battles. That of Auerstadt commenced at six in the morning, the other at Jena began half an hour later. The space between the two fields of battle is more than twelve miles, and both terminated completely in favour of

Digitized by Google

the French. The Emperor had under him Marshals Lannes, Ney, Augereau, and Soult, the former of whom opened the first fire, against which the Saxons made an intrepid stand. They were led on under their own generals, but the Prussians were commanded by Prince Hohenloe, with Count Tauenzien under him. General Buchel had a reserve of fifteen thousand men engaged at Capellendorf, where the battle terminated about half after three o'clock in the afternoon. Auerstadt is nine English miles from Naumberg. The King of Prussia and Duke of Brunswick, with their army, posted themselves between the villages of Poppelt, Trutchwitz, and Rehhausen. The first attack on the part of the Prussians was from the right wing under Count Wartensleben, whose onset was attended with considerable success; but he was soon constrained to relinquish these advantages. The Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia were not opposed to each other, as the centre of the army of the former was engaged at Jena, and that of the latter at Auerstadt.

Some days previous to the battle, it was evident that the Prussian army was too much extended; it concentrated itself from the two wings, drawing nearer to the centre. By this movement it fell into an error of the opposite extreme, and to this misfortune may be attributed the facility with which the French turned their flanks. It was the same calamitous circumstance that decided the battle at Presburgh; for the Prussians have in this instance allowed the French to practise a similar manœuvre against them, as defeated the Austrians in the same month and almost on the same day the preceding year. This advantage was calculated upon by the French, previous to the action with the Prussians; and a degree of irresolution, paralysing the army of the latter at the decisive moment, opened the way to the complete overthrow which followed. There was a hesitation among the commanders, whether to attack or wait the assault of the French. The order of battle was not generally approved of; and it is said a better was offered by a General of the first distinction in the Prussian army, with the concurrence of a Saxon artillerist of great eminence. Although some of the causes which contributed to the disasters of this day, may never be known, yet it is obvious to the least discerning eye, that an unity of plan for the disposing of such a vast body of forces was wanting. It is said that on the morning of the battle, when a thick fog favoured the attacks of the French, the plan was essentially altered by the Duke of Brunswick, and thereby much confusion was created in the first instance. Bonaparte appears to possess so creative a genius in the military science that he brings a war to an end in seven days, which formerly took up as many years. The disorder into which the Prussian infantry was thrown, by this new mode of attack, rendered a retreat to the regular and orderly vanquished army, after the battle, utterly impossible. It was a total rout which subjected the miserable Prussian soldiers, to be cut down by the victorious French cavalry, like corn before the sickle. The loss, according to the French accounts, was between thirty and forty thousand prisoners, among whom were twenty generals and thirty pair of colours, three hundred pieces of cannon and immense magazines. The killed and wounded were estimated at twenty-five thousand. Above a fortnight after the action, the bodies of the slain lay piled in heaps for want of burial, as the neighbouring villages were all burnt or destroyed.

These losses in the first act of the tragedy, diminished the confidence and ardour of the Prussian troops, throughout the whole kingdom, as is manifested by the spiritless defence evinced by the commanders of the strongest garrisons. The battle of one day may be said to have almost annihilated the whole Prussian armies, since there have been three towns only which have made a decent resistance to the besiegers.

Through what prism of hope the King of Prussia looked, when he refused Bonaparte's terms of an armistice, we cannot guess. No doubt, his Majesty was apprised that Lord Hutchinson and other military commissioners, from England, were on the road to him, with offers from our

Digitized by Google

government. He counts, likewise, no doubt, on the co-operation of a vast Russian army, the numbers of which, we hope, will not have been magnified beyond the reality. The assistance we can afford the King in his difficulties, is only by a loan, and the counsel of a few spirited warriors, who conquered in Egypt: of the reliance he makes on the Russians we hope he will be justified. The thread of his political existence is in the hands of Alexander; and if monarchs like other men could be treacherous and insensible to pity and the dictates of honour, a weighty bribe might occasion it to fall to the ground, never more to be taken up. But Bonaparte and Turkey have projects of magnitude before them! Or, rather, Turkey is a game which Napoleon proposes to play off with honours. His first designs, in which Egypt was included, will never be given up. However gigantic, and even romantic his Eastern speculation may appear to many, we have no doubt, he will at no great distance of time, resume it.

Such is the unfortunate condition of the grandson of the greatest crowned head in Europe, so far as respected his own achievements. The most antient subjects of the monarchy cordially sympathise with Frederick III. The newly acquired ones in Poland repose on the justice of Heaven, and, perhaps, expect and invoke from it the same fate on Frederick as Stanislaus experienced. There are such crimes as an odious perfidy, an oppressive injustice, and a sanguinary ambition in kings, as well as there are others, peculiar to inferior ranks of mankind. Monarchs should remember that the general interest is justice, which is in its nature immortal like truth. The conduct of Frederick William II. to the Poles has been a chief cause of the downfal of his throne in his successor. Success may give a momentary lustre to violence and rapine; may throw a brilliant lustre over injustice; but no force can, for a long time, controul public opinion: esteem, alone, renders authority permanent and tranquil, and glory solid and substantial.

The case of Frederick William is, however, not so desperate but that it is possible it may be recovered. He has gained much experience. He has shewn something like a firmnesss in adversity. Some of his friends dread that portion of rashness which marks his disposition. For our part we see nothing to apprehend on that score. Let him but consent to restore what his predecessor unjustly seized, and he has hitherto unlawfully retained; and we shall applaud that temerity which often, in the midst of perils, is exemplary wisdom.

The king of Prussia is in his 37th year, being born on the 3d of August 1770. His Majesty is of the issue of the late king, by his second marriage, with the Princess Frederica of Hesse Darmstadt; he is consequently half-brother to her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, who is by the same father, by his espousal of the Princess Elizabeth of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle. His Majesty himself has four children by the Princess Louisa of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, to whom he was married December 24th 1793; 1st, Frederick William born October 15th, 1795; 2d, Frederick William Lewis, born March 22d, 1797; 3d, a Princess, born July 14th, 1798; 4th, Charles Alexander, born June 29th, 1801.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Universal Mag.*

SIR,

MR. BOSWELL, in his life of Dr. Johnson, I recollect, informs us, that among other publications which the Doctor had intended, was a translation of many of the anecdotes in Ælian's Various History. Though that design cannot be executed with the advantages which it would have derived from the learning and genius of Dr. Johnson; yet an attempt to pursue a purpose which his mind entertained, will carry with it a recommendation from his intentions; and may hope to interest the public mind.

The writer of this would, without the parade of proposing a separate work, offer some translations from Ælian, to

Digitized by Google

occupy a place in your instructive and entertaining miscellany, for the information and amusement of your readers through the months of the ensuing year.

It may raise an idea of the utility and moment of such a design, if your readers are told, that two selections of this nature have been given in the original Greek, by eminent scholars, in their day, for the instruction of youth: one, and very copious, by the learned Upton, for the use of Eton School, in 1775; the other by the distinguished Grecian Professor Dalzel, for the students at the University of Edinburgh, 1785. From the former it is proposed to make the translations for your Miscellany, as including all the pieces given in the latter, besides many others.

Ælian, whose first name was Claudius, was born at Præneste in Italy, about the year 80 of the Christian æra, and died at sixty years of age, in the 140. He professed rhetoric at Rome and sustained also the office of a priest. He was never out of Italy, nor ever in a ship: yet he attained to such skill in the Greek, that he wrote it with the purity of a native Athenian. The title of a *Sophist* was conferred on him at a period, when that name was deemed a literary honour and held in great estimation: but he received it without any elevation of mind, or confidence in his powers: and thinking them not equal to the declamations of the schools, he applied himself to composition and historical works; in which he raised admiration by the unaffected simplicity and elegance of his style: so that he gained the name of the *honeyed tongue*. He had attended the lectures of Pausanias the historian: and afterwards, by his adherence to the customs and laws of his native country, gained great weight and influence at Rome: where he died, leaving no family, as he was never married. His works were collected and published by Gesner, at Zurich in 1556. An edition, says Dr. Harwood, very correct and valuable, and of rare occurrence. He wrote a treatise on animals and another on tactics; but his most celebrated work is his "Various History," a curious collection of anecdotes: the best editions of which are those of Perizonius in 1701; of Gronovius, in 1731. "An excellent book," says the just cited author, that sold at Dr. Askew's sale for 1l. 10s.; and that of Schetfer, in 1685, which he characterises as "by far the best, and containing a treatise of erudition and good criticism."

Jan. 7, 1807. JOSHUA TOULMIN.

A SELECTION FROM ÆLIAN'S VARIOUS HISTORY.

No. 1.—*Socrates represses Alcibiades' Pride.*

Socrates observing that Alcibiades was elated by his wealth and was proud of the extent of his estate, placed before him a map of the earth, and desired him to point out Attica: having done this, he directed him to look for his own lands. On his replying, that they were not marked out there, "Yet how proudly you boast," says Socrates, "of what has no place in the delineation of the world."

No. 2.—*The Mitylenians' Punishment of Revolt.*

When the people of Mitylene were masters at sea, they enacted, by way of punishing the revolt of their allies, "That their children should not be instructed either in literature or music:" for they deemed it the severest of all punishments to be obliged to pass life away in ignorance of languages and of the liberal arts.*

No. 3.—*Socrates drinks the Hemlock.*

When the ship, which usually sailed every year against the celebration of the games returned from Delos, and it was known that Socrates must die, his friend Apollodorus went to the prison, and took to him a nicely woven and costly woollen coat and a cloak of the same sort; he for thought it was fit that he should drink the poison clothed with that coat and with the cloak thrown on his shoul-

* "The most illiberal of the methods that Julian took to lower the credit and prevent the spread of Christianity, a measure exclaimed against by the Heathens themselves," observes Dr. Priestly, "was, that he would not allow the Christians to teach the Greek poets and orators."—*History of the Christian Church*, vol. ii. p. 251. The same fact is mentioned by Kraneus and Upton, in their notes on the above passage of Ælian.

Digitized by Google

ders, saying, that if he died thus habited, he would not want a handsome burial; and there would be nothing indecorous in a corpse lying along dressed with such ornaments. Thus Apollodorus addressed Socrates, but without effect; for he, turning to those about him, Crito, Simmias, and Phædon, said, "What a fine opinion of me has Apollodorus, if he persuade himself, that when the Athenians have handed the cup to me and I shall have drank the poison, he shall see Socrates any more! If he think that the form which will soon lay stretched out at his feet is I myself, it is very clear that he does not know me."

N.B. According to the *Socratic* philosophy the body was not a part, but the prison of a man.

No. 4.—*Themistocles' greatness of mind.*

As Themistocles was returning from school, when a boy, he was met by Pisistratus; the pedagogue told him to turn a little out of the path, for the king was coming. Themistocles with freedom replied: "Is not the road wide enough?" discovering, even at that early age, a trait of a great and generous mind.

No. 5.—*The Cretan Goats.*

The Cretans are skilful archers; and can strike the goats as they leap from the tops of the mountains. These animals, on being pierced with the arrow, immediately eat the herb Dittany; on tasting of which, the darts entirely drop out of the wounds.

No. 6.—*On Tyrants, from Æsop.*

The following is a Phrygian tale: for Æsop was a native of Phrygia. He says, that a sow, on being touched by any one, will instantly grunt, and that with design; for as it can offer neither wool, nor milk, nor any thing but its flesh, it immediately anticipates and dreams of its death, knowing to what valuable uses this will be converted. Tyrants, like to Æsop's sow, are suspicious and fear every thing: for they are conscious, as is that animal, that their life is due to all men.

No. 7.—*Aristotle soothes Alexander's Anger.*

Aristotle being desirous of calming the mind and stopping the wrath of Alexander, wrote thus to him: "Superiors, and not equals, are the proper objects of passion and anger; but thou hast no equal."

No. 8.—*On Old Age.*

They relate, that Epicharmus, when he was very old,* sitting in an open portico with some of his contemporaries, the company entered into conversation on the length of life. One said, that he should be satisfied to live five years longer: another said, three would content him: a third replied, that he wished for no more than four. Epicharmus perceiving their difference of sentiment, said; "My excellent friends, why do you differ and disagree about a few days? The sun of each of us, who are now met together, is, under a certain destiny, about to set: the time of our departure will soon arrive to us all, before we shall have experienced the evil of old age."

---

*An excursion to Pie de Midi, by* J. W. Hornemann, *Lecturer of Botany at Copenhagen. From a letter: Translated from Danish.*

YOU know Ramond from his travels in the Pyrenees. In the company of this gentleman, whom I must introduce a little nearer to your knowledge, I made the excursion to Pie de Midi. There are few men whose acquaintance I have more eagerly courted, or the loss of whose friendship would cause me more regret. As you find him in his book, so he is in his ordinary converse, warm, vigorous, acute, and stored with knowledge. His reflections on the Pyrenees are not the fruit of an inflamed imagination, or of airy fancies; they are like his ordinary thoughts and conversation, and he discourses on every interesting subject on which conversation may turn, with the same judgment and taste, as in his narrative, he describes the most beautiful regions. I know no man better qualified than he to realize that great idea conceived by himself; on

* Epicharmus was a poet, the first writer of comedy, and a philosopher of the Pythagorean school; who lived to be 90, or as some say, 97. He died in 15th century before Christ.



Digitized by Google

the summit of the highest mountains to fix his winter-abode, there to witness the alternate victories of the winter and the summer, and all those phenomena of which we know so little, because we never viewed them in their real home. He is endowed with all the corporal as well as mental qualities requisite for the execution of such a plan. He is active and nimble as a hunter of chamois, possessed of more penetration than is generally suspected in a Frenchman, and has both an unspeakable ardour for investigating nature, and an unconceivable steadiness in following her tract. But to my excursion.

Almost every considerable city in the Pyrenean valleys has its Pic de Midi; so has Pau, Asson, and Bagneres. Among these, Pie de Midi at Bagneres is the largest. It was long looked upon as the highest in this chain of mountains; but it has now been ascertained by the measurings of Vidal and Reboul, that its height is only 1506 toises, and that it is surpassed by Neoirelle (old snow), Vighemale, Pie long, Maladetta, Marboré, and especially by Mont Perdu, the height of which is 1763 toises.

This mountain stands pretty much detached, and the neighbouring heights and plains unfold all their majesty and beauty to the spectator on its summit; the uncommon mixture also and the form of the rock, its firmness on one side and fragility on the other, make it no less interesting to the geologist, than its vegetable riches and fertility to the botanist; therefore, as the ascent is very easy on the western side, no visitor of the springs, who is more curious than indisposed, omits making a pilgrimage to its top; and no naturalist will content himself with considering it at a distance. Till this time the greater part of it had been covered with snow, which rendering our excursion more difficult and less useful to us by concealing both precipices and plants, and had induced us to put it off as long as possible. The day preceding our departure was therefore fixed upon for the expedition.

We set out at the dawn of day from the bathing place Barege, accompanied by our dear Ramond and the guide Lorenzo, who is a disciple of Ramond. As Barége stands on an elevation of 662 toises above the level of the sea, we soon reached the height of the alp-rose*, which is seldom found lower than 900 toises, and enjoyed through the fragrant exhalations of this and numberless other alpine plants a sympathetic recollection of our native regions and their pleasures, which is more forcibly roused by sensation than by memory, and which Ramond describes so beautifully, that I cannot withstand the temptation of transcribing him:—

"There† is, I know not what, in the odours, that forcibly awakes the remembrance of the past. Nothing recalls so strongly to the mind cherished spots, regretted situations, minutes, the flight of which has left as deep traces on the heart, as it has left few on the memory. The perfume of a violet restores to the mind the enjoyment of many springs; I do not know which of the sweetest moments of my life the lime-tree in bloom was a witness of, but I lively felt, that

* Rododendron Alpinum, which, by the way, I must observe is very inaptly called the Alp-rose, the more so as there is a real rosa alpina. I know not whether this plant in all mountains chooses a certain height for its abode, but in that part of the Pyrenees which we visited, we found it confirmed by our experience. Several other plants may likewise serve as barometers, by which to ascertain, in some measure, the height of the mountains. Ranunculus alpestris, for instance, we did not find lower than 1200 toises; Rumex digynus not under 1500 toises, and Ranunculus glacialis we did not reach at all. In the northern countries, of course, these plants are found in lower situations. Ranunculus glacialis is found in Norway on mountains that do not by far equal the height of Mount Perdy; and Azalea procumbens, which in the Pyrenees is not found lower than 1500 toises, in Finmarken, (the most northern part of Norway), grows on the beach.

† This and a succeeding passage from the same author, are quoted in the original French; but they are here given in English, for the convenience of the reader.—Transl.

Digitized by Google

it vibrated fibres which had long been tranquil, that it awoke from profound sleep remembrances attached to happy days; I perceived a veil between my heart and my thought, which I would have found delightful, perhaps—sad, perhaps to remove, &c. I gave myself up with emotion to this sweet security, to this profound sensation of co-existence, which the regions of our native country inspire."

It was the last day that we were to breathe the free air of the Pyrenees, that we were to view their wondrous pile, proudly defying the power of man, but humbly yielding to that of time, that we were to pluck their plants, not remarkable for splendour but for neatness, not large but closely gathered *; it was the last day that we were to enjoy the friendly, upright, instructive conversation of Ramond. In all probability we were never to see him again, never to revisit these regions. It was as if the grandeur of nature made us doubly feel its loss; and the warm expressions of Ramond respecting the misfortunes of his country, and its disappointed hopes, and the fate of men, made us feel what we were going to lose in him. More therefore penetrated with indistinct sensations, than inspired by clear ideas we reached Lac d'oncet, where a shepherd's family had newly raised their cottage, following slowly the blooming plants, as these the melting snow†. These people are of a very distinguished race; active, tall, courageous, sprightly, almost constantly singing, and extremely curious.

As soon as they descried us from afar, they always came to meet us, and to ask whence we came, whether our country belonged to the republic, or was at war with it, and particularly for what purpose we wanted the plants which we collected. Their women, especially, who are not so handsome as the men, are very inquisitive; and I often found myself suddenly surrounded by several girls who put a number of questions to me, of which I could not answer to a single one, because their language, with the only exception of the word *citoyen*, was totally unintelligible to me. Their economy is extremely simple, and their milk they treat in a very cleanly manner. In order to keep it cool, they place the vessel in which it is contained in a running brook, which gives it the temperature of the water. Such vessels are often found at some distance from the cottages, and I was assured that they take no offence at all, if a thirsty traveller makes free with the milk in order to slake his thirst. For protecting their flocks against wolves, they have a peculiar race of dogs, which I have seen no where else. They are uncommonly large, strong, fierce, and have some resemblance to the Newfoundland dog. Themselves, notwithstanding their activity and courage, are not very fond of going to war, except against the Spaniards. As all mountaineers, they feel an unquiet longing for their home, whenever they come down upon the plains; therefore it happened, during my stay here, that out of several hundreds of conscripts, who were marched to Italy, the greater part returned within a few days after.

We soon came to the Pyrenean snow-line, which begins between twelve and thirteen hundred toises above the level of the sea. Here we were obliged to wade some distance through the snow, after which we reached the top, which was then quite bare. Our expectation was raised very high, yet it did not encompass all that lay before us. I was the first of the company who stood on the pinnacle of this temple of nature, and did not know whether I should think that my eyes were bewitched, or that nature was transformed, when, in-

* I have nowhere, not even on the luxuriant banks of the Loire, found the plants growing so close, as on the Pyrenees. On the space of four square feet, one may often count more than twenty different species, and a number of individuals of each. On the Alps, the same richness is said to exist; but in Norway I know it does not.

† It is really striking, how immediately the marks of the winter and the spring succeed each other in the mountains. On the borders of the melting snow, is always seen a host of Ranunculi, Gentianæ, etc. that unfold their blossoms, almost while their roots are yet covered with snow.



Digitized by Google

stead of an immeasurable level of country, I discovered an immeasurable level of ice below my feet. I could not in the beginning collect myself; I knew very well that there was no icy ocean in this place: but that horizontal level which presented itself to my view, that shining whiteness, those round shells, reclining in the form of tiles upon each other, and appearing to be a little softer only than those which are seen on the frozen sea, all combined entirely to mock my acquaintance with mountain phenomena. Yet, in a little time, I recovered from my surprise, and then I comprehended that a cloud deceived me by covering with a snow-white carpet the whole plain between the Pyrenees and Toulouse, a discovery not very pleasant, as by this our hopes of saluting the lower earth were disappointed. Ramond, however, consoled us, by asserting, that it would soon disappear; and it did not last long before a gentle breeze raised the clouds, and unveiled that magnificent, extensive plain, which on the northern side borders upon the Pyrenees. From this point, the highest on which I ever stood, I looked over so much, that the prospect from the top of Brocken, and from the tower at Orleans can bear no comparison with it. Behind us lay, in dreadful forms, mountains on mountains as far as the frontiers of Spain; Vignemale and Neoveille were distinguished by their huge masses of snow, and the mountains near Gavarnie by their bluish ice. Before us the eye met no boundary, for even beyond Toulouse (more than 80 miles), land was faintly discerned.—The summit of this mountain is hardly so large as the top of the Round Tower*; it is through the greater part of the year covered with snow; it lies exposed to all winds, and the thin mould with which it is overspread does hardly appear to contain any nourishment for plants, and scarcely to be compact enough for their fastening in it; notwithstanding all this, about a hundred different species of plants grow on this narrow spot, all of which arrive at perfection. It has, perhaps in proportion to the space, compared with the time of vegetation, the richest flora in the world.—What struck me particularly was the different aspect which this mountain presents from the plain, and from its top. Even from Toulouse, where it is already distinguishable among all the other summits, until I stood at its base it appeared to me, at every step, more evidently to be the firmest mass upon the earth, defying time, air, and weather. From its top on the contrary, dreadful ruins prove to the spectators, that those enemies work on its destruction. If poets had more frequently visited the mountains, I do not think, that they would so generally have adopted rocks as symbols of firmness and strength. Water rends the firmest marble, and the air moulders the hardest granite; time knows no resistance that can defy its power.—Another observation which the view of this mountain must suggest to every one who has his eyes open for the operations of nature, even though he has not read the book of Ramond is this, that the steady, never inactive, course of time is no where so strongly perceived as on the mountains. Here again let me transcribe a few lines from Ramond; for it is certainly better to borrow his expressions than to steal his ideas, which I could not easily avoid in writing upon this subject after having read his work:—

"Time skims with an easy flight over the rest of the earth, but here it imprints deep traces of its passage; and while elsewhere it disguises to us the rapidity of its course, by hurrying ourselves along more rapidly, than the objects around us, in the mountains it displays what is frightful in this celerity, by shaking before our eyes a pile that to our weakness seemed unshakeable; and by changing in our presence forms, which at a distance we were accustomed to consider as eternal. On the plains a whole year has hardly a right to advertise us, that it plunges itself into the abyss of the past. Time seems to stop when it gives existence, when it developes, when it supports it; we do not perceive that it passes away, till we see it destroy its own work. It is not the spring crowned with its flowers, it is

* The astronomical observatory at Copenhagen.—Transl.

Digitized by Google

not the autumn lavish of its fruits, it is not the brilliant succession of beautiful days, which put us in mind that the seasons fly away; the melancholy sensation of their instability penetrates us for the first time, when the leaf falls, when the tree withers, when the days are shortened, when nature in mourning shuts up the circle of her reproductions. On these rocks, on the contrary, on these mountains, which encompass the ice of an eternal winter, nothing dissipates the mind from the contemplation of the ravages of time. The fatal hour-glass runs on with a uniform rapidity; every minute gives them a sensible blow; the snow destroys them without intermission, the torrent lacerates them without cessation; their ruins tumble down without interval. Themselves insensible to spring, and faithful to their only tendency, their sole affair is to perish, and their front, disguising nothing of the power of age, speaks to our eyes of nothing but of death, while the rest of nature seems intoxicated with the illusions of life."

It was through such memorials of the power and eternal course of time, through such irreproductible scenes of nature, that Ramond conducted us back. Who can write the above, can also converse upon the subject; you will therefore easily conceive, that this excursion was very instructive, and the more so, as the structure of this mountain for the singular form of the strata, and the union of the lime with the granite, is a geological curiosity. We had now seen the winter on the top of the mountain, in the evening we enjoyed the spring at Barege. The next morning we met the summer at Lutz, and the autumn at Pierresite. So near do the seasons of the year approach each other in these parts. The maize planted two months ago at Tarbes was now almost ripe; at Toulouse all fruits were in perfection, and a few days after we found, in Perpignan, Fructidor changed into Vandemiaire.

---

*Letter the 10th, on the Management of the Affairs of the Poor.*

WHEN a nation is famed from east to west, for the mildness of its government, for its charitable institutions, for the care that hath been taken to prevent the aged, the sick, and the infirm, from perishing under the cold hand of pinching want, and for the just and equitable decisions of the judges in the different courts of law; it is then painful to see any glaring inconsistencies, or gross errors, either silently countenanced or carelessly overlooked by those who are legally authorized to prevent abuses in public stations.

The raising money by taxation on the landholder, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the mechanic, to maintain a large part of the community in idleness, is, I hope, a singular phœnomenon in the political economy of other nations; but singular as it may appear, we may learn from it this important truth, that errors and imperfections will float down to us on the current of time; and in their passage, they will gain sufficient influence to mar the best human institution ever yet formed by man, when it is left to the direction of unskilful hands.

I have already pointed out in a preceding letter, on the management of the affairs of the poor within the walls of the metropolis, some of the many evils arising from the inattention of magistrates, officers, and inhabitants, to their parochial concerns; but I now intend to consider the subject upon a much larger scale, and to shew that when an evil is once suffered to take root, it may, though small at its beginning, become a great tree, and overshadow the land.

It is an established fact published under the sanction of the late parliament, from the returns of the parish officers, A. D. 1803, that the inhabitants of the manufacturing and other counties are as inattentive as the citizens of London to the indolent state in which their paupers are suffered to live. If there are several parishes or places in this kingdom, where they have made feeble attempts to employ their poor, in houses provided for their reception; there are others where they remain totally idle, to be maintained by the sweat and the industry of their neighbours.

Is not this an inexcusable fault in magistrates and parish officers? and does it not shew that there is but little reform to be expected from the pal-

Digitized by Google

sied efforts of those who have suffered evils to increase under them which they should have endeavoured to suppress by compulsory laws? That a general knowledge of the state of the kingdom may be seen at one view, I have given the following table, which contains the number of parishes in each county which made returns to parliament; with the number of workhouses in each, and how many in which the poor were employed, their number, and how much they earned; and the same of those who were entirely idle, and lived at the public cost.

| COUNTIES. | The Number of Parishes which made a Return. | The Number of Workhouses in each County. | Ditto where they earn Money. | Ditto where no Money is earned. | Numbers of working Paupers in the Houses in 3d Column. | Money earned by Paupers in each County. | Number of Paupers in each County totally idle. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bedford | 140 | 45 | 25 | 20 | 421 | 674 0 0 | 458 |
| Berks | 191 | 34 | 23 | 11 | 1024 | 1644 17 6 | 149 |
| Bucks | 223 | 42 | 35 | 7 | 925 | 1874 15 2½ | 325 |
| Camb idge | 175 | 47 | 17 | 30 | 514 | 1758 13 1½ | 578 |
| Chester | 491 | 161 | 9 | 152 | 157 | 232 13 1 | 116 |
| Cornwall | 215 | 35 | 4 | 31 | 112 | 80 11 2 | 181 |
| Cumberland | 215 | 55 | 13 | 42 | 594 | 127 4 10½ | 404 |
| Derby | 317 | 72 | 16 | 56 | 312 | 468 9 11½ | 150 |
| Devon | 474 | 101 | 42 | 59 | 1612 | 1407 0 11½ | 1101 |
| Dorset | 286 | 30 | 21 | 9 | 898 | 1008 13 1½ | 12 |
| Durham | 269 | 55 | 8 | 47 | 219 | 179 16 11½ | 527 |
| Essex | 415 | 177 | 66 | 111 | 1612 | 1918 16 0¾ | 1351 |
| Gloucester | 399 | 54 | 30 | 24 | 1497 | 1771 11 9½ | 600 |
| Hereford | 259 | 20 | 8 | 12 | 167 | 55 3 6 | 136 |
| Hertford | 152 | 70 | 42 | 28 | 1121 | 2073 8 5 | 633 |
| Huntingdon | 104 | 21 | 6 | 15 | 145 | 221 16 11½ | 208 |
| Kent | 409 | 253 | 126 | 132 | 5064 | 5989 17 5½ | 132 |
| Lancaster | 492 | 160 | 70 | 90 | 2484 | 3852 3 6¾ | 235 |
| Leicester | 52 | 69 | 36 | 33 | 415 | 678 15 7¾ | 549 |
| Lincoln | 701 | 129 | 20 | 109 | 314 | 404 17 8¼ | 798 |
| Middlesex | 208 | 183 | 70 | 113 | 11836 | 11302 7 4½ | 3950 |
| Monmouth | 449 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 36 | 260 9 4 | 157 |
| Norfolk | 691 | 308 | 137 | 171 | 3383 | 4158 14 2¾ | 813 |
| Nottingham | 259 | 96 | 41 | 55 | 852 | 1244 11 6 | 362 |
| Northampton | 305 | 87 | 7 | 80 | 586 | 150 8 7 | 224 |
| Northumberland | 518 | 51 | 11 | 40 | 126 | 737 7 1½ | 152 |
| Oxford | 284 | 58 | 28 | 10 | 1055 | 1270 15 8½ | 185 |
| Salop | 247 | 66 | 18 | 48 | 141 | 965 18 9¼ | 845 |
| Somerset | 489 | 60 | 29 | 31 | 1205 | 1370 12 6 | 799 |
| Southampton | 331 | 121 | 46 | 75 | 2229 | 5641 17 10¼ | 768 |
| Stafford | 246 | 73 | 22 | 51 | 1168 | 1058 13 10¼ | 760 |
| Suffolk | 310 | 561 | 126 | 235 | 3074 | 5254 0 0 | 3024 |
| Surry | 151 | 99 | 60 | 39 | 3743 | 3450 17 8 | 1525 |
| Sussex | 358 | 155 | 76 | 79 | 2093 | 2882 5 1¾ | 620 |
| Warwick | 254 | 42 | 24 | 18 | 1873 | 1715 0 7½ | 188 |
| Westmoreland | 108 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 102 | 400 0 3 | 50 |
| Wilts | 336 | 41 | 25 | 16 | 1267 | 1799 7 7½ | 350 |
| Worcester | 225 | 41 | 28 | 13 | 1006 | 1064 7 8½ | 180 |
| York East | 422 | 86 | 4 | 82 | 228 | 178 19 0 | 346 |
| York North | 522 | 73 | 14 | 59 | 294 | 263 7 4 | 212 |
| York West | 615 | 151 | 53 | 98 | 1915 | 1974 16 10½ | 619 |
| Rutland | 55 | 16 | 5 | 11 | 80 | 203 7 7 | 126 |
| | 18070 | 4100 | 1446 | 2654 | 24087 | 70970 13 10¼ | 58669 |

Digitized by Google

If any reflecting person should cast his eye over the foregoing table, he will be struck with astonishment at the picture it represents to him. He will see that 13070 parishes, or places, made returns to parliament, and of which number there were 4100 which maintained a part of their poor in workhouses. There were also at the time of making the return 1446 houses, with 24087 paupers, who earned something towards their support; and there were 2654 houses which contained 58669 poor persons who were kept in a state of idleness, and did not bring in one halfpenny towards their maintenance. They were fed by the sweat and toil of others; and indolently dragged on a life, useless to themselves, and a burden to others. It must be acknowledged, that there were many aged, sick, and infirm persons, and young children among them, incapable of earning any thing; but they might upon an average, without being hurt, have earned each one shilling a week.

In the united workhouse for the city of Canterbury, they earned one with another, three pounds six shillings and eight pence halfpenny, within the year.

At the town of Ware, in Hertfordshire, the master of the workhouse found the raw materials, and gave the parishioners one hundred pounds for the labour of forty paupers for a year; and we may be assured that he did not over-rate the value of it.

What, then, have we been doing? The 82,756 paupers, maintained in workhouses, earned 70,970*l.* 13*s.* 10¾*d.* which will not average more than 17*s.* 1 *d.* for each person by the year, and not quite four pence a week. The yearly loss to the public, upon this calculation, will be very considerable.

The labour of 58,669 paupers will produce 152,239*l.* 8*s.*; but as Mr. Pitt, during his administration, never counted money by less than millions, tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands will perhaps be thought beneath our notice, till we can raise them no longer.

If we consider that 24,087 paupers earn eight-pence in a week less than they might do, there will be a further deficiency of 41,750*l.* 10*s.* which added to the foregoing sum will make 193,990*l.* 4*s.* through idleness only. If this be not sufficient to rouse the attention of officers, magistrates, legislators, and people to look into their parochial concerns, we must consider ourselves as sinking beyond any hope of recovery, as it is the natural progress of evils to proceed from very bad to much worse. When we see and feel the yearly effects of drunkenness and idleness, in making such rapid encroachments on our landed property, it surely can neither be prudent nor politic to continue our supine and lethargic inactivity, in dosing over an evil which necessity will compel us, sooner or later, to face. It might be expected, that in manufacturing counties the labour of the poor would be more productive, as they may all be constantly employed in such work as is suitable to their strength, from six years to sixty; but this is very far from being the case.

In the town of Manchester they had 264 paupers in their house, and their earnings amounted to 228*l.* 15*s.* and the average 17*s.* 3 ,*d.* each person for the year.

In the workhouse for the borough of Leeds, 245 paupers earned 419*l.* 7*s.* 11 *d.* in the year, which amounted to no more than 1*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* each person.

At Whitney they had in their house 129 poor persons, who produced by their labour 105*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; or 16*s.* 3½*d.* each person, by the year.

The workhouse for the city of Coventry contained 129 paupers, and their labour amounted to 332*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* or 2*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* each person for the year.

It requires no other proof but the returns of the officers to parliament, that a general languor prevails in most of the workhouses in the kingdom, from east to west, and from north to south; even where they have made some ineffectual attempts to employ the poor to advantage.

The plan which is frequently pursued, where they have any, is the spinning and weaving linen for the use of the house, and making a few

Digitized by Google

coarse articles for sale. This is so tenaciously adhered to, that it will require more trouble than an individual will undertake, in the present state of things, to introduce any innovation. The master, who is generally and very properly a weaver, thinks that there cannot be any thing so productive as the spinning-wheel, and the loom; and when he who is to execute sets his face against any new employment being introduced, and puts impediments in the way to render it unprofitable, there can be but little hope of succeeding with any new plan.

I will add a recent case to corroborate what I have asserted. A gentleman I am acquainted with wanted between twenty and thirty children to spin goats'-hair, whom he could employ constantly; and he was confident that they might earn at the rate of one hundred pounds a year. For certain reasons he applied to the Committee of a neighbouring workhouse, instead of his own; and at every meeting he found some new impediment started, to prevent the adopting of the plan; but it was at last determined to try the experiment. The hair was sent, and in a short time he received a summons to attend the Committee, who told him that the hair he had sent filled the children with vermin. He reasoned against the improbability, and the impossibility of what they said; but reason may err, and it must yield to the fact. The master had provided the committee with several lice in hair, folded up in papers, ready to shew the employer. When he opened the papers, he was obliged to yield to the evidence of his senses; and they thought their triumph complete: but he said, "Gentlemen, this is not goats', but human hair; and if we call in the children, and examine them separately, we shall soon discover from whose head the vermin were taken."

This plan was adopted, and when the right child was called, he confessed the truth; and the whole proved to be a scheme of the master's to save himself a little trouble. The gentleman, disgusted with the conduct of the committee, withdrew his work from their house; and they discovered a deficiency in the amount of their earnings, when it was too late to remedy it. Twenty children might have earned, at this work, one hundred pounds a year; which is, probably, more than they now average in any workhouse in the kingdom.

The visitors, guardians, and governors of workhouses, ought to be compelled by the strong arm of the law, to avail themselves of local situations. In the neighbourhood of linen, woollen, and cotton manufactories, the children should be trained to such branches of them as they can easily learn, and readily execute; and at which they can be regularly, and constantly employed. Near maritime towns, where fisheries are established, they should be taught the knitting of nets for the fishermen; they would gladly employ them, and it is a profitable work for children. It is needless to multiply instances, to prove a self-evident proposition, for they who are blind will not see any better by offering them additional light.

If annual officers are to be left to direct the affairs of the poor, at their pleasure, without any active power to advise and control, or fixed rules to guide them; and if our legislators are determined to suffer those evils to remain unmolested, which time hath brought down to us; then we may judge from the passed, what we are to expect from the future; that our poors' rates will increase from a duplicate to a triplicate ratio, and we must, as long as we can, support the burden.

---

### *An Enquiry respecting the late Mr.* Fox.

THERE are always certain anecdotes, or curious particulars, relative to the characters of eminent public men, about which the world is extremely eager to enquire—after it has become too late, and that nothing farther than mere probable guesses, can be formed. To obviate this difficulty, and to take old time by the fore-lock, is the object of the present address to those, who are capable of

Digitized by Google

affording the needful information, and who are willing thereby to oblige various readers of the Universal Magazine.

It is notorious, that during two or three years last past, or longer perhaps, occasional paragraphs have appeared in the public papers, stating, that Mr. Fox was engaged in writing a History of England, or at least, a history of the country during the reign of the Stuarts, and that *the booksellers* had actually waited on him, at St. Ann's Hill, in order to make him an offer for the purchase of his work; and farther, that the sum offered amounted to a considerable number of thousand pounds. This undertaking, also, was assigned as the chief inducement for Mr. Fox's last journey to France, where he might examine the archives, and consult the Stuart papers.

Now these paragraphs were so timed, and came out in so peculiar a way, that it is difficult to conceive they could be published without some stronger motive, than the mere idle whim of an uninformed and uninterested person; neither are such the usual stuff of the common paragraph manufactory. The present seems a very proper time, for clearing up this mystery, since the thing is recent, and in every one's recollection. Perhaps the first step should be, who were the booksellers alluded to?—If any will say, that ever they had such a business in hand, an important, although not decisive, part of the information required will be obtained; although it be true, that Mr. Fox might have been engaged in literary business, without having advanced so far as to have encouraged the application of booksellers.

But Mr. Fox's biographers, and I find, his most intimate friends, gave this matter up, as a thing totally without the sphere of their knowledge; enough, one would suppose, to quash this story altogether: since it appears nearly impossible, that a man, immersed as Mr. Fox always was in political business and convivial connections, could spare the hours and days necessary for the prosecution of a most laborious study, without being missed, or the circumstance being noticed, by his nearest and most familiar friends. Moreover, he is not represented by them, at any period of his life, as a studious character, otherwise than by his rapid conceptions, laying hold, quickly and with little labour, of a part of most subjects, and in such mode, attaining a sort of general knowledge, to be converted indeed to oratorial, but never intended for literary use. His well-known love of luxurious ease; of the world, in his early, and of the joys of select society in his latter days, totally precluded the possibility of literary labour; nor could any thing in nature arouse him, but those seemingly paramount and darling objects of his soul—the command of a political party, and the pilotage of the vessel of State. Those even were but secondary; for whatever may have been his professions in the ardour of temporary enthusiasm of debate, the whole tenor of his life was a continued proof, that for no earthly object would he compromise his personal ease and security. These opinions of the extent of Mr. Fox's literary acquirements are fully borne out by his relics in verse, consisting of smooth and elegant trifles; and by his single prose essay, the pamphlet addressed to the electors of Wesminster, in which critics pretended to have discovered the elegant, plausible, and rational effusions of moderate talent, rather than the emanations of profound and transcendant genius. His studies, during his retirement, if they ought not rather to be styled amusements, (for no proof exists that he ever studied laboriously throughout life) were chiefly of the refined and amusing kind, in which modern trifles, under the name of novels, had no small share: and in this, although in a less degree, he resembled his great competitor Mr. Pitt, whose total disuse and even aversion to learned studies are so well known.

A strong and curious motive may be added for the elucidation of this question on Mr. Fox's supposed historical attempts. It is well known, that the vanity of authors and public men has sometimes prompted them



Digitized by Google

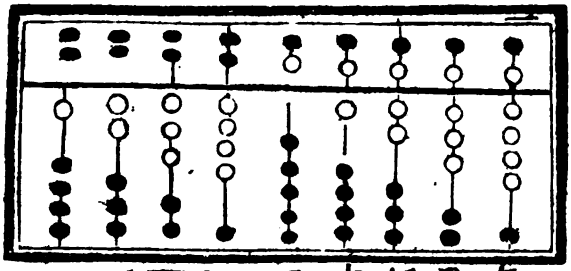
to announce to the world great literary attempts, which they had not the industry, perhaps not the capacity, to execute. Such a maneuvre may be suspected, however unjustly, in Mr. Fox. That he occasionally honoured the editorial columns of a certain newspaper, with political speculations adapted to the immediate crisis, is no longer doubted: and it is averred, that the first announcement of Mr. Fox's historical engagement appeared in that paper; that he saw such announcements is out of all question. Had he disliked them, a single hint from him would have been sufficient; his silence proved, at least, that he did not wish to discourage such impressions on the public mind.

Another most curious speculation presents itself. Had Mr. Fox's indolence of mind, or his various avocations, permitted him to write an historical work of length and consequence, what kind of a history would he probably have produced? If Johnson had much profundity of intellect, he surely did not evince it, when he declared that moderate talents only were required for historical compositions. The opiniated Doctor probably thought with certain modern booksellers, that nothing farther was required in a historian, than to transcribe the gazettes and public registers, and tack esquire to his name. Without detracting from the probable literary merits of Mr. Fox, and even agreeing with the popular opinion of his great compass and powers of mind, it must be allowable to state indisputable facts. Nature, sparing of her choicest gifts, seldom bestows on an individual, a variety of talents of the first order. The examples are too recent and obvious to need pointing out, of great practical lawyers, who were yet mere pigmies or infants in political or even legislative science. As men of profound meditation, and writers of the highest eminence, are often the most embarrassed and uninteresting orators; so on the other hand, those orators who, by their eloquence, have led a nation captive, and those public men who have been most successful and most expert, have proved themselves totally incapable of profound speculation as writers, even on those subjects which seem to have exercised their minds through life. All statesmen are not Clarendons or Bolinbrokes. The great orator Chatham, the thunder of whose eloquence resounded throughout all Europe, was the veriest driveler upon paper, a few madrigals and letters of business excepted. His favourite son William, who also raised himself to such an exalted pitch of greatness by his tongue, would, for any thing that has yet appeared, have been starved by his pen. The few literary scraps which are preserved of the silver-tongued orator, the greatest lawyer of his age, only serve to leave us in a doubt, whether their matter or style be most execrable.

But for such multitudinous proofs of acuteness, it would not have been unfair to question the sanity of that man's intellect, who, towards the conclusion of the eighteenth century, could write a panegyric on the feudal system, as the wisest and most advantageous of political constitutions! To cite but one more example—the celebrated John Wilkes, the great political oracle of his day, the writer of witty verses, and essays in prose, which both charmed and convinced the public, and struck terror into the hearts of kings and ministers, found himself totally incapable of writing a history of his country, even in the independent leisure of a prison, and therefore, with the most commendable impartiality and self-denial, relinquished the task. The historical specimen left by Mr. Wilkes would do honour to the smartest newspaper historian, even of the present day: But it is not intended to degrade Mr. Fox by comparisons, only to ascertain an important feature of his character. Far less is it intended to burlesque his memory, by fulsome and totally unappropriate panegyrics, as has been lately done in the Morning Chronicle, by an eminent writer, and in some of the most insipid English, to which that writer's name was ever affixed.

OMEGA.

Digitized by Google



一二三四五六七八九

三下五除二
四下五除一
五起五還一十
八退二還一十
四退六還一十
七退三還一十
九退一還一十

六上一起五還一十
五退十還五
四五得二十
五六得三十
五八得四十
二四如八
三三如六

*Description of the Chinese Plate.*

THIS plate is taken, with the consent of the author, from a plate in Mr. Frend's Evening Amusements, for the present year, published last month. The work is the fourth in the series of an annual publication, to shew the appearances in the heavens for every night of the year, with various observations and experiments tending to make astronomy a familiar and popular science. As the knowledge of arithmetic is necessary in finding the places of the planets or moon among the fixed stars, Mr. Frend, in his observations upon this science, took the opportunity of shewing his readers the manner in which it is taught in a very extensive empire, and by a frame similar to that which accompanies his book, entitled Tangible Arithmetic, published last year, and which he has recommended to, and which has been adopted by, many masters for the instruction of their children in the art of numbering.

At the top of the plate is a representation of the Chinese table or frame for numbering, which is an ob-



Digitized by Google

long of various sizes, according to the purposes for which it is designed. The writer of this article has one now before him, which was used for a long time in the counting house of an eminent Chinese merchant: it is fourteen inches long and seven inches wide. Mr. Frend designing his frame for children, has made it of much smaller dimensions; and he has given to it the name of the arithmetical toy. They are made of various dimensions; and one, designed for the counting house, would be both too large and too expensive for the use of schools.

In this frame is a division, as may be seen in the plate, dividing it into two unequal parts, by a line parallel to the longer side. This division is of the same dimensions as the longer side: and through it are passed small pieces or bars of wood, and fixed at their ends in the longer sides. These are seen in the plate, noted by the lines parallel to the shorter sides.

Upon these bars are small balls, marked in the plate by the circles of black and white upon them: and these balls are larger or smaller according to the dimensions of the frame. Those on the frame upon my table, resemble in great measure a turnip, being flat at the ends and round in the middle. The diameter of the middle is about nine-tenths of an inch, and the breadth of the ball in the middle is little more than half an inch. These balls move easily upon the bars; as the bars which pass through them are much smaller in breadth than the holes of the balls through which they pass. The bars are made of small slips of bamboo, the sides of the frame of a hard wood like mahogany, the balls of a hard wood resembling box.

In each bar are seven balls; two between the division and the upper side, and five between the division and the lower side of the frame. The two balls at one end of the bar count each for five times as much as each of the five balls at the other end of the bar. These, if we take the left hand bar in the plate, and suppose each ball upon the larger end, when moved, to stand for one, then each of the two balls on the shorter end will stand for five. Any bar at pleasure may be taken to count upon, but a ball stands for nothing unless it is moved towards the division. Thus in the plate the bar on the left hand shews by the white and black circles what balls are moved, and what are not. The white circle near the division denotes, that one ball is moved, and the bar in this position stands for one: the black circle standing for nothing.

The next bar has two white circles near the division, and this bar, supposing the other to have no ball moved upon it, would denote two. The next bar has three white circles near the division to represent the balls moved, and this bar supposing no balls to have been moved upon the other bars would stand for three. Four white circles upon the next bar denote four, no balls being moved upon the other bars. The next bar has five black balls on the lower, and one white on the upper part with the black above it. This denotes that of the upper balls, one is brought down to the division, and the other bar in this case, no other balls being moved elsewhere, stands for five. The reader will easily see by the same process, that the next bar stands for six, the next for seven, the next for eight, the next for nine. But in these cases we consider only one bar at a time, without reference to the other bars; and then the lower balls stand for units, the upper balls for fives; and, if we bring down to the division the two upper balls, and up to the division the two lower balls, then the bar denotes fifteen. Then with seven balls, separated in the manner above described, any number up to fifteen may be denoted: and it is not uncommon to see a Chinese boy with a skewer run through seven balls made of carrots or turnip parings, counting his numbers up to fifteen.

The bars hitherto have been considered separately, but there is another and much more important way of considering them: and in this mode, if the balls on the lower part of one bar stand for units, then the balls on the next bar in the lower part stand for tens, in the next for hundreds, in the next for thousands, and so on. Thus suppose the single white ball on the left hand of the

Digitized by Google

frame to stand for one, the two white balls on the next bar, standing each for twenty, the two bars would denote twenty-one. The three white balls on the next stand each for hundreds, and of course the three first bars on the left in their present state denote three hundred and twenty-one. The four first bars on the left hand stand for four thousand, three hundred, and twenty-one. The next bar has no ball moved on the lower part: had there been any moved, each ball would have stood for ten thousand, and of course the white ball moved on the upper part stands for fifty thousand, and the five first bars on the left hand, in their present state, denote fifty-four thousand, three hundred and twenty-one. The six first bars on the left hand denote six hundred thousand fifty-four thousand, three hundred, and twenty-one. The seven first bars in the same manner stand for seven millions, six hundred and fifty-four thousand, three hundred, and twenty-one. The eight first bars for eighty-seven millions, six hundred and fifty-four thousand, three hundred, and twenty-one. The nine bars in their present state denote, nine hundred and eighty-seven millions, six hundred and fifty-four thousand, three hundred and twenty-one.

To know the power of any one frame, we should move all the lower balls up to the division, and the upper balls down to it, and the frame in the plate would then have been represented with all white balls. In this case the frame would denote one hundred and sixty-six millions, six hundred and sixty-six thousands, six hundred and sixty-five, and any number up to this may be marked on the frame.

The Chinese frame on the table before the writer has thirteen bars, and its power of course extends to one trillion, six hundred and sixty-six billions, six hundred and sixty-six millions, six hundred and sixty-six thousands, six hundred and sixty-five.

Mr. Frend's arithmetical toy has seven bars, and of course its power extends to one million, six hundred and sixty-six thousand, six hundred and sixty-five.

With two toys may be marked any number up to sixteen trillions, six hundred and sixty-six billions, six hundred and sixty-six millions, six hundred and sixty-five.

With three toys may be marked any number up to one sextrillion, six hundred and sixty-six quintrillions, six hundred and sixty-six quadrillions, six hundred and sixty-six trillions, six hundred and sixty-six billions, six hundred and sixty-six millions, six hundred and sixty-six thousand, six hundred and sixty-five.

The Chinese use the decimal arithmetic, and their accounts are not perplexed as ours, with a variety of different scales for money, weights, and measures. Their frames are in this respect found exceedingly useful; for the middle lower bar in the plate being taken for the unit bar, the bars on the right hand may denote tenths, hundredths, &c.; and on the left hand side, tens, hundreds, thousands, &c. Thus, the frame in its present state would denote twelve thousand, three hundred, and forty-five, six tenths, seven hundredths, eight thousandths, and nine ten thousandths.

Mr. Frend, in his Tangible Arithmetic, has suggested the propriety of introducing the same method of counting in this country, and has shewn the advantages by an easy instance and a simile, which all may understand. Our present mode of counting drags on as heavily as a broad wheel waggon with twelve horses, carrying only a fifth part of the load which a couple of horses drag on a canal at an easy trot. If the alteration suggested were introduced, then the pound would be divided into ten shillings, the shillings into ten pence, the penny into ten farthings; and, if the bar near the right hand side of the frame in the plate stood for farthings, then the frame in its present state would be thus read: one hundred and twenty-three thousand four hundred and fifty-six pounds, seven shillings, and eight pence, nine farthings.

All the operations in arithmetic are performed with great ease by these frames in China. The inhabitants of that country move about the balls with a dexterity scarcely to be conceived by those who have not seen them. They are used to it from their childhood; and in a counting

Digitized by Google

house a column of numbers is added by means of the frame, as fast as a person can read them. In this respect the Chinese have great advantage in checking the books; for, whilst one person reads the account, another adds it up, and the result is compared with the same sum, added up by the figures. If they do not agree in their accounts, the operation must be repeated, but it would be a great reflection on the Chinese, if the error was found to be on the frame. The facility of counting in this manner will be easily apprehended by any one who considers with what rapidity the fingers of an expert player move on the harpsichord, and how much fewer bars there are on the frame than keys in the harpsichord.

Under the frame in the plate are the Chinese numerals; the three first of which, namely, the numbers one, two, three, — = ≡ will easily be known. They are under the frame to the left. The other numbers have not such a resemblance to our figures; but the figure for five may easily be imagined to have a common origin with our figure for five, if we round off the corners at the bottom. The figure for seven, excepting the curve at the bottom, is such as is frequently made in this country by persons not expert in writing. The figure for four is more difficult to bring to a resemblance with ours; but it is by no means improbable, that, if we had copies made of the Chinese and Arabic figures, about three thousand years ago, we should find that they bore a nearer resemblance to each other, and their deviation might be traced to some obvious causes.

Under these figures are columns in a direction from the top to the bottom of the page. This is the mode of writing in China, and this is by no means the only thing in which they differ from us: their language, custom, and manners are in a number of respects the exact opposite to ours. Every body in England knows, that the English constitution is the summit of perfection; that our laws are the best devised and best executed ever known; that the people enjoy a liberty, which no other nation ever possessed, being free from all those vexations of law, and religion, and taxation, by which people in other countries are annoyed. But it is curious, the nation, that writes from the top to the bottom of the page, and consists of about three hundred and thirty millions of people, do not believe one word of this, but think us a poor mongrel race, without laws, without manners, and without the knowledge of liberty. They are indeed a very curious people, and much allowance must be made for their ignorance, for they know nothing of Latin and Greek, and derive their knowledge from the writings of a vast number of men of science and business, beginning at a time long before that when the Latins and Greeks first began to learn to write and read. They have also this singularity among them, that they esteem what they call learning and science, far above money or lands or birth. Indeed as to the latter circumstance, they cannot conceive what we mean by it, and they laugh exceedingly at our idea of qualifying a man for an office in the state, by making him go through a religious ceremony.

Though they write from the top to the bottom of the page, they can write just as fast as we do; and they can read their writing just as well as an Englishman can do his own language. This will not appear very strange to one who compares their columns with similar propositions, written after our manner, at the end of Mr. Frend's Tangible Arithmetic. In his book the propositions are written in a line, parallel to the top of the page: the Chinese plate gives them in a line parallel to the side of the page; yet they are both read with equal ease. But, as Mr. Frend intended his plate for a little amusement for his readers, in decyphering it, and we have copied it into our magazine only through his indulgence, we shall not anticipate by any remarks of our own, the discoveries, which the inspectors of the plate will make by their own skill and attention.

---

*Singular Predictions, from a prophetic Letter upon the situation of Europe, in the year* 1780.

A FRENCHMAN of rank travelling through Germany twenty years

Digitized by Google

ago, possibly by desire of his court, made the following communications to a friend (who has fallen by the axe of the revolutionary guillotine), but which it is obvious, were never intended for the public eye. The writer himself is since dead, and as the paper was preserved, there can be no impropriety in laying its contents before the public. There is every reason to believe that the traveller sent dispatches to the government of his country, whether diplomatically or secretly employed, as well as occasional packets to his confidential friend.

The abruptness in the beginning of this letter, and the discernment manifested in the course of it, prove its author to have possessed a mind of some strength and magnitude.

"The King of Prussia is about to die; perhaps he is dead at the moment I am writing. It is impossible, however, that he can live many days. The same instant his eyes are closed a new scene begins to open to all Europe! This catastrophe ends a great political drama; and as on the stage of life there is no interval like the histrionic, a new one more interesting, more important will commence. With Frederick will fall the key stone which supports the political arch of Europe!! His genius will not lodge in his successor. It will not be found in the territories of Brandenburg. The Emperor has for some time engaged his most skilful state physicians to feel the pulse of the new king of Prussia, before he ascends the throne. Kings have not only the faults and vices common to other men, but they have some which are peculiar to their elevated station; almost concomitant with unlimited power. The very peccadillos of these personages are dreadful to their subjects. Their grand vice is ambition. To indulge it they play a destructive game. The men they move are not chessmen, but their fellow creatures; and to obtain their own object, be it great or small, they sacrifice those, sometimes without calculation, always without remorse. In one of these terrible contentions, the house of Austria lost Silesia, which the treaty of Breslaw gave to that of Brandenburg. The mountain of Zotenberg is too lofty not to be seen at a great distance, and to shew by its wide circumference the so far contracted dominions of its late master. This will be an incentive to his revenge, unless he can assuage it by making up his loss in the inoffensive territories of Poland. The emperor, it is true, has but little money, but then he has four hundred thousand soldiers, some officers, and the fatal power of committing both, to the last man, to be swallowed up in the abyss of war. All his engagements, public and private, tend to realise and cement the vast system which is become the ruling passion of Catherine II.—Her general Suworow and her lieutenant-general Potemkin are to be the prosperous and happy means of obtaining all her head can conceive and her heart can wish for. This dazzling system the emperor will never take his eyes from, unless they should be turned to an invasion of Poland; a country whose productive soil yields immensities of grain for the sustenance of man, and is not without the seeds of liberty to give him the erect posture which nature designed for him. The Turk too, against whom the Prince de Cobourg is going to be employed, must pay smart money, or the Divan will be distracted by new menaces. Moldavia and Wallachia will not alone satisfy the emperor, who seems determined to obtain indemnification somewhere. Nothing however is done, nothing is even thought of, in the courts of the continent, that England does not know, does not interest herself about. Her ambassador at the Porte is closeted as often with the grand Vizir as her ministers have conferences with those of Vienna and this court. In short, nothing can, nothing *must* be done, without her concurrence. The diplomatic ascendancy she has gained in Europe, and I may say in Asia too, is prodigious; and it ought to alarm the cabinet of Versailles. But we are sunk in apathy. We are flattered by the security, which extent of dominion offers us. It appears large, because it is near us: but *England acquires twice the political strength from her distant possessions.* Her eastern possessions, though comparatively new, form another, and the strongest, prop

Digitized by Google

to her greatness. When we speak of this in counsel, the Count de——— names St. Domingo and the Isle de Bourbon as a set off against those settlements, and reckons on the regaining our footing once more in Hindostan. Before we can rationally expect to name Pondicherry and the other settlements on the coast of Coromandel among the French possessions, we must have a navy in the condition of that which baffled Keppel and made Sir Charles Hardy retire into port. Without this, St. Domingo itself is precarious. I know of no oversight so unpardonable in our government, as allowing us to be circumvented in every court where we have an ambassador or envoy. We do no good by dispatching them to the native powers in the peninsula of the East. We, in vain, aid those chiefs: for unless we could assist them with troops, (which we cannot do with our weakened navy), we had better not arouse them to action. Their movements will but serve as pretence to the wily Islanders, to make war on them; to subjugate them; and thereby to strengthen the British power still more, where no sovereign or nabob holds his sway but by its permission. If the veil were removed from the eyes of * * * * * *, the relative situation of our nation and its rival would be seen in all its terrors: while our finances are running into confusion, if not to utter ruin, the British funds are rising from fifty-two to seventy-four per cent. Their sinking fund too *(Caisse d'amortissement)*, ought of itself to shew us what we have to dread on the score of that sinew of war, money. With this, or (which is the same thing), their credit enabling them to borrow with ease, they will always outbid us in purchasing the favour of those powers who have troops to dispose of. What will, what can, arouse us from this lethargy? the Porte is threatened by Austria and Russia; and we are incapable of assisting her. The ships and force in men we lent to America would have enabled the Ottoman government to keep her covetous neighbours by land quiet, and have prevented a single Russian ship from sailing through the Dardanells. La Fayette, with all his personal merit, reasons ill. To talk of the gratitude of the Americans, is not to talk like a statesman. What do our very coffee-house politicians say of this quixotic adventure? As it cannot be from affection to the Americans, that we send our squadrons with troops across the Atlantic, it must be from hatred to the English. Now they reason wisely by saying, that the same force opposed to them in another quarter, would have annoyed them more! But the most forcible point of all, is the conclusion drawn from the successful issue of the contest—that *the example is ominous to the French colonies and to France itself!!* Again, I say that the fate of Europe is ready to undergo a vast change! When the sceptre drops from Frederick's hand, the scales which weigh the power of Europe so nicely at this moment will vacillate, till the uncertain libration excites the ambition and hopes of the one half concerned, and the anxiety, dread, and ultimate ruin of the other half. France must rise or fall! She cannot long remain stationary. There is too much distress and discontent within the realm, to leave it long without a shock. The ostentation which the wealthy display is a continued insult on those who live in poverty: the privileges granted to the nobility shock the honest and moderate; and will determine them (take my word for it), whenever the fermentation bursts into a flame, to take vengeance without mercy on their oppressors. The post not coming from Berlin to the place whence I write this, I suspect the couriers have been stopped to announce the expected event! but if the Great Frederick still breathes, he cannot be said to reign. There is a mixture of greatness and weakness in the minds of those who will henceforward have the rule in their hands. Already we hear of the house of Austria having swayed the Germanic sceptre long enough; and that the house of Brandenburg ought not to despair of grasping it. But how is this change to be brought about; unless *some unknown power rises up*, and takes side with one against the other, till both being weakened, and the political fabric of the German

Digitized by Google

constitution tottering or thrown to the ground, a new order becomes the effect of that change? We are not a little surprised that the old one has stood so long. Now is the time for France to employ her most sagacious diplomatists. England knows that; but, to divert her from the pursuits which patriotism might point out, she has courteously sent her a stud of running horses, and the *plain de Sablons* are to complete the disgrace of the *plains of Minden*. The Spartans would banish ———, or any family who should thus institute or encourage amusements and fashions destructive to the liberties of their country. *Capua*, with its luxuries and diversions, was the gulf into which the Romans were near falling, and which actually did swallow up Hannibal and his companions. *Nothing but a Lacedemonian spirit* can restore our effeminate countrymen to their wonted character. They are as easily to be made valorous as voluptuous; but where shall we look for models? Not at ——— (it is plain the writer means *at court*); and if examples rise up elsewhere, they will be ominous to all those about the ———. I have detained my dispatch till I learned what was the cause that I had not letters as usual: it was not what I suspected. The king still lives; nay, I hear that his physicians have set him on horseback. They cannot, however, put armour on him. They advise him to ride, with a sword—in his feeble hand. He has a complication of ails; but as his dropsical part of the distemper gains on his infeebled worn-out constitution hourly, his doom is hastening and certain. No longer is he consulted on business. I therefore communicate my opinion on the probable effects of this change; and I add, that (if the genius of France is not dying also), our country may avail itself of this critical juncture to raise an influence on the continent, which may counterbalance the Leviathan-like preponderance of Great Britain on the ocean!!!"

[We propose to select a few more of these interesting papers for translation; and lay them before our readers in the succeeding numbers of our work.]

## *An Account of the Manufactures and Produce of Bengal, and the adjacent Provinces.*

[From Mr. Colebrooke's Remarks on the Husbandry and Internal Commerce of Bengal.]

COTTON piece goods are the staple manufacture of India. A rapid sketch of the various sorts, fabricated in different provinces, from the north of Hindostan to the southern extremity of the peninsula, will convey some notion of the various manufactures distributed through the districts of Bengal and the adjacent provinces.

Plain muslins, distinguished by various names, according to the fineness and to the closeness of their texture, as well as flowered, striped, or chequered, muslins, denominated from their patterns, are fabricated chiefly in the province of Dak'ha. The manufacture of the finest sorts of thin muslin is almost confined to that province; other kinds, wove more closely, are fabricated on the western side of the Delta or the Ganges; and a different sort, distinguished by a more rigid texture, does not seem to be limited to particular districts. Coarse muslins, in the shape of turbans, handkerchiefs, &c. are made in almost every province; and the northern parts of Benares afford both plain and flowered muslins which are not ill adapted to common uses, though incapable of sustaining any competition with the beautiful and inimitable fabrics of Dak'ha.

Under the general appellation of calicoes, are included various sorts of cloth, to which no English names have been affixed. They are for the most part known in Europe by their Indian denominations. Khásahs are fabricated in that part of Bengal which is situated north of the Ganges, between the Mahánada and Isámaté rivers, from Malda to Berbázú. Cloths nearly similar in quality, and bearing the same name, are made near Tanda in the Vizier's dominions. Bastas are manufactured in the south-west corner of Bengal, near Lack'hipúr; and, again on the western frontier of Benares, in the neighbourhood of Alabahad; and also in the province of Bihar, and in some other districts. Sanas are the chief fabric of



Digitized by Google

Orésa; some are made in the districts of Madnipur, more are imported from the contiguous dominions of the Mahrattas. A similar cloth, under the same denomination, is wrought in the eastern parts of the province of Benares; garhas are the manufacture of Birbhum; still coarser cloths, denominated gezis and gezinas, are wove in almost every district, but especially in the Doab.

Packthread is wove into sack cloth in many places, and especially on the northern frontier of Bengal proper; it is there employed as clothing by the mountaineers. A sort of canvas is made from cotton in the neighbourhood of Patna and of Chetgaon; and flannel, well wove, but ill fulled, is wrought at Patna and some other places. Blankets are made every where for common use. A coarse cotton cloth, dyed red with cheap materials, is very generally used; it is chiefly manufactured in the middle of the Doab. Other sorts, dyed of various colours, but especially blue, are prepared for inland commerce, and for exportation by sea. Both fine and coarse calicoes receive a topical dying, with permanent and fugitive colours, for common use as well as for exportation. The province of Benares, the city of Patna, and the neighbourhood of Calcutta, are the principal seats of this manufacture; concerning which we cannot omit to remark that the making of chintz appears to be an original art in India, long since invented, and brought to so great a pitch of excellency, that the ingenuity of artists in Europe has hitherto added little improvement, but in the superior elegance of the patterns.

The arts of Europe, on the other hand, have been imitated in India, but without complete success; and some of the more ancient manufactures of the country are analogous to those which have been now introduced from Europe. We allude to several sorts of cotton cloth. Dimities of various kinds and patterns, and cloths resembling diaper and damask linen, are now made at Dak'ha, Patna, Tanda, and many other places.

Cotton is cultivated throughout Bengal. Formerly the produce was nearly equal to the consumption, and very little was imported by sea or brought from inland conntries. But the increase of manufactures, or the decline of cultivation, has now given rise to a very large importation from the banks of the Jamuna and from the Dekhin. It is there raised so much more cheaply than in Bengal, that it supports a successful competition, notwithstanding the heavy expences of distant transport by land and water; and undersells cotton of a middle quality in those very provinces where this article was heretofore abundantly produced. A fine sort of cotton is still grown in the eastern districts of Bengal, for the most delicate manufactures; and a coarse kind is gathered, in every part of the province, from plants thinly interspersed in fields of pulse and grain. This last kind is almost exclusively employed in the coarsest manufactures for home consumption; and the cotton imported through the Doab chiefly supplies the looms at which better cloths are wove.

Several species and numerous varieties of the plant afford this useful production. Some sorts are undoubtedly indigenous in America; others are certainly natives of India. Whether exotic or indigenous in Arabia, it has been long known there; the culture was thence introduced into the Levant; and the produce with its Arabic name, Kutn, was conveyed into Europe. But India has in all times been the country most celebrated for cotton manufactures; and even now, although the skill and ingenuity of British artizans have been exerted in the improvement of this important branch of manufactures, the finest muslins of Bengal remain still unrivalled by the fabrics of Great Britain.

The excessive price which silk bore in Europe, when it could be obtained only through the commerce of India, rendered this the most valuable article of oriental traffic. The silk-worm, long since introduced into Greece, afterwards propagated in Italy, and more lately in France, left India deprived of its exclusive commerce in silk. Bengal has now recovered a share in the supplying of this production; but unless we are misinformed, the raw silk of Bengal

Digitized by Google

bears in the European market a price somewhat inferior to that of the best Italian silk. As the filatures of Italy have been copied in Bengal, it does not occur to us that we ought to ascribe this inferiority to defective manufacture. It has been thought that the best silk is not obtained from worms fed on the sort of mulberry which is commonly cultivated in Bengal. There is silk obtained from wild worms, and from those which are fed on other plants than mulberry. It is a subject interesting as well as curious, since much silk of this kind supplies home consumption, much is imported from the countries situated on the north-east border of Bengal, and on the southern frontier of Benares; much is exported wrought and unwrought, to the western parts of India; and some enters into manufactures, which are said to be greatly in request in Europe.

The neighbourhood of Murshedabad is the chief seat of the manufacture of wove silk; tafeta, both plain and flowered, and many other sorts for inland commerce and for exportation, are made there more abundantly than at any other place where silk is wove. Tissues, brocades, and ornamented gauzes are the manufacture of Benares. Plain gauzes, adapted to the uses of the country, are wove in the western and southern corner of Bengal.

The weaving of mixed goods, made with silk and cotton, flourishes chiefly at Malda, at Bhagelpur, and at some towns in the province of Berdwan.

Filature silk, which may be considered as in an intermediate state between the infancy of raw produce, and the maturity of manufacture, has been already noticed. A considerable quantity is exported to the Western parts of India; and much is sold at Mirzapur, a principal mart of Benares, and passes thence to the Mahratta dominions, and the centrical parts of Hindostan.

The tesser, or wild silk, is procured in abundance from countries bordering on Bengal, and from some provinces included within its limits. The wild silk worms are there found on several sorts of trees, which are common in the forests of Silhet, Asam, and the Dekhin. The cones are large, but sparingly covered with silk. In colour and lustre, too, the silk is far inferior to that of the domesticated insect. But its cheapness renders it useful in the fabrication of coarse silks. The production of it may be increased by encouragement, and a very large quantity may be exported in the raw state at a very moderate rate. It might be used in Europe, for the preparation of silk goods; and mixed with wool or cotton, might form, as it now does in India, a beautiful and acceptable manufacture.

The commerce of saltpetre is particularly interesting on account of the decided superiority of these provinces, which is in nothing more conspicuous than in this production. Common observers have noticed that grounds much trodden by cattle, the walls of inhabited places, and, in short, any rubbish wherein putrifying animal substances abound, do naturally afford nitre, and culinary salt by exposure to the atmospherical air. Artificial beds are made in India, as in Europe, upon these principles, but with less trouble than in most other countries. It is only necessary to collect the earth of old walls, or the scrapings of roads, cow-pens, and other places frequented by cattle, and to leave mounds of such earth exposed to the weather. Both nitre and culinary salt are naturally formed there; and the saltpetre is extracted by filtering water through earth so impregnated with nitre, to dissolve and bring away the salt which it contained. The brine is evaporated by boiling, and when cold affords nitre by crystallization. The salt thus obtained is again dissolved, boiled and scummed; and when it has cooled, after sufficient evaporation, the brine yields the saltpetre of commerce. In the same earth, nitre is reproduced within two years in sufficient quantity to subject the earth to the same process, with equal success; mixing, however, a sufficient quantity of new rubbish, without which the nitre would be neither abundant, nor easily collected.

The manufacture of saltpetre scarcely passes the eastern limits of Bihar, and it is a practical remark that the production of nitre is greatest during



Digitized by Google

the prevalence of the hot winds, which are essential to its abundant formation.

The exportation of saltpetre to Europe is, at all times chiefly confined to the Company's investment, and their annual importations into England, on an average of thirteen years, ending in 1792, amounted to 37,913 cwt.

Opium, it is well known, has been monopolized by government. It is produced in the provinces of Bihar and Benares, and sold in Calcutta, by public sale. The preparation of the raw opium is under the immediate superintendance of the agent or of the contractor. It consists in evaporating, by exposure to the sun, the watery particles, which are replaced by oil of poppy seed, to prevent the drying of the resin. The opium is then formed into cakes, and covered with the petals of the poppy, and when sufficiently dried it is packed in chests with fragments of the capsules from which poppy seeds have been thrashed out.

Tobacco, it is probable, was unknown to India, as well as to Europe, before the discovery of America. The practice of inhaling the smoke of hemp leaves and other intoxicating drugs, is ancient, and for this reason, the use of tobacco, when once introduced, soon became general throughout India. The plant is now cultivated in every part of Hindostan, and might be produced in the greatest abundance to supply the consumption of Europe.

The sugar cane, whose very name was scarcely known by the ancient inhabitants of Europe, grew luxuriantly throughout Bengal, in the remotest times. From India it was introduced into Arabia, and thence into Europe and Africa. It is said by some authors to have been indigenous in America; this opinion might, perhaps, be disputed, for historical facts seem to contradict it. Certain it is, that the cane was carried in the year 1506 from the Canaries to St. Domingo, where the first sugar work was soon after erected by an enterprizing Spaniard. The cultivation was pursued with such success in the islands, and on the continent of South America, that the produce soon undersold the sugar of other countries; and the importation of it from India, which was shortly afterwards discontinued by the Portuguese, has only lately been revived.

From Benares to Rengpur, from the borders of Aram to those of Catae, there is scarcely a district in Bengal, or its dependent provinces, wherein the sugar cane does not flourish. It thrives most especially in the provinces of Benares, Bihar, Rengpur, Birbhum, Birbwan, and Mednipur; it is successfully cultivated in all, and there seem to be no other bounds to the possible production of sugar in Bengal, than the limits of the demand and consequent vend of it. The growth for home consumption, and for the inland trade is vast, and it only needs encouragement to equal the demand of Europe also.

It is cheaply produced, and frugally manufactured. Raw sugar, prepared in a mode peculiar to India, but analogous to the process of making Muscovado, costs less than five shillings sterling per cwt. An equal quantity of Muscovado sugar might be made in Bengal at little more than this cost; whereas in the British West Indies, it cannot be afforded for six times that price. So great a disproportion will cease to appear surprising, when the relative circumstances of the two countries shall have been duly weighed and impartially considered. Agriculture is here conducted with most frugal simplicity. The necessaries of life are cheaper in India than in any other commercial country, and cheaper in Bengal than in any other province of India. The simplest diet and most scanty clothing suffice to the peasant, and the price of labour is consequently low. Every implement used in tillage is proportionably cheap, and cattle are neither dear to the purchaser, nor expensive to the owner. The preparation of sugar is equally simple and devoid of expence. The manufacturer is unincumbered with costly works. His dwelling is a straw hut; his machinery and utensils consist of a mill, constructed on the simplest plan, and a few earthen pots. In short, he requires little capital, and is fully rewarded with an inconsiderable advance on the first value of the cane.

Sanguine expectations have been

Digitized by Google

entertained that many articles, which have been already tried upon a small scale, might become valuable resources of commerce; and that others which are yet untried, might be introduced with success.

It is thought by persons conversant with the subject, that there would be no exaggeration in estimating the cattle of these provinces, including buffaloes, at fifty millions. If the number did not exceed a tenth of this estimate, the usual casualties might furnish more hides than the probable demand will require. At present the currier often neglects to take the hides of cattle which die a natural death.

Hides might be exported, either raw or in the state which they now come from the tanner and currier, or they might receive a better tanning; but it is presumed, they could not be pickled to advantage, for the high price of salt must operate against that mode of curing them.

Buffaloes' horns might also become an article of export. They would be useful in several manufactures. The first cost of them is very inconsiderable, consisting only in paying the labour of collecting them; this is a very trifling addition to the trouble of collecting hides; and the charges of transport would, therefore, constitute nearly the whole cost.

Rice, wheat, and barley might be shipped at Calcutta, for about three shillings and sixpence per cwt. or twenty pence per Winchester bushel; but India is perhaps too distant for timely intelligence of such an enhancement of price, as will open the ports of Great Britain for the importation of corn. The freight would be about four pounds per ton, and the insurance about ten per cent.

It would certainly be advantageous to export starch from Bengal. England receives no small quantity of this article from Poland and other parts of Europe, and much is prepared in Great Britain. In every point of view, it would be desirable, that Great Britain should be supplied with starch from her Asiatic dominions, instead of purchasing it from foreign markets, or instead of using home-made starch. The usual price of starch will permit the importation of it from Bengal, as soon as freight is reduced to ten pounds the ton for the voyage homeward.

In treating of sugars the admission of rum from Bengal was not urged. It has sometimes become necessary to open the British ports to foreign rum; if they were always open to the importation of it from Bengal, as from a part of the British dominions, the cultivation of sugar would doubtless be greatly encouraged by this vent for the spirit, distilled from what is useless at a sugar plantation, if it be not so employed; and whether Bengal be not justly entitled to such encouragement for her productions, deserves serious consideration.

Liquorice is consumed in England more largely than the culture of it in the British islands supplies; annual imports from other parts of Europe furnish the remaining wants of London. The plant, from the root of which it is extracted, is found in Bengal, both wild and cultivated; and inspissated juice might be prepared sufficiently cheap to bear the charges of transport to Europe. Another root which England imports from distant countries, is a native of India, and has been thence transferred to the West Indian islands. This root is ginger, which is cultivated in every part of Bengal, and which can be conveyed to Europe cheap enough to undersell the produce of other countries. But neither of these are objects of great magnitude.

No argument occurs against the probability of annatto, madder, coffee, cocoa, cochineal, and even tea, thriving in British India. The plant, from the seeds of which annatto is prepared, by separating the colouring matter which adheres to them is already cultivated in Bengal.

Madder is a native of the mountainous regions which border on Bengal. For several years past it has been annually exported to England, and has fetched half the price of Smyrna and Dutch madder roots. If it were cultivated in India its quality would doubtless be improved by culture, and also by care in drying the roots, and it would better rival the madder of Europe.

Coffee plants have thriven in bota-

Digitized by Google

nical and private gardens throughout Bengal. It is even said that the plant has been found wild in forests bordering on this province; but the sorts which have been here cultivated were imported from Arabia and from the French islands. Good coffee has been gathered, but in quantities too small for a sufficient trial of it.

Red sanders and Japan wood, imported from other parts of India are used for dunnage in the present trade. Other sorts of colouring or fragrant wood, which are actually found in these provinces, might be applied to the same use. It is already ascertained, that satin wood, and other ornamental sorts from Bengal, have been tried in England, and have been highly approved.

Various drugs, used in dying, are now exported to England, and might be furnished more abundantly if the price of freight were lowered. It may be sufficient to enumerate galls, turmeric, and safflower, or carthamus.

Gum arabic and many other sorts of gums which are requisite in various English manufactures, and resins, which might be usefully employed, are the produce of trees that grow spontaneously in Bengal.

Vegetable oils, which England imports from other countries, might be supplied from these provinces, especially linseed oil. Flax might, perhaps, be prepared in Bengal, and rival the imports from the north of Europe in the British market; hemp may also be prepared from the plant already cultivated for a different purpose, and relieve Great Britain from the heavy tribute which her commerce and navy now pay to Russia.

Tincal, brought from the mountains of Thibet, is among the present exports of Bengal; but if we are not misinformed, most of it passes into Holland to be there refined, though the English chemists are now said to possess the art of refining borax equal to that of the Dutch process.

Vegetable and mineral alkalis may become a considerable object of commerce. The fossil alkali is found in abundance, and the woods of Bengal would furnish pot-ash in great quantities; some is already exported to England, and more would be sent if the freight was more moderate.

The preparation of sal-ammoniac can be connected advantageously with the manufacture of saltpetre, or be separately pursued to a much greater extent than at present. Several other materials, required for British arts and manufactures, might also be prepared in Bengal by a chemical process.

Many dyes and medicinal drugs, as well as aromatic seeds and other grocery, now imported into England from the south of Europe and from the Levant, could be supplied from India. It may suffice to remark that India already furnishes aloes, asafœtida, benzoin, camphor, cardamums, cassia lignea, and cassia buds, arrangoes, cowries, China root, cinnabar, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace, elephants' teeth, gums of various sorts, mother of pearl, pepper, (quicksilver and rhubarb, from China) sago, senna, and saffron; and might furnish anise, coriander, and cummin seeds, and many other objects which it would be tedious to enumerate.

## CRITICISM.

*Memoirs of the Life of Colonel* HUTCHINSON, *&c. Written by his Widow Lucy, &c. 4to.*

THE times are now passed, in which women "of elevated birth," and of "comprehensive and highly cultivated minds," assumed the honourable and laudable task of recording, for the information and instruction of their descendants, the lives of their illustrious or distinguished relations. Few modern wives, we suspect, employ themselves, like Mrs. Hutchinson, in contemplating and even studying, the characters of their husbands, in order to do justice to their merits while living, and to their fame when they are no more!

It is not our design to narrate, after his exemplary and intelligent widow, the particulars of the life of Colonel Hutchinson. The following circumstance however, as it appears to have given him an early bias towards the profession in which he afterwards excelled, and for which his name has

Digitized by Google

been transmitted down to us by history, deserves to be remarked.

"The advantage he had at this school," observes Mrs. H., speaking of her husband's early education at Lincoln, "there being very many gentlemen's sons there, an old Low-Country soldier was entertained, to train them in arms, and they all bought themselves weapons; and, instead of childish sports, when they were not at their books, were exercised in all their military postures, and in assaults and defences; which instruction was not useless, in a few years after, to some of them. Colonel Thornaugh, who was now trained in this sportive militia with Colonel Hutchinson, afterwards was his fellow-soldier in earnest," &c. These talents were fully developed, as our readers may recollect, during the calamitous contest which terminated in the decapitation of Charles the First, and the eventual establishment of the commonwealth.

Mrs. Hutchinson mentions her husband's literary proficiency (he was intended for the law) in high terms, but with a remark that cannot be too much known and attended to.—"He was enticed to bow to their great idol Learning, and had a higher veneration for it, a long time, than can strictly be allowed; yet he then looked upon it as a Handmaid to Devotion, and as a great improver of natural reason."

Such sentiments enabled Colonel Hutchinson to resist many of those improprieties into which he must otherwise have been betrayed, in various situations, during his progress from youth to maturity. Even two ladies, of admirable qualities, who were each desirous of obtaining his affection, assailed him in vain. But, says Mrs. Hutchinson, "it was not yet his time of love." His love, when at length he loved, was as singular as his indifference to the passion had previously been. His attachment to his future wife originated in his accidentally visiting her mother's residence while she happened to be from home on a visit, and was confirmed by hearing her youngest sister, at whose invitation he had gone to their house, talk of the dispositions and pursuits of Lucy. The next excerpt forms a description of the first meeting of these extraordinary lovers.

"She was not ugly," says Mr. H., reverting to what she supposes to have then been her appearance, "in a careless riding-habit: she had a melancholy negligence both of herself and others, as if she neither affected to please others, nor took notice of any thing before her; yet, spite of all her indifferency, *she* was surprised with some unusual liking in her soul, when she saw this gentleman, who had hair, eyes, shape and countenance, enough to beget love in any one at the first, and these set off with a graceful and generous mien, which promised an extraordinary person. Although *he* had but an evening sight of her he had so long desired (and that at disadvantage enough for her), yet the prevailing sympathy of his soul made him think all his pains well paid; and this first did whet his desire to a second sight, which he had by accident the next day; he found withal, though she was modest, she was accostable and willing to entertain his acquaintance. This soon passed into a mutual friendship between them—though she innocently thought nothing of love.————Mr. Hutchinson, seeing how she shunned all other men, and how civilly she entertained him, believed that a secret power had wrought a mutual inclination between them, and daily frequented her mother's house, and had the opportunity of conversing with her in those pleasant walks, which, at that sweet season of the Spring, invited all the neighbouring inhabitants to seek their joys. Never," adds Mrs. H., "was there a passion more ardent and less idolatrous: he loved her better than his life, with inexpressible tenderness and kindness; had a most high obliging esteem of her; yet still considered honour, religion and duty, above her, nor ever suffered the intrusion of such a dotage as should blind him from marking her imperfections.—'Twas not her face he loved: her honour and her virtue were his mistresses, and these (like Pigmalion's) images of his own making; for he polished and gave form to what he found with all the roughness of the quarry about it; but, meeting with a compliant subject for his own wise

Digitized by Google

government, he found as much satisfaction as he gave, and never had occasion to number his marriage among his infelicities."

Many persons, in this age of connubial dissatisfaction and dishonour, will read not without astonishment Mrs. Hutchinson's interesting detail of the rise, progress, and ultimate effects of the attachment that subsisted between her and her husband. After, however, all just deductions are made on account of personal partiality, and Mrs. H. seems in no instance disposed to undervalue herself, there is no reason to question the narrative of her domestic happiness. Such examples of matrimonial felicity, though they are comparatively few indeed, certainly have existed, and are still to be found.

At about the age of three-and-twenty, Mr. Hutchinson embraced the parliamentary party. He was shortly appointed lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of foot, and sent as governor to the Castle of Nottingham, a post of very considerable importance to his employers.

Mrs. Hutchinson has given the origin of an epithet, memorable during the civil contest in which her husband engaged; and with this epithet we shall at present suspend our account of her work.

"The name of Roundhead," she observes, "coming so opportunely in, I shall make a little digression to tell how it came up. When puritanism grew into a faction, the zealots distinguished themselves, both men and women, by several affectations of habit, looks, and words, which, had it been a real declension of vanity, and embracing of sobriety in all those things, had been most commendable in them; but their quick forsaking of those things, when they were where they should be, shewed that they either never took them up for conscience, or were corrupted by their prosperity to take up those vain things they dared not practise under persecution.—Among other affected habits, few of the puritans, what degree soever they were of, wore their hair long enough to cover their ears, and the ministers (and many others) cut it close round their heads, with so many little peaks as was something ridiculous to behold. From this custom of wearing their hair, that name of Roundhead became the scornful term given to the whole parliament party."

---

*Hours of Leisure, or Essays and Characteristics, by* GEORGE BREWER; *dedicated by permission to Lumley St. George Skeffington, Esq.*—— Hatchard, 1806.

THE Author of this little volume informs us in his Preface, that many of the Essays contained in it have already been given to the Public in a Monthly Miscellany, under the title of Essays after the manner of Goldsmith.

We admire his candour, and give him full credit for it in these days of book-making, as he quaintly, and not unaptly, terms it. We assure him his confession was necessary to exempt him from censure, as a professor of that art, and we trust he himself will think it a compliment, when we say the Essays in question, had been heretofore so strongly noticed by us, that we should have considered it our duty to have afforded this information to the public, if he himself had been adept enough in the profession aforesaid, to have with-held it. The style is easy, humourous, and entertaining. The second Essay, containing an account of the Author's *Voyage* to Margate, abounds with true humour, as does also that part of the fourth Essay, which contains the History of Peter Biass. The tenth is of the same description; indeed, although they may be somewhat caricatured, we doubt not but that the subjects of both the Essays last quoted, are real and not fictitious. The eighth Essay we think too extravagant; nevertheless, it is entertaining for the moment. The story of Esamdi and Esemdi, the two Indian merchants, is extremely appropriate, and well told. The Chapter on Friends, we can scarcely too highly applaud. To the disgrace of human nature, we are sorry to add, we believe every syllable it contains to be strictly true. The following short extract will, probably, not be displeasing to our readers:—

"Among the first class, is Bill Sensitive, whose natural disposition is good-natured; but poor Bill is under a perpetual alarm lest his benevolence

Digitized by Google

should get him into a scrape: thus his life is a constant scene of uneasiness and dread; he shrinks back at every familiar salutation, and is in pain at every word you speak, lest you should ask him a favour; the words, 'You will oblige me very much,' put him immediately in a fever; and 'I come to ask your assistance,' throws him into a perfect agony.

"The Luke-warm friend is a being of little value to any body; he will not go a step out of his way to serve you; and when you are in a difficulty, all he says, is, 'indeed, I am very sorry to hear it; I wish that I could help you.'

"The Red-hot friend is not a jot more valuable than the last; he is all bluster, speaking continually of the pleasure of doing a generous action, and that for his part he cannot deny any body a favour; but he usually cools before he comes to the point, and leaves you in the lurch when you had reason to expect every thing from his protestations.

"The Romantic friend is a pleasing companion, in the hour of distress; but the consolation he offers is not true: it accords with our errors, as it pities our sufferings; and instead of making us a sacrifice at the altars of wisdom and prudence, leads us into fresh absurdities and chimerical plans, which the ways of the world will not acknowledge.

"The Fickle friend is a weak inconstant creature, who acts without any fixed principle; one time he is all warmth, and the next moment cool and reserved; he is at the same time contemptible and useless.

"Nobody's friend is that cool, torpid, and insensible being, whose avarice and meanness have choaked the natural springs of benevolence, and contracted every idea within a narrow space, incapable of bestowing good on others, or happiness on himself.

"Anybody's friend is not much more valuable than the last, except that he acts from a total different principle; for indiscriminate in his views of benevolence, and careless of its effects, he serves the worthless, neglects the worthy, fosters the idle, and forgets the good.

'Everybody's friend is the man who is at the same time benevolent and just, who measures his generosity by his ability, and never refuses to do a service to any one, but when it would do an injury to another."

As a proof the Author's morality and religious opinions, we shall beg to offer the following extract, from the twenty-second Essay: —

"There is something in the death of a good man, which the Atheist must wonder at, and admire; such a one dying cool and collected, trusting and believing at a moment when the truth is sought with eagerness, and prejudice forsaken with disgust, is a confirmation of the existence of an immortality, not to be resisted. At the awful hour, when vanities retreat, and right and wrong open with full conviction on the mind, it is a pure ray of heavenly intelligence that lights the soul, like the star of Bethlehem, to that point which the anxious and departing spirit seeks with trembling and fear,—an hereafter.

"When we reflect on what very little longer time we have to live, and that, measure it to its most probable extremity, it will scarcely arrive to forty or fifty years, it becomes us to consider in time, a subject which will, in spite of all opposition, force itself upon the mind when we are about to part with life; for, however easily the modern philosopher may persuade himself that we have no proof of an immortality, yet, when his mind shall be stripped of all the vanity of argument, he will acknowledge an internal conviction paramount to any other demonstration, inseparable from the nature of existence, and *à priori* to the formation of ideas.

"But the true philosopher needs not this last strong beam of internal light to awaken his mind to truth: every circumstance and event of life, from infancy unto the hour of death, will assist his conjectures, and confirm his belief in an hereafter: his memory will represent to him that truth has been ever the same; and history will prove certain assents and dissents of mankind, throughout all ages, too constant to be merely prejudices or the effects of habit or education.

"There are things that no prejudice can ever reconcile, or custom make familiar with man; or even law have power to enforce: such are crimes



Digitized by Google

that shock nature. Offer power or riches to the greater part of mankind, to commit cool and deliberate murder, if we know any thing of the human heart, we must declare that very few would commit the perpetration of it, and that from an innate horror of the crime.

"Mankind appear, therefore, to have general assents and dissents from nature—a predisposition in favour of truth and virtue, for that general happiness.

"We have no other than this kind of demonstration (except from scripture) that murder is a crime, yet we believe it is; we have the same general innate assent that there will be an hereafter, and may, with equal justice, admit the evidence of the impression.

"In addition to such strong natural evidences of an hereafter, may be presented to the thinking man the union of minds, and the endearments of affections, of friendship, charity, and love; relationship which death appears to have no power to divide, and the mind absolutely no power to forget.

"But another world yet appears to be more indispensable to our reason, when we see throughout nature, and even in the events of Providence, the admirable tendency that exists to restore the equilibrium of things disturbed by the injustice or errors of mankind, and which would be incomplete without it. It is reasonable to think that there will yet come a time to amend the unfairness of men's conclusions, to better measure rewards and punishments, and to set to right the errors of human judgement."

The twenty-third Essay reminds us a little too much of the ingenious Lecture of Heads, by G. A. Stevens. We do not, however, mean to charge our Author with plagiarism: for, as a very great literary character once said, "Many strong and beautiful ideas, originating in the brain of other persons, frequently strike us so forcibly, either on account of their originality, their humour, good sense, or other respectable qualities, that they fasten so indelibly on our minds, as to occasion our attributing their originality to ourselves, without our being conscious of the untruth or the theft."

Upon the whole, we trust we may recommend this little volume, as being, at least extremely amusing, and in some slight deg ree instructive.

## LITERARY COMMON PLACE BOOK.

DUKE DE NIVERNOIS.—The following amusing anecdote is related of this nobleman, by Mr. Dutens, in his work entitled 'Memoirs of a Traveller, now in Retirement, written by himself.' It was the custom at Chanteloup, and practised in Paris, after conversation or promenade to retire, for a few hours, each to his own apartment. This was what they then called *l'avant soir*. One, therefore, either passed the evening alone, or, when the company in one house happened to be numerous, in making separate visits. The Duke de Choiseul used to go to his sister, and Abbe Barthelemy to the Duchess of Choiseul.

The Duke de Nivernois was intimately acquainted with the Countess de Rochefort, and never omitted going to see her a single evening. As she was a widow, and he a widower, one of his friends observed to him, that it would be more convenient for him to marry the lady. "I have often thought so," replied the duke, "but one thing prevents me: in that case, where could I pass my evenings?"

GRATITUDE, IN A TIGER!—At the menagerie of Schoenbrunn, near Vienna, the Bengal tiger, when attacked by the ophthalmia (a species of that blindness which so much afflicted the British army while in Egypt), is fed with young animals alive, whose warm blood contributes to his cure. Not long since, there was thrown into his den a young bitch, when he was couched, with his head reposing on his fore-legs. The bitch, after recovering her fears, began to lick his eyes; the tiger found himself so much better, that he spared the animal, and shewed his gratitude by caressing her: the bitch continuing her operation, in a few days the tiger entirely recovered. From this time, the two animals have lived together in perfect friendship. Before he touches his

Digitized by Google

food, the tiger waits till his companion has satisfied her appetite with the choicest pieces. If the bitch even bites him in play, still he shews no resentment, but continues his caresses!

THEATRES.—"The air of the upper part of a French playhouse, when full of company, contained 0,202 of oxigene, that of the pit 0,204; while the external air gave only 0,210.—Seguin has had the same result in hospitals.—The unwholesomeness of crowded places is, therefore, to be attributed to particular emanations."

CARDINAL MAZARIN.—"It was the maxim of this minister," says Lewis the 14th, "to provide, at any rate, for present exigencies; well convinced, that the remedy to future evils would be found in futurity itself."

ENGLISH MONARCHY, ITS DEFECT.—"The essential defect in the constitution of this monarchy," observes Lewis the 14th "is, that the prince cannot raise extraordinary supplies without parliament; nor can he keep his parliament together without greatly lessening his authority." How truly did Mr. Canning call the power of the house of commons, the "Power of the Purse!" I remember that he laid a particular emphasis on this epithet, which Mr. Pitt, who sat near him, applauded by nodding his head, and clapping his hands.

Mr. FOX.—To those who attacked him for coalescing with LORD NORTH, it was observed by Mr. Fox—"When I was the friend of Lord North, I found him open and sincere; when the enemy, honourable and manly: he never practised those subterfuges, tricks, and stratagems, those behind-hand paltry manœvres, which destroy confidence between human beings, and degrade the character of the statesman and the man. It is not in my nature to bear malice, or live in ill-will; *my friendships are perpetual, but my enmities are not so.*" This amiable and admirable disposition, which alone can do honour to human nature, has experienced the suffrage of another distinguished stasesman (Lord Grenville) who, a few months ago, declared—that "if it were possible for him to entertain perpetual hatred in his breast, it would be against those who avowed themselves capable of acting on such a sentiment."

# ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES *(written in a Pocket-book, in which several Friends of a Young Lady had inscribed Memorials of their Affection, previous to her departure from a distant Country)*, *by Mr.* FLETCHER.

SACRED sure this book must be
To the charms of memory;
Waking oft, with secret power,
Pleasures for the pensive hour,
And restoring to thy view
Many a warm and last adieu.

Sweet to see united here
Names to early friendship dear,
While the links of thought arise
Which affection multiplies.
Sweetness mingled still with pain,
When thou know'st that not again
Shall the faithless hours to thee
Bring the friends of infancy;
And that daily to thy view
Fainter grows each last adieu.

Time and absence both remove
Fast enough the lines of love,
And what Time and absence spare,
Touched by Death, extinguish'd are:
But this book, with magic leaves,
Absence, Time, and Death deceives,
And restores, with pencil true,
All that marked a last adieu.

When the silent steps of age
Bring thee near life's closing page,
Then these pages shall supply
One more volume, ere thou die,
Fraught with spells to banish pain,
As thou liv'st these days again,—
Blest with health's unconscious powers,
Youthful dreams and laughing hours.
—Vain delusion! memory's charm
Gives indeed a transient calm,
As it travels through life's prime,
Sailing up the stream of time:
But as youth's gay hour appears,
Sudden gush the trickling tears,
Tears which tell how vain have been
All the days that lie between.

Catch, MARIA, ere they fade,
Ev'ry hue by Hope display'd,
Chequered oft with light and shade;
Print them on thy glowing mind,
That false Hope may leave behind,



Digitized by Google

When she flies, a vision fair
Of what once her fancies were;
Fancies, like the poet's dream,
Any thing but what they seem:
Though, in rhyme, one thing is true,
—That is my regard for you.

---

SONNET, *by* CLIO RICKMAN.

HEARD ye, the Postman blow his bellowing horn;
Heard ye, the news he shouted from afar:—
Great news, he roar'd aloud, in this night's Star;
While through each echoing street his cries were borne.
'Twas not the rise of stocks, or fall of corn,
Or notice fresh of desolating war,
Which leaves its groaning millions stript, forlorn,
And all the blessings of mankind doth mar.

No!—more material news than you propound,
Made all this noise,—this bellowing, and this rout:—
On Monday last (oh! hear the important sound),
The DUKE of BUCKSKIN, and a BARON stout,
Perform'd the greatest act of all their lives,
By playing, for FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS, AT FIVES!

---

ODE *to* RURAL SOLITUDE, *upon the Author finding a decrease of his poetical Spirit, occasioned by the bustle and confusion of the town, and other causes.*

COME, Solitude! enchant my lay,
Drive giddy tumult far away—
Drive hence, to realms of blackest night,
The noisy dæmon from my sight,
And warm my frozen lyre.
Alas! the crowd still throngs around,
My ears still clank with deaf'ning sound;
Sad phrenzy bursts the trembling string,
In vain I strike, no echoes ring
To fill my soul with fire.

In vain my Laura charms my heart;
In vain I feel the precious smart
That riots in my panting breast,
And kills with aching joys my rest:
But why adore my fair?
My love avails me not; I try
In vain to chaunt, I only sigh;
Some envious phantom checks my strains,
Mocks all the muse's fruitless pains,
And drives me to despair.

I think of all the great and brave;
I summon heroes from the grave;
A Hawke, a Wolfe, a Marlb'rough rise,
A Nelson strikes my ravish'd eyes,
And Britain calls my praise.
The blooming laurel waves around;
Fame spreads her trophies o'er the ground;
Fair vict'ry smiles; but ah! my fate!
The panting chord essays too late,
Confusion blasts my lays.

I muse on woe, and think I hear
Its heavy sounds assail my ear;
I list,—and hear the bursting cry!
The frantic shriek, or mournful sigh;
I hear, and list again!
New cries, new pangs, new groans arise;
New tears bedew the streaming eyes;
I moan o'er mis'ry and aspire
To wake to notes of woe my lyre,
But all I try is vain.

Yet, why attempt, where tumult reigns,
To call to life the slumb'ring strains?
No love can swell, no heroes charm
With pow'rs, the string that fiends disarm,
Or tear the magic spell.
Hence, hence away to groves and bow'rs,
Where muses wing the frisking hours,
Where fairies trip the moss along,
And zephyrs waft the balmy song,
And bliss and music dwell!

There, there, from strife remote, and care,
The muse shall breath Elysian air;
The flow'ry dell, the purling rill,
The waving copse, the tufted hill,
The blithe and jocund swain,
The blooming maid, his joy and pride,
The cot, where peace and love abide,
The board where frugal plenty smiles,
The heart devoid of care and wiles,
All, all shall charm the strain.

Yes, rural Solitude! to thee
The muse owes wit, and mirth, and glee;
Beneath thy shade I'll string my lyre,
With thee I'll court Pierian fire,
And quit the city's frowns.
Haste, Laura, to the cooling shade,
The verdant bank, or woodland glade;
We'll wake in peace the dormant lay,
'Mid rural charms, far, far away
From all the noise of towns.

*London, Dec.* 16, 1806. ARCAS.

---

THE DEW-DROP, *by* EAGLESFIELD SMITH, Esq.

O! were my love like the dew-drop,
That hangs upon the flow'r of May;
And I a little Zephyr wild,
About its bonny breast to play:
The matin's beam should pierce me through,
That came to steal its sweets away;
And I would die with the dew-drop,
That hangs upon the flow'r of May.

Digitized by Google

# THE NEW PATENTS.

*Mr.* EDWARD HEARD'S *of London, Chemist; for a Discovery of certain Means of obtaining inflammable Gas from Pit-Coal in such a state, that it may be burned without producing any offensive Smell. Dated June 12, 1806.*

THIS invention is described as follows: The lime is stratified with the coals in the retort stove or other close vessel, in which they are placed for operation, or the gas when produced is suffered to pass over lime previously laid in an iron or other tubes, or any other shaped vessel adapted to the purpose, and exposed to heat. After the gas has been conducted into a refrigeratory, and all condensible matter is deposited, it is then suffered to enter the conveying tubes, and burned in the usual manner. The reason for employing lime for this purpose, is that, from a series of analytical experiments, the presence of sulphur has been detected in a great variety of the coals which are consumed in this country; and considering the suffocating offensive smell so perceptible during the combustion of the gas obtained in the ordinary way, to arise from the products of that combustion, principally the sulphureous acid gas which is then generated; lime is presented in substance to the sulphur as it is disengaged by heat from the coals, and through their mutual affinity arrests it in its progress, and forms a sulphuret of lime or hydro-sulphuret depending on the circumstances of the operation. There is reason to conclude that any of the fixed alkalies or alkaline earths, such as barytes, strontian, and other similar earths, or carbonate of lime, when exposed to a degree of temperature sufficient to drive off the carbonic acid gas, might be substituted for lime; but from economical motives as well as constant success the agency of lime has been preferred. It must therefore be clearly understood that lime in substance or a dry state, the fixed alkalies or earths possessing alkaline properties, or such metals or their oxyds as possess a sufficiently strong affinity with sulphur and sulphurotted hydrogen as to answer the end desired, such as iron, manganese, zinc, copper, lead, &c. when mixed with the coals, laid on their surface, or put into separate vessels through which the gas was made to pass, are calculated in a greater or less degree to divest the gas of the cause of the offensive smell; but it is distinctly stated that lime has always been found (if caustic the better) stratified with coals and exposed to heat, the most economical and successful process.

---

*Mr.* ROBERT NEWMAN'S *of Dartmouth, Ship Builder; for his Improvement in the Form and Construction of Ships. Dated September 6, 1806.*

THIS invention, which cannot be explained in detail without the plate, consists in, and extends to, the following matters, collectively or separately taken.—First, an apparatus or helm containing two rudders, formed and worked in the direction of the sides, in lieu of one placed in the centre line of the vessel, by which bodies of the greatest capacity may be governed, guided, or steered, wore and staved with greater certainty, ease, and safety. Secondly, in a concave or hollow form of side and bottom that will make vessels of a light draught of water keep a better wind, carry more sail, and roll less. Thirdly, in an inverted reduction of capacity toward the stern, commonly called the run, by which the resistance is lessened, without the stability or power of carrying sail being diminished by external construction.

---

*Mr.* WILLIAM CLARKE'S *of Cerne Abbas, Clock-maker; and* JOSEPH BUGBY, *of Yeovil, Schoolmaster; for Improvements in a Machine for spinning Hemp, Flax, Tow, and Wool. Dated June 19, 1806.*

THIS invention requires also the plates fully to explain it: the machinery is calculated to save the heavy expence of currents of water, erecting spacious buildings, waterworks, steam-engine, &c. and to spin hemp, flax, tow, and wool, at such an easy expense, as to bring it within the reach of small manufacturers, and constructed upon such safe

Digitized by Google

and easy principles, that no length of experience will be necessary to enable children to work the same; and the use of water, steam, &c. thereby rendered unnecessary and to occupy so little space, that the machines may be placed in small rooms, out-buildings, or other cheap places. To effect the above purpose it was necessary to get rid of the lanier or flyer upon the spindle used in the old machinery for spinning hemp and flax, which requires a power in proportion of five to one, and to surmount the difficulty that arises from the want of elasticity in these substances. This want of elasticity in the substance to be operated upon is compensated and provided for in this machinery; and upon this compensation and provision, effected by the various means hereinafter mentioned, the return of the carriage without any assistance from the work person, and the traverse for distributing the yarn upon the bobbins or quills, lay the stress of their patent. The most simple mode of compensating the want of elasticity, and which they recommend in preference to the other, is that of having a holder of large wire for every spindle fixed in an arbor or shaft that extends from one end of the carriage to the other. This arbor, or shaft, with the holders, may be considered as an enlarged and improved substitute, for what is called a faller in the moll jennies for spinning cotton.

---

*Mr.* RICHARD CLARKE'S *of Chelsea, and* THOMAS FRICKER, *of New Bond-street, Paperhangers; for a new Mode of decorating the Walls of Apartments, in Imitation of fine Cloth, without Joint, Seam, or Shade, by means of cementing of Flock on Walls of Plaster, Wood, Linen, or Paper.*

*Dated August* 1, 1806.

THIS is amethod of decorating the walls of apartments, in imitation of fine cloth of various colours and mixture of colours, on the walls of apartments of plaster, wood, linen, paper, or any composition, without joint, seam or shade, or the appearance of any joint, seam, or shade, throughout the whole room; and is performed in the following manner: The walls are first prepared for the reception of the flock by being pumiced smooth and even, and then washed wholly over with strong size and suffered to dry, a second coat of size is then put on, stained with the colour of which the flock is intended to be. A mixture consisting of one part of the mastic or composition made in the manner after described, and three parts of colour the same as the flock intended, ground in oil well boiled together, must then be put on the walls by means of brushes over the second coat of size, which should be perfectly dry, very smooth, and even; after which the flock is to be thrown on whilst the latter composition or mastic is wet, by means of an apparatus, consisting of a receiving box to hold the flock, with bellows at top and bottom on one side, to force out the flock through a hole in the centre of the opposite side of the box, and also with a machine similar to that used for hair powder (except that the aperture at the small end is open instead of having gauze or wire before it) to be used occasionally, whereby the flock is attached to the walls in every part required, care being taken that it is thrown smooth and equal in all parts; when dry it bears the appearance of fine cloth, and is equally close, firm, and strong. The mastic or composition abovementioned is made in the following manner: to one gallon of linseed oil, and one gallon of spirits of turpentine, add one pound of gum-anima; boil them well together until of the consistency of tar. The flock is composed of the refuse or cuttings of woollen cloth or of cotton or silk, previously dyed the colour desired.

---

## TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

THE first part of the fifth volume of Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on subjects relative to the husbandry and the internal improvement of the country, has been just published, and contains several valuable papers. We will lay before our Readers a communication from the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. on the Cultivation of Spring

Digitized by Google

Wheat, which we believe will be found to give much useful information on that subject.

"Real spring wheat, the Triticum Æstivum, or summer wheat of botanists, is a grain too tender to bear the frost of the winter, but as quick in progress from its first shoot to ripeness, as barley, oats, or any other spring corn.

"It is well known on all parts of the continent, and much used in France, where it is called *Blé de Mars*, from the season in which it is usually sown; and in some provinces *Bleds Tremois*, from the time it takes between seed time and harvest; in Spanish it is called *Trigo de Marzo*; in Portuguese *Trigo Tremes*; and in German *Sommer Waitzen*; all which names mark distinctly the difference between this and winter corn.

"It does not appear from the older books on husbandry, that it was at any former period much cultivated in England; the more modern ones are in general silent on the subject of it; they mention indeed, under the name of spring wheat, every kind of winter wheat, which will ripen when sown after turnips in February. This is probably the reason why the real spring wheat has been so little known, agriculturists in general conceiving themselves to be actually in the habit of sowing spring wheat, when in reality they were substituting winter wheat in its place, have been little inclined to inquire into the properties of the real spring wheat when they had an opportunity of so doing.

"In the lower parts of Lincolnshire, where the land is the most valuable, and consequently the most subject to mildew, spring wheat has been long known, and it is now cultivated to a great extent. Mr. Sers of Gedney, near Spalding, has lately claimed a premium of the Board, for the largest quantity of land sown with spring wheat in 1805; his quantity is 241 acres, and there is no reason to suppose that he added a single acre to his crop on account of the Board's offer. He is a man, who by his skill and talents in agriculture alone, has raised himself to opulence, and possesses a considerable landed estate, for which he is certainly in part indebted to the free culture of spring wheat during the last thirty years.

"Mr. Sers sows spring wheat from the 25th of March, till the first week in May; for a full crop he sows fourteen pecks on an acre, and expects to reap four quarters; if he sows seeds under it which is very generally practised, he sows nine pecks, and expects three quarters in return; he finds it thrive nearly equally well on his stiff and his light land; and has found it, by experience, to be exempt from the mildew or blight, and free from all damage of the grub or wire worm.

"The farmers in South Holland, where Mr. Sers resides, uniformly declare, that they have been many years ago compelled, by frequent attacks of the mildew or blight, to abandon almost entirely the sowing of winter wheat, and that they then substituted spring wheat in its place, and have used it ever since; they believe it to be wholly exempt from the mildew or blight. In the neighbourhood of Horncastle, the land is either light or sandy, or composed chiefly of Norfolk marle, called in that neighbourhood, white clay. Such land, though tolerably productive in barley and seeds, is not to be compared with the rich and fertile tracts of South Holland, and yet the culture of spring wheats has of late years increased, and is now increasing fast, because the millers begin to understand its nature, and cease to undervalue it as they did at first.

"The grain of spring wheat is considerably smaller than that of winter wheat; in colour it resembles red lammas so much, that it may be mixed with that grain, and this mixture will do no injury to the seller, as spring wheat weighs heavy; nor to the buyer, as it yields better at the mill than from its appearance might be expected; 60lb. a bushel is about its usual weight. Mr. Sers' of the last crop weighed 61lb. and he has sold some mixed with less than half of red lammas, at the usual market price of the winter wheat of the last harvest, though the winter wheat was better in quality, and the spring worse than usual.

"In the countries best acquainted with its culture, spring wheat is pre-

Digitized by Google

ferred to all other corn for raising a crop of seeds. This is owing to the small quantity of leaf it bears, less perhaps than any other corn, and to the short duration of the leaf, which fades and falls down almost as soon as it has attained its full size.

"In cases where red wheat has been damaged by the wire worm, a mischief which seems of late years to have increased in this Island, spring wheat appears to hold out an easy and a simple remedy. In the first week of May, the ravages of the worm have somewhat abated; if then the seed of spring wheat is at that time dibbled, or only raked with a garden rake into the naked spots left by the worm, though it will not attain the growth at which the worm begins to prey upon it, till he has changed his state for that of a winged beetle, will certainly be ripe as soon as the winter wheat, and may be thrashed out and sold with it; or if it is preferred, may be reaped separately, as the appearance of the ears, which in the Lincolnshire sort have longer beards, or awns than the rivett or cone wheat, will point it out to the reapers in such a manner, that no great error can happen in separating it from the lammas.

"In years of scarcity, this wheat offers a resource which may occasionally be of the utmost importance to the community; of this the Board were very sensible in the spring of 1805, when they offered premiums for the increase of its culture, which have had the effect of rendering it much more generally known than otherwise would have been the case. The price of wheat seldom advances much, even in very scarce years, till a considerable portion of the crop has been thrashed out, and the yield of it by this means actually ascertained; but this does not take place till the seed time of winter wheat is wholly over; no speculation therefore, of sowing an increased quantity of that grain, can be entered into during the first year of a scarcity; but before the end of April, the question of the average yield of the preceding crop will be generally known, and when it is much below the usual proportion, there can be no doubt that a large quantity of spring wheat will be sown, if the seed can be easily procured.

"Lest the revival of the culture of spring wheat, even under the liberal protection it has received from the Board, may be retarded by this principle, which seems to be inherent in the nature of mankind, it may be adviseable to state here that in the neighbourhood of Boston and Spalding, in Lincolnshire, the cultivation of it is now fully established, and likely to continue: from either of these places therefore, the seed may at any future time, as well as at present, be obtained without difficulty; and as there is a water communication between these towns, and as Boston is a sea-port, it may always be brought to London, or any other maritime part of England, at a small charge.

"In time when dearth recurs, which will occasionally happen as long as the manufacturing interest insist on keeping the price of corn, in a plentiful harvest, below the actual cost of growing it, speculations on the sowing of spring wheat may be carried so far as to raise the price of seed, till a saving in it becomes a matter of political as well as of economical importance; an experiment is therefore added to shew that spring wheat will succeed as well by dibbling as by broad-cast, made in the spring of 1804.

"Mr. William Showler of Revesby, dibbled four pecks and a half of spring wheat on one acre and two roods of middling land which had borne turnips the winter before, and had no extraordinary preparation for this crop; the rows were eight inches asunder; the holes four inches asunder and two inches deep; and two grains were put into each hole.

"The produce from the quantity of 4½ pecks of seeds was seven quarters, or 4 quarters, 1 bushel, and 1 peck per acre; a fair crop, and as much at least as could have been expected from 18 or 21 bushels sown broad-cast on the same land.

"By a careful analysis in the wet way, conducted by Professor Davy, of the Royal Institution, the following results have been obtained from different kinds of wheat.—

Digitized by Google

| | Gluten | Starch | Insoluble Matter |
|---|---|---|---|
| From 100 parts of best Sicilian Wheat - - - - - | 21 | 75 | 4 |
| Spring Wheat, 1804 - - - - - | 24 | 70 | 6 |
| Good English Wheat, 1803 - - - | 19 | 77 | 4 |
| Blighted Wheat, 1804 - - - - | 13 | 52 | 44 |

"From this analysis may fairly be deduced, that bread made of the flour of spring wheat is more nutritious than that made of winter wheat; because spring wheat contains a larger proportion of gluten, or half-animalized matter; and also that a miller ought not to deduct from the price of spring wheat more than 2 per cent. on the money price of winter wheat of the same weight, as the excess of the weight of insoluble matter, or bran, is no more than 2 per cent. when compared with good English winter wheat.

"Bread made of spring wheat is rather less white than that made of the better sorts of winter wheat; but it is allowed to be more palatable in Lincolnshire where it is best known. Both these qualities are probably owing to the excess of gluten contained it it."

J. B.

## BIOGRAPHY OF REMARKABLE PERSONS.

### *Memoir of the* DUKE *of* BRUNSWICK.

THE princes of Germany being bred to the profession of arms from their infancy, the events of their lives are uniformly found to embrace a great deal of military history, and the Duke of Brunswick being descended from a long race of ancestors eminently warlike, he was accordingly brought up under that great general, Prince Ferdinand, his uncle, in the science of war, and to whose example and instructions he attended with unabating energy.

His father, the Reigning Duke of Brunswick, and the elder brother of the celebrated Prince Ferdinand, being desirous of averting from his dominions the evils arising from the Convention of Closterseven, at a time when the French armies were overrunning Hanover, under Marshal Richlieu, concluded a treaty with the contending powers then at war, by virtue of which his troops were to depart from the camp of the allies, and his dominions to be considered as neutral. His intentions, however, were frustrated by Prince Ferdinand, who, having the command of the army of the allies, acting against the troops of the king of France, took it upon him to detain the forces of the Duke of Brunswick, among which was the Hereditary Prince, he was then called, notwithstanding the treaty signed by his brother. This circumstance was looked upon by the Belligerent Powers as a breach of faith, and it produced a solemn protest on the part of both Austria and France; but the Duke afterward became reconciled to the measure.

The Hereditary Prince, who had served the latter campaigns in the troops of his father, signalized himself in a short time by his conduct and extraordinary acts of bravery. His first exploit was the taking of Hoya, towards the end of February 1758. Having been detached with four battalions, some light troops and dragoons, to dislodge the Count de Chabot, then posted in the neighbourhood of that town, he passed the Weser at Bremen, with part of his detachment, while the rest advanced on the other side of the river, and the enemy being attacked in front and rear, were in a short time thrown into confusion. In this action, the bridge over the river being abandoned, and the force under the Hereditary Prince having made seven hundred prisoners, the Count de Chabot, with two battalions of French infantry, threw himself into the castle, and soon after proposed terms of capitulation, which having been agreed to by the Prince, Chabot surrendered. This first exploit of the young warrior was heightened by the circumstance of his not being provided with heavy artillery to besiege the place, and the enemy in some force advancing to relieve the Count.

Having thus signalized himself, he marched to attack Minden, which he invested on the 5th of March, and on the 14th the garrison surrendered at discretion. When the French were



Digitized by Google

retreating in great disorder towards the Rhine, he was extremely active in the pursuit of them, and at the battle of Crevelt, in which his uncle Prince Ferdinand intrusted him with the command of the left wing, he evinced equal ability and courage in that important station.

Prince Ferdinand having determined from various circumstances to repass the Rhine, accordingly made the necessary dispositions for forcing the strong pass of Wachendonck, an island surrounded by the Niers, of very difficult approach, and situated exactly in his route to the former river. The enemy having drawn up the bridge, the Hereditary Prince, to whom this service had been assigned, rushed into the river at the head of his grenadiers, drove the enemy back at the point of the bayonet, and cleared the bridge for the passage of the grand army then advancing towards Rhinebergen.

The scheme of operations for the campaign of 1759, being formed between the King of Prussia and Prince Ferdinand, several skirmishes took place early in the year, between the contending armies. On the 31st of March the Hereditary Prince, with a body of Prussian hussars, fell upon the Austrians at Molichstadt, where he routed a regiment of Hohenzollern cuirassiers, and a battalion of the troops of Wurtsburg; he, next day, advanced with a body of horse and foot to Meiningen, where he found a considerable magazine, took two battalions prisoners, and surprised a third posted at Wafungen, after having defeated some Austrians, who were marching to its relief.

At the battle of Minden, which was fought on the first of August, and where the allies, under the command of his uncle, Prince Ferdinand, gained a complete victory, he contributed considerably to the eventual success resulting from it, by encountering on the same day the Duke of Brissac, in the neighbourhood of Coveld, and having overcome that officer and his detachment, prevented the Marshal de Contades from making his retreat, as he proposed doing, by the defiles of Wittlekendthein. The Duke de Brissac had been advantageously encamped, with his left to the village of Coveldt, having the Werne in his front, and his right extending to the salt-pits, but being attacked by the Hereditary Prince with his accustomed spirit and resolution, that his troops were totally defeated, with the loss of six pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The Duke of Wirtemberg having taken possession of Fulda, he resolved to beat up the quarters of that Prince, and on the 28th of November marched from Marpurg, with a select body of troops to effect his purpose. The night following he defeated the volunteers of Nassau, and afterwards marched directly to Fulda, where the Duke of Wirtemberg was far from expecting a visit of that nature. The Hereditary Prince having reconnoitred in person, took such measures, that the troops of Wirtemberg, being scattered in small bodies, would inevitably have been cut off, if they had not hastily retired into the town, where, however, they found no shelter. The Prince forced open the gates, and they retired to the other side of the town, where four battalions were made prisoners, while the Duke himself and the remainder of his forces filed off another way. Two pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, and all their baggage fell into the hands of the victors.

At the close of this campaign, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick was detached with 15,000 men, to join the King of Prussia, and had the satisfaction to fight under the orders of the great Frederick, at Freyberg in Saxony.

In the beginning of the year 1760 he began his march from Cheninity in Saxony, for Westphalia, where he safely arrived, and was detached in the month of May, with some battalions of grenadiers, and two regiments of English dragoons, and advanced to Fulda, where he surprized and took several parties of the enemy. At his return from this expedition, he was posted on the left of the army, and had to oppose the greatest efforts of Marshal de Broglio, at the battle of Corbach, and though obliged to retreat, he maintained his reputation by repeated proofs of abilities and valour. In this affair he received a slight wound in his shoulder.

Prince Ferdinand being obliged to abandon the strong position of Sachsenhausen, and evacuate the country of Hesse, resolved to use his utmost endeavours to keep his communica-

Digitized by Google

tion with Westphalia free. He ordered the Hereditary Prince, on the 29th of July, to pass the Dimel, and to turn the left of the enemy, who was strongly posted at Warburg, while himself, by a skilful and forced march, advanced on their front with the main body of the army. The enemy was accordingly attacked almost at the same time both in flank and rear, with great impetuosity and success, and the Marquis of Granby, at the head of the English troops, contributed greatly to the glory of the day.

On the 5th of August, the Hereditary Prince set out with a detachment on an expedition to break up the quarters of a body of French forces cantoned at Zirenberg, at a small distance from the French camp. He marched with so much caution and secrecy, and all his measures were so judiciously taken, that the troops were surprized, and had no time to assemble in any considerable number; but having fired from the windows, the allied forces burst open the houses and slaughtered without mercy. The Prince made 400 prisoners, including 40 officers, besides 12 pieces of cannon, and the British troops, who formed a part of the detachment, displayed both great courage and activity.

The troops under general Bulow having been beaten by the Count de Stainville, near Minden, the Hereditary Prince came to his assistance by forced marches, and obliged the French general to retire towards Frankenberg.

But while the war was carrying on in this manner by small detachments, and Prince Ferdinand and Marshal Broglio, the commanders in chief of the two contending armies, were practising every means to deceive each other as to their real projects, Prince Ferdinand's design to cut off the communication of the Marshal with France, by the Lower Rhine, was made known in September by the march of the Hereditary Prince through Westphalia, with 20 battalions and as many squadrons. The Prince on his march surprised a detachment of Austrians, under Fisher, a German partisan, crossed the Rhine at Dusseldorff, Rees, and Emmerick, advanced to Cleves, forced its garrison to surrender prisoners of war, and invested Wesel on both banks of the Rhine. But his measures in this well-concerted enterprize were defeated; the place having been provided by the Marquis de Castries with provisions, ammunition, and troops, and the continued heavy rains, and the consequent swelling of the Rhine, impeded, and ultimately frustrated all the operations of the siege.

The Prince having been informed that the Marquis de Castries had marched with a strong body of troops, set out by forced marches and resolved to encounter him, arriving at Rhynberg on the 14th of October, where his light troops were posted. The Prince was compelled to abandon this position, notwithstanding all his efforts, commanding in person, and appearing in the warmest parts of this short but bloody action. The enemy posted five battalions and some squadrons at Rhynberg, marched by the left, and encamped at Clostercamp, near the convent of Cawpen.

The Prince far from being discouraged by these two unsuccessful attempts, resolved to carry his project into execution, by surprizing the French in their camp. For this purpose he began his march about ten o'clock in the evening of the 15th of October, after having left four battalions and five squadrons under General Rook, with instructions to observe Rhynberg, and attack that post, in case the attempt on Clostercamp should succeed. His march was so well concerted, that he arrived at the French camp, without being perceived by Fisher's troops and the outposts. He was not 60 paces from the front of the camp, when an officer of the regiment of Auvergne was stopped, and ordered, with fixed bayonets presented to his breast, to be silent; but he nobly sacrificed his life to his duty, and exclaimed with all the power of utterance, "Auvergne, here is the enemy." This call was repeated by the centinels; the naked soldiers ran to arms, and though attacked suddenly with impetuosity by the Prince, the regiments of Auvergne and Alsace fought with so much resolution and bravery, that the rest of the army had the necessary time to be drawn up in order of battle, in which several regiments were judiciously posted. The



Digitized by Google

Prince, whose horse was killed under him, after repeated attacks, seeing no prospect of success, thought proper to give orders for a retreat, which was effected without confusion.

The next day the enemy attacked an advanced body of the allies, posted in a wood before Elverick, and extending along the Rhine, while another column of the French army marched through Walach, and took post among the thickets, at the distance of a quarter of a league in the front of the Prince's army. His position became every minute more critical and dangerous; the Rhine being so much swelled by the rains, and the banks so overflowed, that it was necessary to repair and move the bridge, which had been thrown over that river lower down. This work was performed in the presence of the enemy, and the Prince passing without molestation, proceeded to Bruymen, where he fixed his head quarters. His crossing the Rhine under the eye of a victorious army, and so much superior to him in number, afforded him the greatest honour.

In the month of November, when he was encamped in the neighbourhood of Shermbeck, a body of the enemy attempted to dislodge him; but by well combined dispositions, he routed them with the loss of 800 men; after which he marched to join the army of the allies, which Prince Ferdinand was determined to bring again into the field.

While the French were masters of the whole territory of Hesse, enjoyed extended winter quarters, abundantly provided with all necessary provisions, and secured by many fortresses, Prince Ferdinand had been forced to retire, about the middle of December, into winter quarters, at Uslar and Paderborne, in a narrow and exhausted country. Sensible of the inconveniences of his own situation, and of the advantage the enemy had over him, he resolved to strike the first blow; having for this purpose, on the 9th of February 1761, assembled all his forces with the greatest secrecy, he entrusted the command of the troops on the right to the Hereditary Prince, who pushed forward with the utmost expedition, into the heart of the French quarters; leaving the country of Hesse a little to the east, he attacked Fritzlar, tried to take it by assault; but the spirited defence of the garrison obliged him to withdraw. After having spread alarms in the French army, and harassed it in his retreat, he was ordered to cover the front of the main army, which was occupied in the siege of Cassel, and the blockade of the other fortresses, and at the same time to watch the motions, and oppose any sudden attempt of Marshal de Broglio. As soon as the general had collected his forces, he advanced with his whole army against the Hereditary Prince, who, notwithstanding his great exertions, could not prevent a column of 2,000 men from being cut off and taken prisoners by the French; but he acted with so much spirit and caution in this arduous retreat, that Prince Ferdinand had sufficient time to recal his various detachments, and put together his whole army, which safely evacuated the country of Hesse, and retired into the former winter quarters.

After the battle of Fellinghausen, fought on the 16th of July, the French armies were disunited the rest of the campaign. The party under the Prince de Soubise passed the Lippe, and the Hereditary Prince was detached with an inferior army to check his progress: in this he succeeded, and by a well concerted attack upon the French garrison at Dorsteck, where ovens had been constructed, with the preparations for the siege of Munster, he put an effectual stop to their progress, and compelled the Prince de Soubise to retire from the Lippe. But the Hereditary Prince was soon called from this enterprize, in order to defend the dominions of his father. The Count de Broglio and Prince Xavier of Saxony, having taken possession of Wolfenbuttel, and afterwards invested Brunswick, he forced them to evacuate the first place, and to abandon their enterprize with such precipitation as to leave their cannon behind them.

In the campaign which took place in 1762, the French army on the Lower Rhine being entrusted to the Prince of Condé, the hereditary Prince was posted with a strong detachment in the bishopric of Munster to check his progress. The Marshal

Digitized by Google

d'Etrees and the Prince de Soubise having been defeated by Prince Ferdinand near Grabenstern, called to their assistance the army of the Lower Rhine, the Hereditary Prince followed up his motions with so much alacrity and ability, that possessing himself of the heights of Joannlberg, the 31st of August, he prevented the junction of the two French armies, and waited only for his artillery to annoy the army of Condé, stationed in a lower ground; but this prince, sensible of the danger, and convinced that no other means were left to extricate himself out of his position but a bold and sudden attempt, he ordered a regiment distinguished for undaunted courage, to march up to the enemy without firing, and to drive them with fixed bayonets from the heights. It is necessary to observe, that this regiment was not formed in column, but drawn in a line of battle of five battalions, the first being composed of its companies of grenadiers and rangers. They marched with quick step the length of a mile, on a steep and gradually ascending ground, had three discharges of the enemy's artillery to sustain, by which they lost more than 500 men and 40 officers, killed and wounded, without being at all discouraged or relaxing in their march; the troops under the Hereditary Prince, astonished at such intrepidity, gave way after their third discharge, in the very moment when the cannon of the assailants had reached the summit of the heights. The Hereditary Prince made every effort to rally his troops, and in that attempt was dangerously wounded and very near being taken prisoner, while his cannon and a great number of his soldiers fell into the hands of the victors.

Though this affair proved unsuccessful, yet the firmness, the courage, and the resources of the Hereditary Prince, together with his free and open disposition, stamped him a hero, on whom contending Europe turned her eyes with looks of complacency and regard. Brought up by Prince Ferdinand his uncle, and having studied in the school of Frederick the Great, who in his camps, his court, and his writings, incessantly gave him proofs of his distinguished predilection; and he became one of the principal generals of that renowned monarch.

A little time after the action which has been just described, peace was restored between the belligerent nations, and his Serene Highness returned to his own country to cultivate the blessings resulting from a state so opposite to war. Being unemployed, and intending to settle in life, he turned his thoughts to matrimony, and fixed on the Princess Augusta, daughter of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and sister to his Britannic Majesty: the marriage was accordingly solemnized on the 12th of January, 1764, and he soon became the father of a numerous progeny. Shortly after his marriage he was elected a Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, an honour conferred on few foreign princes.

Having become one of the principal generals of the great Frederick, he in that quality commanded a body of the Prussian army in the war in 1778, for the succession in Bavaria, to which the Emperor Joseph fondly aspired. This campaign, which certain declaimers loudly affirmed to be the chef d'œuvre of the art, because there was nothing but marches and counter marches in it, had its merits appreciated by a better judge, Frederic himself, who declared it would have been highly ridiculous if secret negociations had not at every turn retarded the military progress and operations.

Two years after this event, the Duke of Brunswick died, and the Hereditary Prince succeeded to the titles and dominions of his father. To the amelioration of the condition of his people he devoted a large portion of his time, and he was always considered as a model for the imitation in the governments of the sovereigns on the continent. He acquired, as indeed he merited, the most glorious of all titles, "The Father of his Country."

On the death of the old king of Prussia, his successor wrote a letter to the Duke of Brunswick with his own hand, in which, after extolling his services, he intimated that he had conferred on him the rank of Field Marshal.

Digitized by Google

A few months after this, in the year 1787, the Duke of Brunswick was appointed to the command of a Prussian army, for the express purpose of reinstating the Stadtholder. This expedition, so short in point of duration, so complete in respect to execution, and so brilliant when considered as a scheme conceived and matured within the short space of a month, reflected great glory on the general who conducted it; and the statesmen and politicians of that day considered him as the most skilful warrior and ablest counsellor, that modern Europe had beheld since the time of the Great Frederick.

On the breaking out of the French revolution, when all Europe became terrified at the gigantic projects of the revolutionary government, the Duke of Brunswick was looked up to as the only general capable of resisting its progress, and the courts of Vienna and Berlin united in the choice of him as the leader of their armies, now about to contend with that of France. Accordingly in July 1792, he prepared to advance from Coblentz with the combined armies under his command, and entering France after some successes which were not of long duration, he was obliged by untoward events to retreat in the best manner an army consuming with disease in the plains of Champagne could effect. Scarcely, however, was the Prussian army out of France, when the Duke, notwithstanding the wretched condition it was in, the despondency and disease which prevailed, did every thing necessary for the safety of Germany; he hastened to occupy Coblentz, took Frankfort sword in hand, and thus deprived France of the power of uniting the armies of Dumourier and Custine.

Having re-established order and discipline, and recruited the Prussian army, the siege of Mentz in 1793 had the double advantage of restoring to the troops the high opinion of their prowess, which the retreat of Champagne had somewhat diminished, and to make Germany secure by the re-occupation of its best bulwark. After the reduction of this fortress, the King of Prussia, who had commanded his own army in person, left it under the orders of the Duke of Brunswick, who, by a variety of skilful and judicious movements, stopped the progress of the French armies. Three times did they attack him on the Blise, and three times were they beaten and repulsed with considerable loss. But above all, after the two French armies under Pichegru and Hoche had forced the lines of Weissemburg, and defeated the Austrian army, who in the greatest disorder, sought their safety behind the Rhine, having their retreat protected only by the corps of Condé. Then it was that the Duke of Brunswick convinced Europe of the high estimation of the pupil and the soldiers of Frederick. By wise and bold manœuvres he stopped the French armies, saved the Austrians, and after having held the French in check, retired slowly to Mentz, to put his troops into winter quarters. Of all the campaigns of the present war on the part of the allies against France, this was the most wise, and would alone have sufficed to rank the Duke of Brunswick among the most skilful generals.

He, however, soon after retired from the command of the Prussian army in disgust, and was replaced by general Mollendorf, one of the companions of his youth. His Serene Highness immediately returned to Brunswick, and, as usual, occupied himself without ceasing in the prosperity of his own dominions. But he was addicted to war from habit and from disposition, and notwithstanding he despised the intrigues of the court of Berlin, he pined for active employment in camps, and at the head of armies, where he had spent his youth.

With respect to the disastrous events which have occurred on the continent since October 1806, it is not our intention to enter into any detail of the causes which produced them; the King of Prussia having determined on war with France, the Duke of Brunswick, who was already at the head of an army of observation, collected troops from all parts; and in order to augment his forces, the guards left Berlin for the first time nearly for half a century. He then entered Saxony, and having advanced to its

Digitized by Google

frontier, began to menace the states of the new confederation of the Rhine.

Bonaparte having on the 28d of September left Paris, and put himself at the head of his army, advanced by Bamberg, and Chronach to Schleitz, where, on the 8th of October, he was present at the first battle fought between the French and the Prussians. Notwithstanding the disastrous events which followed, and which in some measure rendered the French masters of all the future operations, the Duke of Brunswick wished to attack Bonaparte, though Marshal Davoust had unexpectedly arrived at Nauenberg on the 12th of October, and seized on the magazines of the Prussians, and even obtained possession of their pontoons.

On the 13th the Duke drew up his troops, supposed to amount to nearly 140,000 men, in battle array, and the two hostile armies lay upon their arms during the night, within half a cannon shot of each other, and by break of day prepared for battle. The intervention of a thick fog, prevented this for some time, but having cleared up, a dreadful conflict ensued, and victory finally declared for the French. It is allowed however, by themselves, "that at one moment there was room for doubt," and it is supposed that the arrival of a body of 10,000 under Marshal Ney decided the fate of the day. This confession enables us to judge that the Prussians were well led on and ably directed; but though this was certain, yet the result of this terrible battle may be considered as likely to prove fatal to the Prussian Monarchy.

It is generally understood that the Duke of Brunswick, while reconnoitering the enemy at an advanced post, with a telescope in his hand, was wounded in the face by a grape shot. He was obliged in a short time after to be carried off the field in a litter, in which he was conducted to the capital of his dominions on the 21st of October. But on the approach of the enemy, he left his little metropolis for the last time, and retired by easy journies to an obscure village, near Altona, in Denmark. There, in a small and inconvenient lodging, attended by his consort, the sister of the King of Great Britain, he heard that the royal family was fled; that nearly all his troops had been intercepted in their retreat, and that the tyrant-conqueror had wrested his dominions from him. In this melancholy condition, after having lost his sight in consequence of his wound, overwhelmed with pain and grief, and surrounded with misery, died this virtuous and gallant prince, who, until eclipsed by a more successful, though not more able, but certainly not so honourable a race of warriors, was considered as the greatest commander of his time, and to whom at an extremely critical period, all the sovereigns of Europe looked for safety and protection.

In consequence of the wounds received in the battle of Jena, on the 14th of October, the Duke of Brunswick breathed his last on November the 10th, 1806, in the 71st year of his age, having been born on the 9d of October, 1735. His body was embalmed on the 12th, and on this occasion it was found that the contusion in the forehead had proved mortal; a messenger was then dispatched to the French camp, requesting that the corpse of his Serene Highness might be interred in the same grave with those of his ancestors; but posterity can hardly credit the refusal of the savage and brutal tyrant who now holds in his hands the destinies of the continent of Europe.—His family were denied even the sorrowful satisfaction of mixing the dust of the departed hero, whose bosom was the depositary of every honourable principle, with that of his forefathers, and he was then destitute even of a place of interment!!!

His character as a sovereign and a man was of the most estimable kind: his father left his dominions burdened with immense debts, but notwithstanding, the Duke administered the affairs of his dominions with such skill and economy, that in the course of a few years he liquidated every demand brought against him. M. de Ferouce was his principal minister, and though an able man, yet the Duke superintended every department himself, and took particular care that every person in office performed his duty. His subjects, more properly his people, were happy and contented under

Digitized by Google

his government; for in few of the states of Europe was liberty so truly enjoyed. Though he was a military man, yet his dominions were governed by laws founded on the basis of wisdom, and he wielded the sceptre with a lenient and merciful hand. The system under which he acted, being equally just and politic, became productive of the greatest advantages; his people grew rich under his wise administration; and his revenues encreased according as his people were prosperous.

The children whom he had by the Princess Augusta of England were as follows:

1. Charles George Augustus, termed during his father's life time, the Hereditary Prince; born on the 18th of Feb. 1766, and married Feb. 14, 1790, to Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, daughter of Prince William of Nassau Orange.

2. Carolina Amelia Elizabeth, Princess of Brunswick, born May 17th, 1768, married April 8th, 1795, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by whom she has an only daughter, Princess Charlotte Augusta, born Jan. 7th, 1796.

3. George William Christian, born June 7th, 1769.

4. Augustus, born Aug. 18th, 1770.

5. Frederick William, born Oct. 9th, 1771.

# MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

# IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

*With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.*

A GENTLEMAN recently deceased has bequeathed a sum not less than twelve hundred pounds, to be paid to the person who shall write and lay before certain judges to be appointed for that purpose, a treatise, which shall by them be determined to have most merit on the following subject: "The Evidence that there is a being, all powerful, wise, and good, by whom every thing exists: and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the wisdom and goodness of the Deity, and this in the first place, from considerations independent of written revelation; and in the second place, from the revelation of the Lord Jesus; and from the whole to point out the inferences most necessary for, and useful to mankind." And to the person who shall write the second best treatise, as above, the sum of four hundred pounds, after deducting therefrom the expences of printing and binding, or purchasing three hundred printed copies of each of the said treatises. The time allowed for the composition of these treatises is till the 1st of Janury, 1814, which must be sent to Alexander Gallen, Esq. of Aberdeen, previously to that time.

The Rev. Wm. Coxe has in the press, in two volumes quarto, the History of the House of Austria, from the foundation of the Monarchy by Rodolph, of Hapsburgh, in the 13th century to the death of the late Emperor Leopold the Second, and it will be illustrated by maps and genealogical tables.

Mr. George Chalmers intends to publish in one large volume quarto, an Historical and Topographical Account of North Britain, from the most ancient to the present times, with a dictionary of places. This work will be illustrated by maps and plans.

A new weekly periodical work, entitled "The Director," the exclusive object of which will be promotion of Science, Literat and the Arts, has just commence It is proposed to offer information and discussion on these subjects, and as connected with them, to supply a regular account of the Lectures at the Royal Institution, and of the proceedings of that and the London and British Institutions, and of the Royal Society, Royal Academy, British Museum, and of the Societies of Antiquaries and Arts.

A History of the City of Dublin, ecclesiastical, civil, and military, from the earliest accounts to the present period, with an Appendix, con-

Digitized by Google

taining a view of the several Characters, &c. and an Abstract of all the Acts of Parliament relative to that City, is about to be published in one volume quarto, by John Warburton, Esq. and the Rev. James Whitelaw.

Mr. Adolphus has in the press, in four volumes octavo, The Political State of the British Empire, containing a general view of the domestic and foreign possessions of the crown, the laws, commerce, revenues, offices, and establishments, military as well as civil.

An Essay on the Functions of Money and the Principles of Commerce, may soon be expected from the pen of John Wheatly, Esq.

The Rev. Dr. Clarke, who lately presented the Statue of Ceres to the University of Cambridge, will shortly publish in a quarto volume, Travels through Russia, the Territories of the Don Cossacks, Kuban Tartary, the Crimea, &c. This work will be embellished with numerous engravings.

The second volume of the Rev. J. S. Clarke's Progress of Maritime Discovery, illustrated by charts under the direction of Mr. Arrowsmith, and other engravings, may be expected to make its appearance in a short time.

Dr. Buchanan has in the press, and will shortly publish in three volumes quarto, with a map and several engravings, a Journey through the Countries of Mysore, Cannare, and Malabar, performed under the orders of the Marquis Wellesley, for the express purpose of investigating the state of agriculture, arts, and commerce, the religion, manners, and customs, the history, natural and civil, and antiquities, in the dominions of the Rajah of Mysore, and the countries acquired by the East India Company in the late and former wars, from Tippoo Sultan. This work will appear under the authority and patronage of the Directors of the East India Company.

Mr. Edward Scott Waring is engaged on a work, to be published in one quarto volume, entitled a Tour to Sheeraz, by the route of Kazroon and Feroozabad, with various remarks on the manners, customs, laws, language, and literature of the Persians. A History of Persia will be added to this work.

Mr. T. E. Ritchie is employed on an Account of the Life and Writings of David Hume, which will appear in one volume octavo.

The Rev. John Wooll will shortly publish a second volume of the Biographical Memoirs of the late Dr. Joseph Warton, with a selection from his poetical works, and a literary correspondence between eminent persons, left by him for publication.

The Rev. Dr. Graves, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, has nearly completed at press, in two volumes octavo, a Series of Lectures on the four last books of the Pentateuch, designed to shew the Divine Original of the Mosaic Law, chiefly from internal evidence.

Mr. W. Wood, has in the press, in three volumes octavo, The Beauties of Nature displayed, in select descriptions from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. This work will be illustrated by numerous plates.

The Rev. W. Magee, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Dublin, has in the press a new Interpretation of the Prophecy of the Weeks of Daniel, accompanied by critical Dissertations; together with an appendix enumerating the different schemes that have hitherto been proposed for its solution.

Dr. Davis of Sheffield has in considerable forwardness, an abridgement, which will be shortly committed to the press, of that part of Professor Pinel's celebrated work on Philosophical Nosography, which treats of febrile diseases.

The seventh volume of the Asiatic Annual Register; or, a View of the History, Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Asia, for the year 1805, will shortly make its appearance.

A new edition of the Rev. Dr. Vincent's Voyage of Nearchus and the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, under the title of The Commerce and Navigation of the Antients in the Indian Ocean, may soon be expected, in two volumes quarto, with several maps.

The Rev. Dr. Gregory has undertaken to be the editor of a new edition of the Holy Scriptures, which will



Digitized by Google

contain the various readings of all the editions and English Translations of the Old and New Testament; a Reference to parallel and corresponding Passages, as in Canne's Bible; and a Series of explanatory Notes, in the manner of those annexed to the Variorum editions of the Classics. This edition will be illustrated with nearly one hundred Copperplates, engraved after the most admired productions of the greatest Masters of the various Schools of Painting.

A new edition of Mitford's History of Greece, in four volumes quarto, revised and considerably augmented in the three volumes before published, may be expected soon to make its appearance. The fourth volume will be composed entirely of new matter.

Dr. Gillies will shortly publish in two quarto volumes, The History of the World, from the reign of Alexander to that of Augustus, comprehending the latter ages of Greece, and the History of the Greek Kingdoms in Asia and Africa, from their foundation to their destruction; with a preliminary Survey of Alexander's Eastern Conquests, and an Estimate of his Plans for their consolidation and improvement.

In the Press, and will be published early in February, The Pleasures of Human Life:—Investigated cheerfully; elucidated satirically; promulgated explicitly; and discussed philosophically, in a Dozen Dissertations on Male, Female, and Neuter Pleasures. Interspersed with various Anecdotes, and elucidated by numerous Notes, historical, biographical, critical, and explanatory. This work is announced as an *Antidote* to "the *Miseries* of *Human Life*;" and is said to abound with satirical, ironical, and humourous remarks on various popular subjects.

A new Translation from the last Paris edition of Voltaire's History and Campaigns of Charles XII. King of Sweden, has lately made its appearance.

A new edition of the Letters of Abelard and Heloise, with a particular account of their lives and misfortunes; with poems by Pope, Madan, Birch, Seymour, &c. is in the press.

Britton's Architectural Antiquities, part vii. has recently appeared, and contains a descriptive Account of Malmsbury Abbey Church, Wiltshire; an account of Colchester Castle, Essex; and some account of a curious Door-way to South Ockendon Church, Essex: the whole illustrated with seven engravings. With the next part the author intends to complete the first volume of this work with a copious index, &c. and eight or nine engravings. On the wrapper of the present part he has given a Nomenclature of ancient Architecture, which is certainly a desideratum in this branch of literature.

The gold and silver medals offered by Dr. Wm. Turton, for the best poetical effusions to the memory of Lord Nelson, have been adjudged to two compositions. The first is the production of Mr. Raleigh Trevelyan of St. John's College, Cambridge; and the second, of Mr. Mainwaring of Brombow-hall, Cheshire. These compositions, together with some other fine pieces in the Latin and English languages, will be published in the course of the ensuing spring.

Mr. Accum's Spring Course of Lectures on Chemistry and Mineralogy commence in the beginning of February.

The Rev. Edward Nares will shortly publish an Answer to the Sermon lately preached at Danbury, by the Rev. Francis Stone, Rector of Cold Norton.

The publication of a Hebrew Bible, printed with a literal and interlineary English Translation is intended to commence immediately in numbers. The more wealthy of the Jews in England are mentioned as having liberally subscribed to this undertaking.

Miss Anna Maria Porter is engaged on a new Novel, entitled the Hungarian Brothers.

A new edition of Captain Williamson's Wild Sports of India may be shortly expected in octavo.

The fourth volume of Malcom's Londinum Redivivum will be published early in the spring.

Mr. Weld has nearly ready for publication, the Topography of the Lake of Killarney, illustrated by some exquisite engravings.

Mr. Cumberland and Sir James Bland Burgess have written in con-

Digitized by Google

conjunction, a poem entitled the Enodiad, embracing the History of Moses from the period of his leading the Israelites out of Egypt, to his death upon Mount Horeb.

A new edition of Palmerin of England, corrected from the original Portuguese, by Mr. Southey is in the press, and will shortly make its appearance. Mr. Southey has also in the press, a Translation of the Chronicle of the Cid, from the Spanish.

Lord Woodhouselee is engaged in writing the Life of the late Lord Kaimes, which will make its appearance shortly.

Miss Porter has nearly ready for publication, the beautiful moral Aphorisms of Sir Philip Sidney.

Mr. Macdiarmed has in the press, in quarto, the Lives of Eminent British Statesmen, commencing with Sir Thomas More.

Dr. Scott, the Orientalist, is preparing a new edition, revised and translated from the complete manuscript copy brought over by Mr. Montague, of the Arabian Night's Entertainments, with notes illustrative of the customs and manners of the country. The additional tales, which have never been translated, are equally interesting and excellent. The translations of this work, which have already appeared in the English language, have been made from the version of M. Galland, who, it is well known, trusted to an illiterate verbal translator, being himself wholly ignorant of the Arabic language.

Mr. Blore is employed on a Topographical History of the County of Rutland.

Captain Williamson, from whose designs and notes, that magnificent work, The wild Sports of India, has been published, has undertaken a Tour through Great Britain for the purpose of making a complete Agricultural and Statistical Survey of the Island; the result of which will be published in a description of Great Britain, to be printed in numbers with illustrative plates; the whole to make at least six volumes in octavo.

Mr. Heriot, postmaster of British America, has availed himself of the opportunities afforded by his official situation, and is preparing for publication a splendid work, descriptive of Upper and Lower Canada. Mr. Heriot will first give an account of his voyage from England to the Azores, of which he will introduce a better description than any now existing in our language; he will then conduct his readers up the River St. Lawrence, by land and water, across the several lakes to Lake Superior, describing in this immense route every prominent feature which can be interesting to political economy and commerce. This work will be illustrated by a great number of plates.

Miss Owenson will shortly publish a volume of Original Poetry, under the title of the Lay of an Irish Harp.

Mr. Bennet of Pythouse, in Wiltshire, is preparing to lay before the public a number of original Letters of Charles I. and his Friends, which have been preserved in his family.

Mr. Thomas Belsham is preparing for immediate publication, an Abstract of the Evidences of the Christian Religion, which he delivered to the congregation at the Chapel in Essex-street.

About two years ago, the king of Naples presented to the Prince of Wales six of the Manuscripts found in the ruins of Herculaneum, and we are sorry to learn no progress has yet been made in the unrolling of them. A corner only of one of the rolls was unfolded, and the whole was afterwards submitted to the action of steam, under the direction of an eminent Chemist, but without the desired effect. Instead of feeding and giving pliability and consistency to the tinder, it has more firmly united the mass, and in a great measure obliterated the writing. The ill success of this experiment has discouraged further attempts on the other five rolls.

CROONIAN LECTURE.—Mr. Pearson of Golden-Square, Surgeon, read the Croonian Lecture on Muscular Motion this season to the Royal Society. It occupied the greater part of two evenings, in the course of which the lecturer entered into an elaborate detail concerning the heat and pulsations of animals in different latitudes, in order to ascertain their effect on their muscles. As an instance: in this climate the pulse of horses beats 36 times in a minute,



Digitized by Google

that of cows 48, and that of men about 72; in Lapland and the other high northern latitudes, the human pulse does not beat more than from 45 to 50 times in a minute. Mr. Pearson has made numerous experiments on the muscles, in all which he found the muscular irritability completely destroyed by plunging them in water at the temperature of 96°; electricity, after such immersions, sometimes gave slight symptoms of excitability, but no human effort could ever again restore the muscular fibre to its proper tone and vigour. Cold produced similar effects on the muscular fibre by instantly destroying its irritability. Hence the necessity of great caution in applying warm water in cases of suspended respiration, as heat may be equally as bad as cold with regard to its effects on the muscular fibre, which by Mr. Pearson is considered in some degree the organ of life. Blood he regards as essential to life only as a stimulus to muscular irritability, and the abstraction of blood occasions death through the want of its stimulating powers to the muscles. The stomach he considers as the most important organ of the human frame, and its irritability is so excessive, that a blow on it will instantly destroy life, though the heart can support a wound some days.

BAKERIAN LECTURE.—The subject of the Bakerian Lecture, this year, which was delivered by Professor Davy, was on some Chemical Effects of Electricity. This ingenious Chemist has proved that even in distilled water there is combined both vegetable and animal matter, besides nitrogen gas and salt. Hence he has ascertained that Electricity does not generate fixed alkali, but only evolves it.

## ENTERTAINMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

### THE THEATRES.

IF ever the memorable sentence of Solomon, that 'there is *Nothing New* under the sun,' were peculiarly applicable to modern concerns, it is eminently true of the present productions of our dramatic writers. It is not to be disguised, that there seems an alarming dearth of inventive genius among us. We abound in books which convey no information, in novels which exhibit no one feature of novelty, and in plays which are wholly destitute both of plot and interest.

These animadversions will be considered as severe by those only who are not accustomed to scrutinize the objects to which they refer. Our theatres, in particular, call loudly for the remonstrances of criticism, and for the salutary interference of public opinion. As they are conducted, and (if things are permitted to continue in their present course!) as they will be conducted, they impeach our national discrimination, and must disgrace us in the eyes of those intelligent foreigners who happen to visit them. This country, however, is not without merit, which, if cherished and displayed, would attract and justify general patronage; but interest, treachery, and cabal, in almost all departments, leagued with power, are enlisted in opposition to the progress of real talent.

Time was, when the conductors of dramatic amusements paid a becoming deference to the judgment of their patrons; when, if they could not produce any thing deserving the approbation of the spectators, they had not effrontery enough to oppose the reprobation of an audience; when, indeed, they possessed not the audacity to renew, night after night, exhibitions which had been decidedly condemned on the first attempt publicly to establish them. Those times are past; and, perhaps, with them, "the hope of such hereafter!"

What *should* controul the insolence of theatrical managers? what *should* correct the errors of theatrical performers?—Public Reprobation, and Public Opinion. What?—the free, but not illiberal, application, of Censure! the powerful, but not ungenerous, language of Truth!

DRURY LANE, Dec. 10.—A new after-piece, under the whimsical title of *Mr. H———*, was acted at this theatre, the story of which is simple, and may be given in a few words.

Digitized by Google

The scene lies at Bath, where Mr. *H*—, a gay West Indian, makes his appearance. From his easy and elegant address, and from his affluence and splendour, he gets introduced to the most fashionable circles, and so smitten with his abilities is a Miss *Lucinda*, that she promises him her hand. During all this time, he passes under the anonymous distinction of Mr. H—, and is put in frequent pain by the impertinent enquiries of the ladies to discover his surname. This, at a route, he inadvertently betrays, and lets slip the name of *Hogsflesh!* The ladies instantly discard him, all but Lucinda, and her scruples are overcome on his friend *Belville* producing a license from the king, allowing Mr. *Hogsflesh* to change his name to *Bacon*.

The author of this piece has kept his name a secret. In the course of the first act various marks of disapprobation were expressed, and when the name Hogsflesh came out, the roar of censure was truly imperious, and the curtain fell amidst a violent clamour of applauses and hisses. There were some good points in the dialogue, but the vulgarity of the hero's name, and the subterfuge and transition into that of Bacon, excited the contempt of a most numerous and respectable audience.

Miss Ray, from the Theatre Royal, Cheltenham, made her first appearance at this theatre, on the 18th of December, in the character of Albina Mandeville, in Reynolds' comedy of *The Will*. This lady appears to be about twenty years of age, and seems endued by nature with a lively genius and considerable discrimination. The part she sustained is versatile and rather whimsical, and she did it every justice. Her transitions for the affection she bore for Howard, to the duty she owed to her governess, Mrs. Rigid, were extremely well managed. Her person is neat, though *petite*, and she looked very smart while disguised in a naval uniform. She was most favourably received.

Dec. 26.—A new comic pantomine was brought out at this theatre, called *The Enchanters; or, Harlequin Sultaun:* the plot of which differs but little from those of the general run of pieces of the same description. It was agreeably interspersed with a variety of tricks that argued much ingenuity; and the music, machinery, dresses, and decorations were all in their kind fanciful and splendid. The scenery was extremely beautiful, particularly the hall of Audience, the view of the interior of Bagdad, the Arab's cave, the Sultaun's pavilion, and the concluding scene of the pantomime.

Jan. 12, 1807.—This evening was exhibited a new Opera, in three acts, called *False Alarms; or, My Cousin*. The literary department by a Mr. Kenney, and the principal portion of the musical one by Mr. Braham.

We avow ourselves attached to this our elder playhouse; a house long since established in public estimation; a house, in which many of our greatest performers have acted their most distinguished parts. It is not without regret, therefore, that we contrast its former effulgence with its present obscuration; that we contemplate, we will not say the setting, but certainly the eclipse of this dramatic luminary, which was once hailed, as a star of the first magnitude, in the firmament of histrionic glory!

'False Alarms,' notwithstanding the efforts by which it is favoured with a temporary popularity, has seriously alarmed us for the reputation of Drury-Lane Theatre. After a season which hitherto has been uncommonly deficient in public amusements, we did hope that, in this "new" Opera, at least "something new" would be elicited for the gratification of the town. It is, however, a piece entirely without stratagem to exercise curiosity, and without incidents to awaken interest. It is a production which it would be in vain to attempt to analyse, and upon which it would be worse than superfluous to offer any critical reflections. Much of the music is excellent, a few of the songs are tolerably written, and the performers certainly make the best they possibly can of their different parts. There is some good singing by Miss Duncan, who accompanies with the harp: we wish we could observe as much in commendation of her acting, when she assumes the male attire! Braham is, of course, a host on this occasion: he too, is seated on the *stage* at an instrument, the piano, which, however, we suspect, is nevertheless played by some one in the *orchestra!*

COVENT GARDEN, Dec. 11.—A

Digitized by Google

new Piece, called *Arbitration, or Free and Easy*, was produced at this Theatre. The *Dramatis Personæ*, are

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Toby Tritely | Mr. BLANCHARD |
| Thoro - - - | Mr. SIMMONS |
| Jack Familiar - | Mr. LEWIS |
| Chequer - - - | Mr. LISTON |
| Nisi Prius - - | Mr. CHAPMAN |
| Lady Litigious | Mrs. DAVENPORT |
| Harriet Seymour | Miss LOGAN |
| Mrs. Chequer - | Miss TYRER. |

PLOT.—Sir Toby Tritely and Lady Litigious have had a law-suit about a cornmill and lands, which is referred to the arbitration of Jack Familiar, a young barrister, whom Sir Toby, in his eagerness to influence in the decision of the difference, invites to his house. Familiar once arrived, sets free Harriet, whom her guardian Sir Toby has confined, in order to force her into a marriage with Thoro. The young lady escapes in male attire to an inn, which is kept by Chequer, who, notwithstanding his wife's jealousy, takes her under his own protection to the house of Lady Litigious. Her ladyship receives the distressed damsel, with the treacherous view of delivering her to Thoro, in liquidation of a debt. Jack Familiar being invited to visit Lady Litigious meets and marries Harriet; and on looking into the papers, under which the litigating parties claim, awards that the property belongs not to either of them, but to poor Chequer.—This farce contains a good deal of lively dialogue, and several very ludicrous incidents. There are in it several comic songs which were received with great applause.

THE usual holiday amusements commenced at this theatre, on Friday, December 26, with a pantomime entitled HARLEQUIN AND MOTHER GOOSE; OR, THE GOLDEN EGG. Regarding these exhibitions merely as a species of christmas gambols, we should have treated the present one rather with indifference than reprehension, had we not considered that entertainments of this description are fast superseding the higher order of histrionic representations, and that, in verification of the language of one of our poets,

'Men are but children of a larger growth.'

Most of our numerous readers, if they are not already acquainted with the story of Mother Goose, or if, unluckily or negligently, they have really forgotten this portion of what one writer has been pleased to call "Infant Institutes," they may nevertheless, on the present occasion, have their memories either refreshed or informed by applying to their grandmothers, nurses, nursery maids, and maiden aunts. We shall therefore proceed to offer a few observations on the pantomime itself, without thinking it indispensable to enter into the particulars of the adventures upon which it is founded.

Among the persons of this drama, *Mother Goose* might be expected to occupy a distinguished and effective situation. This, however, turns out completely the reverse. She is introduced in a scuffle, and about to be examined before the magistrate, *Squire Bugle* (afterwards *Clown*, a part inimitably sustained by *Grimaldi*), when *Colin (Mr. Bologna, Jun.)*, afterwards *Harlequin*, interferes on her behalf; for which he is gratefully metamorphosed by Mother Goose, put in possession of the Golden Egg, and thus enabled to obtain, from the grasp of Squire Bugle, and in spite too of *Avaro (Mr. L. Bologna)* the girl's father, his beloved *Colinette —Miss Searle*, afterwards *Columbine*. Such is the plot of this piece: but *how* Mother Goose got into the dilemma in which she is first exhibited to the spectators, and *why* she does not subsequently contribute essentially to the progress of events, as well as the hurried and unsatisfactory manner in which she is made to develop the *catastrophe*, these subordinate points (for subordinate considerations they frequently seem to be with modern dramatists!) it would be vain in us to attempt to elucidate.

With some delightful scenery, not a few excellent tricks, tolerable dances, and attractive music; with all these allowances in its favour, and endeavouring to divest ourselves of the dislike which we certainly feel to the very principle of pantomimic amusements, we have not done with our strictures on the present performance.

*Simmons* appears quite to mistake the part of Mother Goose. He waddles, grumbles, squalls, and stretches and tumbles about, like any thing except an old beldame. He evidently forgets that he is in the feminine character, which, in his hands, excites only ridicule and disgust. *Miss Searle*

Digitized by Google

had neither the simplicity of a Colilinette, nor the sylphid agility and graces of a Columbine. Of *Grimaldi* we are sorry to say any thing but what is commendable; yet his dance with Harlequin, when the latter had admirably assumed the appearance of a wheel-barrow *Girl*, was in the highest degree offensive. Disgraceful, however, as the Clown's attitudes and motions on this occasion were, his acting was loudly applauded, and this portion of it encored, by a house crowded with spectators!!

One main defect, as we conceive, pervaded the whole of the New Pantomime. There was too little of Harlequin in it, there was too much of the Clown. This fault we are not unwilling to attribute—and, perhaps, we ought also to ascribe many other errors to the same cause—to the vitiated taste of those who at present frequent our theatrical exhibitions; who prefer sound to sense, distortion and ranting to elocution and dignity, tricks to plots, and glare to grandeur; who esteem the mountebank rather than the actor, and who look to the scene-painter more than the author.

Pantomime nevertheless, (were the performance of it extended to *private theatres!*) might prove as beneficial to the state as Bull-Baiting and Boxing are affirmed to be. He who can inure himself to sustain blows and kicks and falls, without feeling them, is in fair training for a much higher scene of heroism. If this end be certainly effected, it is not worth disputing about the means by which it was accomplished.

It had almost escaped us, that MASTER SMALLEY was introduced, in *Harlequin and Mother Goose*, as a Cabin Boy. He did not look to us so juvenile as some persons represent him. He has evidently been somewhere accustomed to public scenes: he has neither the trepidation nor the gait of a theatrical novitiate. He already treads the stage with confidence, looks fully in the faces of his auditors, and seems to anticipate their applauses. His voice is good, but his pauses and emphases are not always judicious; and his manner is still ungraceful.

KING'S THEATRE.—The entertainments for the season commenced at this theatre, on the 19th of December, with the serious Opera of *Semiramide*; the principal character in which was supported by Madame Catalani. The professional fame which this celebrated singer has obtained on the continent, attracted one of the fullest houses that has ever been known at the commencement of a season. In point of voice, feeling, and deportment, she has never been equalled. The volume and compass of her voice are astonishing. Upon a first hearing, it is impossible to measure with precision its extent upon the gamut, but we believe it comprehends more notes than have ever been included in the compass of any female voice. The tone of it is rich, mellow, and substantial. There is no labour in her singing; she filled the whole of this immense theatre with as much apparent ease as if she had been practising in her drawing-room. For neatness and rapidity of execution, she is almost equal to Billington, while in her voice, feeling, and deportment, are discovered the combined excellencies of a Banti, a Mara, and a Grassini. The power and effect with which she sustained some notes towards the top of her voice, were really astonishing. They struck and hung upon the ear like the silvery tones which are sometimes drawn from that exquisite instrument, the musical glasses.

Her merits as an actress, too, are of the first order. The character fortunately afforded her some fine opportunities for attitude and expression. In her interview with the Ghost of *Ninus*, and her manner of following it, she reached all the dignity and passion of the Tragic Muse.

Madame Catalani, in stature, is of the middle order. Her countenance is extremely expressive, and with a piercing and intelligent eye, she possesses a smile truly fascinating.

In the ballet department there is a most miserable falling off. Since the riot which happened in Gallini's time, on account of the deficiency of dancers of acknowledged superiority, there never has been so poor a company as the present. Deshayes and Parisot, as old favourites, must be excepted. There was a new dancer from Paris, Mademoiselle Presle, of whom it can only be said, that she had more force and elasticity, than grace or playfulness.

Digitized by Google

# STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

NOTHING will content the writers of our newspapers; and yet they are satisfied with the most improbable reports, if they happen only to favour the party, which they have adopted. It cannot be supposed, that they would fill their papers daily with the repetition of the same absurdities, unless it were presumed, that the readers were able and willing to swallow any thing, and of course, that we may rank among the silliest and most credulous nations on the earth. The French Emperor has rushed on with the utmost rapidity from Paris to Warsaw: he has defeated an immense army; taken the capital of a great kingdom, and driven the king to a remote extremity of his dominions. Having performed a feat like this, it might naturally be expected, that he and his troops would require and be allowed some repose: but they advanced still farther and placed themselves in the capital of another great kingdom. Here they fix themselves in a position to secure their new conquests, and to keep in check their enemies on every side. But our wise newspapers have found out that this advance of the French is nothing, unless he marches just as rapidly onwards; and if he does not enter Petersburg within less time than a common family, without any other impediments than a few portmanteaus, would take to travel thither in a coach and four, he is no general.

The fact is, that the French conceive their plans with great rapidity, but they do not enter on the execution of them, till they have been well examined. After they have determined on the execution of a measure, it is executed almost as rapidly as it was conceived. Nothing, it is now found, could be superiour to the plan, that Bonaparte had formed for the destruction of Prussia, and he did not enter upon it till he was thoroughly well acquainted with the strength and skill of the enemy. He knew that they were incapable of meeting him in the field, where any thing depended on the skill of his artillery and the rapidity of his evolutions. The battle of Jena only developed to the world, what he had formerly determined in his own mind. He seized Berlin as an easy and necessary consequence; but his conquests were to be secured, the remainder of the Prussians were to be controuled; Austria was to be prevented from moving, if so inclined; the Russians were to be defeated; and the Poles were to be formed again into a nation.

We need only look to the map to see, that Warsaw was the place, where the last part of his great schemes was to be unravelled. The Russians had their great force to the east of the Vistula, that force which Prussia ought to have secured for itself, before it ventured to march towards France. They brought back the forces they had to the west of the Vistula, and when Bonaparte entered Warsaw, their main body retreated with great prudence to some distance from him. Bonaparte was to follow them, if he pleased; but he does not commit himself in this manner for hazards. He would not move till he had sufficient strength to insure success; and if Russia could send troops to assist their main body, his columns were also advancing, to form a most formidable army, flushed with success, and desirous of shewing their skill and strength against a new enemy.

But Bonaparte had other resources in view. He was now in Warsaw, the capital of that kingdom, which the three royal Jacobins had a few years ago partitioned among themselves, while the nations of Europe stood by in silence, and permitted a brave people, endeavouring to free itself from the errours of its government, to be thus royally enslaved. The deliverance of Europe has been the theme of the enemies of France. Bonaparte now determined to shew that he was in reality, what the others were only in name. To deliver Europe is a sounding expression; to give liberty and independence to one enslaved nation is an action, which speaks for itself. In Warsaw then, in the midst of Poland, he called upon the Poles to shew themselves worthy of freedom, worthy to be again a nation: he called upon them to arm themselves against their oppressors, or rather he put arms into their hands, and called

Digitized by Google

upon them to use them, as they had done in the times of Sobieski, or lately under the brave Koskiusko.

The call was not to be resisted. The Poles hailed the conqueror as their great deliverer. They rush every where to arms, and in a short time a hundred thousand men are added to his standard, burning with zeal to avenge the wrongs of their country. What has been the consequence of this great movement, we are yet to learn. We are so shut out from the continent, and rumours are so multiplied, that we cannot speak decisively upon the present state of the armies. It is said that there has been a battle between the French and the Russians, that the former have been defeated, and that fifty thousand of them were left on the field, hors de combat. It is said also, that the French are afflicted with distemper, that their hospitals are full, and that they have fallen a prey to the Plica Polonica. The latter report is too ridiculous: the disorder is a most dreadful one, but it is rare, and it takes a long time before the patient is reduced to that horrible state, which is peculiarly the case of this disease.

Where we know nothing, it is best to confess our ignorance, and we are likely then to receive the truth, as it advances. We know not the state of the Russian armies. We believe only of them, that, if there were three armies of them two hundred miles asunder, Bonaparte, with an army equal to one of them, would beat all the three just as easily as Philidore used to play three games of chess with three separate players at the same time, and to come off the conqueror. If the Russians are prudent, they will endeavour to entice the French to follow them into their own country; but Bonaparte is not likely to be so entrapped. They must either engage him in his strong position by the Vistula, or wait for him till he chooses the time of his attack. In the mean while the organization of the Poles is going on, and the retreat of the Russians may be cut off. It is a very interesting crisis. The bravery of the Russians cannot be doubted; but they have to cope with an enemy of such superior skill, that we very much fear that Bonaparte is not as yet come to the end of his career.

The King of Prussia has still some subjects. Dantzick holds out for him, and he has issued a manifesto, pouring forth promises of reward and disgrace on the remains of his armies. His word goes at present but for little. It is in vain, that he now tells his subjects, that they may be permitted to rank among officers, whether they are noble or not. This should have been done before the battle of Jena, unless he was afraid of disgusting his nobles. Prussia and France have shewn the use of their idle nobility; a distinction, which tended to make bad blood in an army, but not to rouse to noble emulation; an Englishman must smile at this idle distinction: as he knows, that there would be soon an end of our navy, if our brave heroes, after performing a gallant action, were obliged to make out a list of fathers, grand-fathers, and great grand-fathers, who had dosed away their time on their estates, before the list of promotion could be made out. In our country, we ennoble on account of great actions; in other countries, they would confine great actions to nobility. But our nobility is a prize worthy of emulation: their nobility is an idle distinction.

Another king is added to the confederates of Germany. Saxony is no longer an electorate, but a kingdom. At what price the elector gained his new title, we cannot say; but we do not doubt, that the choicest things of his museum, and his celebrated picture gallery, will find their way to Paris. He may think himself, however, very happy, that any thing is left to him. The part he took at the beginning of the French revolution would have justified severer measures in a conqueror. The Saxon troops will, of course, assist in the schemes of the French; and the new king may enjoy his title, but he will assuredly find no increase of power accompanying it.

The inhabitants of Hesse Cassel are not, it is said, satisfied with their destiny, and partial insurrections have taken place in that territory. We must lament such ill-judged efforts. Bonaparte is too strong to be injured



Digitized by Google

by them; but, if he should meet with a check in his present situation, such a spirit in his rear might effectually cut off his return to Paris.

Hamburgh and, of course, all the trading interest of Germany, is in the greatest distress. A deputation has been sent from this city to the French emperor, to represent the case; but, we can scarcely give credit to the report of their mission in our papers. Bonaparte is represented as having treated them in the most contemptuous manner, as rejoicing at their calamities, as declaring his intention to set commerce aside, and to bring Europe back to its state in the fourth century. But we would ask, is it probable, that the deputies of Hamburgh should get admission to Bonaparte? Are they more likely to enter into conversation with him, than a deputation of Liverpool merchants to gain access to the King of Great Britain, and to hold converse with our sovereign? The thing is improbable on the face of it. The deputies of Hamburgh might be presented to Bonaparte, but the business of their mission would be transacted with his secretaries.

It is not, however, at all unlikely, that Bonaparte may entertain very different notions of commerce from the deputies of Hamburgh, or the gentlemen at Lloyds; and we, in this country, are very much mistaken in the injury we suppose that France sustains by the loss of its commerce. If the two powers of France and England could support their present plans, the one preventing the entrance of all British goods on the continent, and the other shutting up the ports of France, still France would have a very great internal trade in corn, oil, wine, silk, linens, and cottons; and Britain, in America, Africa, and Asia, would find a vast field for its manufactures. Both parties, however, will find by experience, that their mode of warfare is against their mutual interests; and if they denounce each other in manifestoes, still there will be found means of providing for each other's wants.

Denmark is strengthening itself: Turkey defending itself against Russia. Greece is expecting deliverance by means of the Russians. The French are at their ease in Dalmatia. Calabria is not as yet settled. Sicily remains in possession of its king. The summer will enable us to speak more positively on the state of these territories.

Spain, mortified by the loss of its South American territories, will have no great reason to rejoice; should the news, which a secretary of state in London has promulgated, prove to be true. Lord Howick announced that Buenos Ayres had been retaken; how and by whom we are yet to learn. The telegraphic dispatch, which gave the information to the noble secretary, settled also the capture of our army. We shall be very sorry to have this news confirmed, as we looked upon the acquisition of that country to be an advantage, not only to ourselves, but to the natives of South America. If it is retaken, it must have been by the union of the natives against us, and Spain will find it difficult to reconquer their allegiance.

But we are sick of the turmoils of European politics. The north of America opens to us a prospect, on which the eye of humanity can dwell with satisfaction. The president of the United States has in a message to congress detailed their state; and, if they continue in their present progressive improvements, that country will be the abode of liberty and civilization, when Europe is returned to the darkness and misery of the fourth century. In this message hopes are held out of the return of a good understanding between England and America; the difficulties are mentioned in ascertaining the limits of the Spanish and American governments; and the necessity there is of a strong force in that quarter. In the spring they will have a sufficient number of gun-boats to protect their towns on the sea coast, and it is intended to have such a force in the Mediterranean as will command the respect of the states of Barbary. The Missours has been traced from nearly its source to the Pacific Ocean; and the geography of the country, through which it passes, is well ascertained. The expedition on the red river has not been equally successful. The Missisippi and the western water have

Digitized by Google

been so well explored, that an accurate map of them will soon be given to the public. The Americans are warned against engaging in expeditions on the slave trade, though the prohibitory act will not take place till the beginning of the next year, lest they should be involved in difficulties, attending that commerce, if it should be persisted in after that period. Their treasury accounts are short but encouraging: at the close of the present year, twenty three millions of the principal of their debt will have been extinguished. Accumulation of wealth instead of increase of debt, is a main feature in this speech; and it is a singular thing to hear a sovereign talk of the means of employing the revenue of the state to the internal advantage of the country. The president intimates a design of employing their superfluous capital on the great purposes of education, making roads, digging canals, embanking rivers: he deprecates war; but, if necessary, thinks its evils ought to be prevented by rapid and vigorous movements, that its burdens may be thrown on those who render necessary the resort from reason to force.

From the president's message it is evident, that America is rising as fast as possible, and is likely to avoid the folly of the man-murdering system of Europe. It gave us peculiar pleasure to find by a special message, that the negotiation between England and America was going on in a very friendly manner, and that the president recommended the suspension of the act, prohibiting certain importations in the last session. If we are to be shut out of Europe, we hope that America will still be open to us, and that country will be so well employed in opening the way to the Pacific, that we may be sure of a certain market for our manufactures in that quarter, if we cultivate that friendship, which ought to subsist between two nations, speaking the same language and descended from the same common ancestors.

The East Indies have produced a piece of intelligence of the most melancholy nature; and which may be attended with most alarming consequences. Whatever may have been the faults or crimes of the English in that part of the world, from one which has desolated Europe, and disgraced every nation professing christianity, they have till this time been free, and the East India Company is entitled on this account to our respect. To what causes we are to attribute a deviation from this line of conduct we are at a loss to conjecture. We can scarcely conceive that the directors at home, or the officers sent out by them, whether in the civil or military department, could have been instrumental in the atrocities lately committed at Vellore. We should imagine, that it must have proceeded from some self-conceited ridiculous commander, such as is to be seen on the continent of Europe, whose whole knowledge of military tactics and of military duties extends only to the shape of a button, the set of a coat, the turning of his officers into lady-like gentlemen dressed in fur pelisses, the turn of a whisker, or the dress of the hair. Such insignificant coxcombs may give abundant vexation to a regiment, by the continued changes in its regimentals, and perpetual attention to trifles; and just as injurious as they are to the discipline of an army in a state of peace, so efficient are they in the day of battle to put an army into confusion, and as ready to avoid themselves the appearance of personal danger.

But even on the continent of Europe, these insignificant coxcombs will sometimes meet with mortification. The royal authority of the colonel will not always bend a regiment to its caprices; and a regiment in whiskers at night may, at the next parade, appear smooth-shaven, and the colonel must either break the whole regiment or pocket the affront in silence. Such a thing, we are told, has occurred: and it is a good lesson for an insignificant coxcomb, who ought to be treated by a brave army with this degree of contempt. In India, however, a similar conduct in the colonel of a regiment must be attended with more serious consequences. The dress of the Hindoo and his personal appearance are connected with distinctions of cast and religious prejudices; and, in attacking them, his feelings may be wounded to a degree, of which we can form no conception



Digitized by Google

in this country. Whether these feelings are founded in prejudice or not, it seems to be a matter of little consequence, provided the individual under the influence of them performs the duty of a good soldier; and to wound these feelings unnecessarily seems to turn aside the current of allegiance, without the least prospect of advantage.

It may be said, that in England we give a sanction to these measures by making religion enter into our political distinctions, and that, as here no one is to have certain civil posts, without eating some bread and drinking some wine in a church before dinner, or celebrating, as it is called, the Lord's Supper; so it is right, that in India all religious distinctions should bend to military discipline. We are not advocates for the test imposed in England, which we consider to be a profanation of the rite, and injurious both to religion and government; but even, if we were advocates for this ridiculous test, we should by no means think it applicable to the case of our Hindoo regiments. The fact, however, in India will come home to the bosom of all who would wish to separate men by their religious opinions, giving countenance to one set above another, or, finding religious prejudices strongly fixed, would attack them by the arm of military discipline or civil authority.

The circumstances of the massacre at Vellore are not as yet fully developed. The outline is simply stated to be this, that orders had been issued respecting the turbans, the marks of cast in the forehead, and the whiskers of the Seapoys. These regulations had excited considerable dissatisfaction; and it was apprehended, that they could not be enforced without great difficulty. The Seapoys at Vellore were determined, it seems, to resist the attack, and being fearful, that they should be soon reduced to the necessity of having their whiskers shorn and their turbans altered, they anticipated the aggressors by a most terrible revenge. In the dead of night they fixed upon the armed European officers and soldiers in the barracks, murdered a vast number, seized their arms, and hoisted the Mahometan flag. A serjeant and sixteen men escaped this massacre, and took possession of the principal gate of the fort, which, with the arms they had, they defended themselves against all the efforts of the Seapoys, and sent off intelligence of the fatal event to a regiment of horse, quartered about thirteen miles off. Early in the morning the horse appeared before the fort, burst open the gate, and in their turn murdered every Seapoy they met. Nearly a thousand men were lost upon the melancholy occasion; and the person who gave the order for shocking the religious feelings of the Seapoys may enjoy the satisfaction that it has been followed by an irreparable loss to the company and eternal disgrace to his name.

It is not only the loss of men, which the company has to regret upon this fatal measure, it is the suspicions which it has engendered. The Hindoo sat, comparatively speaking, well satisfied with our government; but he will now dread an interference in his religious concerns. The sanguinary measures pursued by Christians against each other for some trifling differences in their creed, will, he must fear, be renewed against the idolator, who worships a trinity, not under the name of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, but under three Indian names of different import. The merits of the Indian and the popish trinity may become the reasons for a massacre, just as wisely as the cut of a whisker, the shape of a turban, and a new Calvin become the murderer of a new Servetus. We will, however, hope, that the East India Company will make strict enquiry into the cause of this deviation from its rules; that they will discard from their service every man who dares to make his religious opinions the rule of faith for another person, or uses force against the innocent prejudices of the natives; and, as Europe is beginning to see the folly of permitting religious differences to enter into questions of civil government, they will not introduce into India any thing that bears the least resemblance to religious intolerance.

Domestic ocurrences have little novelty. A curious thing has transpired in the commercial world, which is ra-

Digitized by Google

ther unprecedented in the history of commerce. Some years ago a company was formed under the name of the Sierra Leone Company, which had a grant from the crown of a certain territorial possession in Africa, with various rights and privileges under a peculiar charter, sanctioned by parliament. The funds of the company amounted to nearly a quarter of a million, subscribed in shares by proprietors, and the government was vested in a chairman and twelve directors. The same gentlemen nearly have been in possession of the government from its origin to the present time; and in this period of about fifteen years they have contrived to dissipate the funds of the company, principal and interest, with various grants from the treasury, to the amount of nearly half a million of money. Not being able to go on any longer, the directors proposed to surrender the charter; and in a meeting called for that purpose, the measure was agreed upon. Certain proprietors, however, were not perfectly well satisfied with this easy mode of emptying their pockets, and sending them about their business. Forty-two of them, among whom were three aldermen of London and several merchants of consequence, signed a requisition to the directors, to reconsider their surrender of their charter, and to appoint a committee of proprietors to audit the accounts of the company, to examine into the causes of the failure of the company, and to enquire into the possibility of obtaining by a farther subscription some of the ends, at least, for which it was originally established. The idea of any persons, but themselves, examining the accounts, did not please the directors; they resisted the proposed measures to the utmost of their power, and by the exertion of all their influence outvoted the proprietors who were for enquiry, and secured to themselves the right of doing what they pleased with the company, giving what account they pleased to them, and when and where they pleased. Such a transaction will naturally excite surprise; but it is to be observed, that these directors are reputed to be men of a very pious and religious character, and as the integrity of their motives is not to be doubted, they are to be permitted to do with impunity, what sinners would seldom attempt to perpetrate; or, if they did, would not attempt to justify. Half a million of money cannot be expended without a gain in some quarter; and it is shrewdly suspected, that, if a fair investigation were entered into, as proposed by the proprietors, some notable discoveries would be made.

If the conduct of the Sierra Leonists should be followed up with spirit, adieu to the reports of commissioners, which have brought to light so many abuses in the management of the public money. Instead of commissioners to examine the accounts of a department, that business should be left to the department itself. The third report on the office of the barrack master general is just published, and it shews how excessively defective it was in its guards against imposition of every kind. Perhaps, if commissioners were appointed for the Sierra Leone Company, the same language would be used. The report of the commissioners mentions the name of the gentleman who, under General Delancey, supplied the barracks with coals to a very large amount, and we need not be surprised at the nature of some transactions, when we find that of the persons, whose certificates were to be produced, and who were to be of the most respectable description, and whose characters would bear the strictest investigation, one was convicted of forgery and executed. The report does not in the least surprise us, as it is only another proof of the disregard of all attention to economy in the expenditure of the public money, which subsisted during the administration of Mr. Pitt, and which attached so many persons so strongly to his ruinous system of politics.

Some French have landed on one of the Orkney islands, whether shipwrecked or driven in by stress of weather, or by design, it is not known; but it has excited an alarm in the north of Scotland. The volunteers in the neighbourhood of Caithness have sailed out against them, but with what success at this time of writing is not known. There cannot be a doubt of the French being soon brought into order, but if the detachment is too

Digitized by Google

small to effect the purpose immediately, there will be an effusion of blood, which ought to have been spared. We had scarcely finished the last sentence, when news was brought that it was a false alarm, but the zeal and alacrity of the volunteers is not the less worthy of commendation.

In the debates of the Houses of Parliament, the public seem to have been but little interested: the chief debate was on the negotiation, which was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Grenville, who rose to move an address to the king for his communication upon this subject. He convinced himself that the House would be of the same opinion with him, that the peace was prevented entirely by the disposition of the enemy, and that every assistance ought to be given to the king to prosecute the war with vigour and effect. The negotiation related first to the interest of this country; secondly, to that of our allies. On the former head no other terms could be offered than those that were offered, namely, the terms of actual possession; and this was to be made the basis of a principal of restitution for fair equivalents. In treating also with France it was laid down, and properly laid down, that war is equally disadvantageous, and peace equally desireable to both countries. As to foreign countries it was evident, that we could not look with indifference on the affairs of the continent. An alliance had been formed with Russia, and by an article in the treaty, we were bound not to make peace with France without her consent. This article he thought to have been wisely made, and of course the line of negotiation was marked out to us. We had other allies, Sweden and Portugal, for them we had nothing to ask, but that they should retain their possessions. We were under no such engagements with Naples and Hanover; but in his opinion a considerable portion of British strength, of British commerce, and of British interests, ought to be sacrificed for the reconquest and acquisition of the kingdom of Naples for its former master. As to Hanover, though the king might not wish his faithful subjects here to sacrifice their interests for his sovereignty in that electorate, yet the House would concur with him, that this country was bound to see that the interests of the elector of Hanover were not neglected. The negotiation was not, however, broken off on account of Hanover: the great point of the French, it was evident from the papers, was to separate us from our allies. Large offers were made in the first instance to separate us from Russia; when these were rejected, the attempt was made to separate Russia from England. During this attempt the terms of the French rose, yet we were to hold Malta, next the Cape of Good Hope, then India, afterwards Hanover, the three first places in our power, and which, whilst our naval superiority remained, could not be taken from us. For these we were to give up all our conquests made upon the enemy and his allies; to cede Sicily and confirm the French in the possession of Dalmatia. The plenipotentiaries acted right in waiting for other terms, yet it was evident that the fate of the negotiation was dreaded when the emperor left Paris.

Lord Hawkesbury concurred in many parts of the address of thanks, but on one part of the conduct of government he could not speak so favourably. The declaration of his majesty made actual possession the basis of the treaty; but the papers proved that, in the negotiation, this was never in the contemplation of the French government. This his lordship proved by reference to the papers; and he entered into a long irrelavent tale on the state of the enemy, the present flourishing state of our finances, and the increase of our commercial advantages. He agreed with the noble mover on various points, and rejoiced upon a variety of other points; and he thought that the basis of the negotiation ought to have been set down in writing.

Lord Sidmouth called the attention of the House to the terms of actual possession, or *uti possidetis*, as the pedants of the two houses choose to call it; and he endeavoured to prove from the papers, that this was substantially, though not in so many words, allowed by the French. He then made a long tirade upon Hanover, the usurpation of Bonaparte, a probable reverse of his for-

Digitized by Google

tune, and flourishing state of our finances.—Lord Grosvenor believed, that there could be only one opinion on one point; that the negotiation had been conducted with perfect honour and sincerity by his majesty's ministers. From this topic he digressed to the slave trade, the building of churches, the neglect of the sabbath, the increase of Sunday newspapers, promotion of christian knowledge, and moral improvement; and ended with a quotation from Virgil, on the happiness of a country life. Lord Eldon considered the material error of the negotiation to have been its procrastination, and dwelt much upon the *uti possidetis*.

Lord Grenville now made a general reply, in which he stated the authority of Lord Yarmouth as a proof, that actual possession was allowed by the French to be the basis of the treaty. Lord Yarmouth was enjoined not to negotiate unless this basis was admitted; and although in an unforeseen case, and from the best motives, he had produced his full powers, yet it was the wish of administration that he should not have produced them, unless there was a direct and written recognition of the basis of treaty, which they had before proposed. On no other basis could ministers have wished to continue the negotiation.—Lord Lauderdale regretted, that so much extraneous matter had entered into the debate. He justified the opinion, that actual possession was the basis on which he negotiated; and denied that any incivility had been offered to him at Paris. The address was then voted unanimously.

This subject was introduced three days after, on January the 6th, into the House of Commons, by Lord Howick, who made a very long speech upon the occasion. He lamented the death of Mr. Fox in very pathetic terms; after which he proceeded to prove, that, however the termination of the negotiation might be estimated, no means were left unemployed to obtain such a peace as might be consistent with the honour, the interests, and the prosperity of the nation. On entering upon the negotiation, the basis laid was, that we were to negotiate in conjunction with Russia, and also on the basis of actual possession. The first overture came from France, in a letter from M. Talleyrand, inviting a friendly discussion; and this gentleman avowed the basis of actual possession in these words—The Emperor desires nothing which England possesses. You are great at sea: France is powerful by land; and France is willing to make great concessions for the sake of peace.——A discussion took place, and the letters between Mr. Fox and Mr. Talleyrand sufficiently shew on what terms it was on both sides conducted. The Speaker then detailed the history of Lord Yarmouth's mission, and laboured to prove that the French expression, *nous ne vous demandons rien*, was confirmation of the basis of actual possession. The change of ground was imputed to the French, and it was concluded as unquestionable, that the honour and cause of the country remained unsullied.

The delay in the negotiation was declared to be unavoidable; and it was peremptorily asserted, that it did not prevent an arrangement with Prussia. Our good faith towards our allies cannot be impeached, which was proved in our conduct towards Russia, and stipulations for Portugal, Sweden, and Turkey. Lord H. then endeavoured to shew, that there never was an opportunity of procuring such terms as would have been adequate to the just pretensions, and consistent with the honour and interests of the country. This arose from the conditions which France exacted from us, which would have left our allies at its mercy, and rendered the possessions conceded to us insecure. An odd sort of pathetic was introduced into this part of the speech—no less than the breaking of the heart of the brave man who fought for Sicily on the plains of Maida; if that country had been given up without an equivalent. Dalmatia was made also a considerable topic; and it was at length asserted, that every advantage, which the nature of the case admitted, resulted from the part which we had acted. Very sanguine expectations for the future could not be entertained—the event is in the hands of Him who giveth the victory. But it is certain that Bonaparte has never been stopped by submission; and his ambitious projects must be stopped only by bold and strenuous resistance.

Lord Yarmouth rose to refute a

Digitized by Google

charge gone forth among the public, against him, under the sanction of a great name. He then stated some facts previous to the negotiation, which owed its origin, he believed, to the letter of Mr. Fox, relative to the assassin. At the commencement of it were some points which could not be committed to paper: on this account Talleyrand looked out for a safe person, and fixed upon him, with a stipulation, that there should be no writing upon the subject, that the bond between France and Russia might not be dissolved, in case the negotiation failed. As he had been chosen by Talleyrand to bring a verbal message to England, that choice led to his return with the answer. I wish, Sir, said Lord Yarmouth, that a person better qualified had gone; but if he had, he would not have been allowed to remain twelve hours in Paris, without producing his full powers. On his arrival, he communicated his message, stating actual possession as the basis of the negotiation; and this basis is actually allowed in the second note to Lord Lauderdale. It is not easy to make a private man eat his own words; much less one who has five hundred thousand men at his back. When D'Oubril came to Paris, said his Lordship, the difficulties of my situation were increased; yet I find the observations of a certain nobleman high in office stated in a morning paper in these words:— "So precise were ministers upon this point, that Lord Yarmouth was instructed not to produce his full powers to the French ministers, until the propositions, verbally made to him, should be formally confirmed by being committed to writing." The best answer I can make to this is the shortest.—I never did receive such instructions; and it was impossible for me to demand a written acknowledgement until I had produced my full powers to treat as a minister. I carried a paper to the French minister, but he refused to accept it. If government wished for a written document, they ought to have sent me as a minister, not as a post-boy. For the interest of my country I would go in any capacity. Mr. Fox's letter conveys a censure on me, for producing my full powers, by observing, that government would have been better pleased if I had put it off. I could not put it off. I wish I had had instructions how to act in the event of a treaty being concluded with D'Oubril; but I had none.—I wish I had been in *utrumque paratus;* but I had no instructions to come away at that time. The arrival of Lord Lauderdale did not give me the smallest pain; and I should have been glad to retire; but I was fearful that the French would then say, that a change was proposed in the administration by the appointment of a new minister. Terms of a glorious peace were then proposed, but they were refused, and the negotiation was broken off, not for India, or any other British object, but on account of Sicily and Dalmatia, and ministers turned away on their account with as little ceremony as they used in saying, that they had given instructions which were never received.

Lord Howick stated, that no written instruction had been given to the noble lord. He had carried a verbal answer to a verbal message; he went back on the faith of the basis of actual possession. If that basis was not allowed, it was his business in civil terms to demand his passport and leave France. Mr. Montague lamented, in this business, the success of French policy. The first overture he considered to have come from Mr. Fox, and Talleyrand knew how to make the most of the disposition manifested by him for peace. The negotiation was merely a blind, whilst Bonaparte was carrying on his designs more securely against Prussia, with which power it was obviously our interest to have firmly united. Talleyrand chose Lord Yarmouth, because he was a prisoner, and naturally desirous to return home; yet the country ought to have sent back a person better acquainted with diplomacy, and able to encounter the best statesman in France. As to the basis of actual possession, the whole lay between the assertions of his Lordship and Talleyrand. As to the other noble Lord, he had done his duty, in obeying orders. He had borne every indignity that could be heaped upon him. They told him stories as nurses tell their children—the king is gone a hunting; and in fact they completely bamboozled his Lordship.

Digitized by Google

Sir T. Turton thought that the proceedings of our ambassadors might be concisely summed up: they were in this country when they should have been in France, and they remained in France long after the time when they ought to have dated their departure from it. He endeavoured to shew, that France was not sincere in her professed wishes for peace; and that England had been the dupe of credulity, acted upon by intrigue from the commencement.—Mr. Whitbread felt deep regret in differing so totally as he did from ministers. He divided the history of the negotiation into two parts: 1st, that which comprehended the concern which Mr. Fox took in the transaction; 2d, that which followed his death. The difference in these periods was striking. In the first was all the frankness and simplicity which formed so eminent a feature in Mr. Fox's character. Not a word of the unfortunate phrase *uti possidetis* there occurs; and the papers on the table do not justify the assertion that the ministers used it at that time. If unimportant forms had not been insisted upon, the negotiation might have proceeded, and prevented not merely the fate but the commencement of the Prussian war. On Lord Yarmouth's return to Paris, there is no ground to charge the French minister with duplicity. He told his Lordship that circumstances had occurred to prevent France from acceding to the terms originally proposed. If it is argued, that the expressions of Lord Yarmouth were uttered merely in conversation — so were those of Talleyrand. For myself, said Mr. W., I do not like to hear so much special pleading as to the conduct of the enemy, and so much laxity as to ourselves. He did not see so much blame attributable to the French, as the address stated; nor did he approve of those terms in it, which must inflame the animosity between the two governments, and preclude the door to farther negotiation. Mr. W. vindicated Lord Yarmouth for shewing his full powers; by producing them he did no injury; by refusing to do so he might have produced much mischief. He then entered into an historical view of the war with France, and expressed his hope that ministers would be ready to renew the negotiation whenever a prospect opened of producing a peace honourable to this country. To this latter purpose he moved an amendment to the address, which was rejected without any comments upon it, and without a division.

The silence of the ministers roused the anger of Mr. Canning, who for the space of an hour repeated what had been said before him, and declared, that a common jury could not from the documents before the house lay the failure of the negotiation to the fault of the French. He was not, however, sorry for the rupture of the negotiation, as he confessed, that, when he looked at it, he wished for war, as when he looked at war, he wished for peace. Lord Henry Petty and Mr. Perceval now took part in the debate, without introducing any additional matter; and Lord Howick concluded it by a reply to the main arguments brought against the negotiation, finishing his speech with the presumption, that the ministers had acted right, when one class blamed them for not making peace, another for being too eager to make it. The address was carried nem. con. and that matter is at rest. It must be confessed however, that it is but an unfortunate business. The ministers have not accomplished the wish of Mr. Fox,—to obtain a peace: we shall see whether they will be more successful in his next wish,—the abolition of the slave-trade. The next grand point is economy in the finances, the punishment of defaulters, and disgorging of the sums which have been obtained illegally; and this is the wish of the nation.

# HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*London.*

INTELLIGENCE has been received at the Admiralty that two Dutch Indiamen, and a Dutch frigate, have been captured on their return from Batavia, richly laden.

The value of British produce and manufactures exported from the port of London *alone*, to all countries, ex-



Digitized by Google

cept the East Indies and China, in the three quarters ending the 10th of Oct. 1805, amounted to £7,797,667
Ditto in the three quarters ending Oct. 25, 1806 8,691,811

Balance in favour of the present year £894,144

The value of articles of foreign and colonial growth and manufactures, exported from the port of London alone, in the three quarters, ending the 10th of Oct. 1805, £4,156,692
Ditto, ending October 10, 1806 - - 4,176,620

Balance in favour of the present year - £19,928

Owing to the encouragement given by Government to the Newfoundland Fisheries, it appears, that in the year 1805, 467 ships, 57,997 tons, and 3514 men, were employed in the export of its produce; and in 1806, 577 ships, 64,667 tons, and 4336 men, were employed, making an increase to the shipping interest of this country, of 110 ships, 11,670 tons, and 822 men, in this trade alone.

The London Dock Company has obtained leave to bring a Bill into Parliament to enable them to purchase certain Water Works in the parishes of Stratford, West Ham, Bow, Bromley, Mile End, and Stepney; and also to amend the several acts for making Wet Docks, and other Works, for the accommodation of shipping, commerce, and revenue, in the port of London.

The owners of estates in, and inhabitants of, the parish of Stratford-le-Bow, near London, and of about twenty other parishes in the eastern part of London, have presented a petition to the House of Commons, stating that they have not a sufficient supply of good and wholesome water; and as the said parishes are become very populous, and the number of houses and buildings of late years greatly increased, the inhabitants would, in case of accidents by fire, be exposed to the most calamitous losses and inconveniences, unless more effectual provision be made for furnishing them with an additional supply of water.

It appears, from an abstract of the Estimates of the Army Services, for the year 1807, presented to the House of Commons, that the expences for Great Britain amount to 10,246,370l. 2s. 7d. and for Ireland 3,914,581l. 9s. 9d. making a total of 14,160,951l. 10s. 4d.

It is said that application will be made to Parliament in the present session, for an act to build a bridge over the Thames from the Strand, and to form a new road direct from Covent Garden Market to the Obelisk, in St. George's Fields.

During the month of December, the tide in the river Thames has been frequently remarkably high, and the inhabitants residing in the low streets in the vicinity of the river at London, have been in the greatest consternation. When the water was in its greatest state of elevation, the several sewers being filled with the strong current which rushed into them, burst in several places, filling the different cellars, and store-rooms, and other places, which were under the level of the streets, with water. From Charing-Cross to the end of Downing-street, every cellar and area were filled, and the fires extinguished. Lord Melbourne's, Lord Whitworth's, and the Earl of Fife's houses, also the Sutling House at the Horse Guards, were among those which suffered most.

At Rotherhithe, Lambeth, and Milbank, as well as at the newly-embanked cut at the Isle of Dogs, serious injury was occasioned by the inundation.

At Hampton, Sunbury, Chertsey, and similar places near the banks of the Thames, the whole of the country was under water; and Kingston and Putney-bridges were for a time nearly impassable.

The following is the quantity of porter brewed by the twelve principal houses in London, in the half-year, between July 5, 1806, and Janury 5, 1807:

| | *Barrels.* |
|---|---|
| Meux | 76,456 |
| Brown and Parry | 60,485 |
| Barclay | 56,775 |
| Hanbury | 49,848 |
| Whitbread | 47,806 |
| F. Calvert | 32,133 |
| Shum | 24,916 |
| Goodwyn | 20,047 |

Digitized by Google

| | |
|---|---|
| Clowes | 18,362 |
| Elliott | 16,131 |
| Taylor | 14,742 |
| Pickard | 14,115 |

About two years ago, a large number of ancient coins, deposited in an urn, were found in the grounds of Henry Stevens, Esq. at Mile End, near London; and a short time since a second urn was found in the grounds of the same gentleman. It was about three feet below the surface, and contained a great number of gold, silver, copper, and brass coins, of very ancient dates, the latest appearing to be of Julius Cæsar. There are a great number of coins of Roman Kings, Prætors, &c. and it is said several of the most perfect are of Romulus and Remus, but we think this must be a mistake, as the coins which have the figures of those two personages, on the reverse, sucking a wolf, were not struck by them but in after ages.

*Married.*] At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Hunt, R. N. to Mrs. Orrok, relict of the late Wemys Orrok, Esq. commander in the East India Company's Service.—At St. Paul's, Covent Garden, the Rev. Edmund Watts, of Southampton-street, to Miss Reeve, of Reading.—By special licence, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Hon. and Rev. R. Bagot, to Lady Harriet Villiers, youngest daughter of the Countess Dowager of Jersey.—Capt. G. Prescott, of the 4th Garrison Battalion, to Miss H. Skinner, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Skinner, of the Royal Engineers.—At St. Mary-la-Bonne, the Rev. H. Dawson, of Babergh-place, Suffolk, to Miss Frances Powell, daughter of the late Rev. James Powell, rector of Church Lawford, Warwickshire.

*Died.*] In Oxford-street, Colonel William Rickart Hepburn, of Rickarton, Kincardineshire.—Dec. 19. Mrs. Towry, wife of Captain Towry of the Royal Navy, and daughter of George Chamberlaine, Esq. of Devonshire-place.—26. At Hoxton, John Dutton, Esq. Clerk of the Northern Ports in his Majesty's Customs.—29. Carey Bayley, Esq. aged 75, one of the Ancients of the New Inn, and many years Treasurer of that Society.—Jan. 1. In Portman-square, J. Moffatt, Esq. aged 77, one of the oldest Directors of the Sun Fire Office.—3. In Great Cumberland-street, John Laird, Esq. formerly Chief Surgeon and President of the Medical Board on the Bengal Establishment; selected by the late Sir Eyre Coote, and by the revered Marquis Cornwallis, to officiate as Surgeon at Head-quarters, during the Mysore Wars of 1780 and 1792. On both those occasions, as well as in the course of his long professional practice in India, he constantly distinguished himself by the tenderness and humanity with which he exercised its important duties. In the sphere of private life he displayed the most liberal and benevolent disposition, united with a generous and extensive hospitality, which whilst it strengthened the natural attachment of his best and dearest connections, secured to him the esteem of every man to whom his name and character were known.—3. The Rev. William Gilbank, Rector of St. Ethelburga, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester.—5. At Hammersmith, Mr. Thomas Wiffin, late one of his Majesty's Messengers.—At his Chambers, in Staple Inn, Holborn, far advanced in years, Isaac Reed, Esq. Barrister at law. He was, perhaps, better acquainted with English Literature than any of his contemporaries, and particularly with dramatic works. His annotations on Shakspeare, of whose works he revised several editions, are always marked by plain good sense and knowledge. He led a very retired and sedentary life, but he freely enjoyed the society of his friends; and though he never took an active part in conversation, yet upon a reference to his judgment and experience, he readily gave his opinion, which was generally brief, but uniformly just and satisfactory. He was remarkably simple in his habits; and as a proof of the easy quietness of his temper, he was always upon good terms with his brother commentator on our great bard, Mr. Steevens. His morals were unimpeachable, and he was friendly and benevolent; but though meek and reserved in his habits, his spirit roused with indignation upon every instance of meanness or depravity. Mr. Reed's collection of books, which were chiefly English, is, perhaps, the most extensive that any private individual ever possessed; and he had recently made



Digitized by Google

arrangements for disposing of great part of it. His death will be lamented by many friends, but particularly by a select few, who formed a club, of which he had long been president, and which consists of some of the most respectable characters in the metropolis. Mr. Reed, many years ago, published "The Biographia Dramatica," founded upon "Baker's Companion to the Playhouse." The biographical department of this work is the result of diligent enquiry, and is written in the true spirit of candour; his strictures on the productions of the English drama display sound judgment and correct taste. He edited the collection of old plays, in twelve volumes, published by Dodsley, in 1780, which has been since republished. He was also the conductor of the European Magazine for many years, but disposed of his property in it a few months ago, and relinquished all literary pursuits of an active nature. No man was more conversant with English books, both ancient and modern; and no man more willing to assist the literary undertakings of others.—6. Aged 64, Mr. Christopher Brown, of Oxford Arms Passage, Warwick-lane, well known among the booksellers of the metropolis, of the last, as well as the present generation. In early life he was placed in the house of Baldwin, of Paternoster-row, where he remained for seven years, and acquired a knowledge of the bookselling business. He then engaged himself to the late Mr. Longman, as an assistant, and continued to serve him, with unswerving integrity and fidelity, during the long period of 35 years; and after that gentleman retired, and relinquished the business in favour of his son, the present Mr. Longman, Mr. Brown remained, as an honourable fixture, in his place, for seven years longer; when, in a manner, and under circumstances highy creditable to all parties, he was induced to retire from the fatigues of a long life of labour and exertion, to pass the evening of his days in tranquillity. It will be deemed no trivial eulogium, to say of him, and it may be asserted with truth, that wherever he was known he was respected. As a servant, no man ever evinced more integrity, or more solicitude to promote the interest of his employer; as a friend, no one could be more sincere and faithful; and as a husband and father, no one more tender, indulgent, and affectionate.—At Chelsea, aged 70, Colonel Robson, many years in the Hon. East India Company's service, and late Lieutenant Governor of the island of St. Helena.—7. At Kensington Palace, Peggen Hale, Esq. banker of Bond-st.—In Charles-street, Manchester Square, Lady Head, relict of Sir Edmund Head, Bart.—8. At Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, after a short illness, in the 57th year of his age, universally regretted, James Hatch, Esq. of Claybury Hall, Essex, for which county he served the office of High Sheriff, in 1794; he married in 1775, Wilhelmina Caroline Addington, by whom he had two sons, who died during his lifetime, and three daughters who survive him. In the duties of a husband, father, and friend, he was exemplary; and the poor of his extensive neighbourhood will long regret the loss of a kind and liberal benefactor.—Mr. Samuel Chiffney, a celebrated jockey on the turf. He published a few years ago, a small work relating to his professional pursuits, entitled "Genius Genuine," for which he very modestly charged five guineas. He was the sole inventor of the Patent Bits, and was formerly rider for the late Lord Grosvenor, the Duke of Bedford, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and several other noblemen and gentlemen. He was not inferior to any jockey in the kingdom, though he was in several instances much condemned; but as some of the parties are yet living, who were interested in those nicely-defined principles of trickery, in which, because the law has not exactly provided the proper remedy, though it has for robbery on the highway, all the truth has never yet been told. Sam Chiffney's particular and easy seat on horseback, and his occasionally riding with a slack bridle, for which he states his reasons in "Genius Genuine," and his very singular method of bringing his horse, when running at full speed, to change his leg, which he accomplished in so quick and masterly a manner, will cause him to be long remembered by the amateurs of the turf.—12. Louis Balan, Esq. late his Prussian Majesty's Coun-

Digitized by Google

sellor of Legation.—16, at Lambeth, Captain John Larmour, of the Royal Navy. He was promoted to the rank of Post in 1800.—17, Francis Goold, Esq. one of the proprietors and manager of the Opera House.—18, at his chambers, Lincoln's Inn, Wentworth Bunley, Esq.—22, at his house, in Palace Yard, James Simmons, Esq. M. P. for Canterbury, and late an eminent bookseller in that city.—— Lately, at his house, in Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, where he resided forty years, George Stubbs, the celebrated painter and anatomist. He was born at Liverpool, in 1724, where he early in life was distinguished by the superiority of his anatomical researches. When about thirty years of age, he went to Rome for improvement in his studies, and when he afterwards settled in London, was not less celebrated for his talents as a painter. From this combination of science, he was enabled in 1766 to complete his noble and useful work "The Anatomy of the Horse, including a particular description of the Bones, Cartilages, Muscles, Fascias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, and Glands; in eighteen Tables, all done from Nature." In order to pay greater attention to this grand work, which reflects the greatest honour on its author, he secluded himself for ten months at Horsted, near Barton, in Lincolnshire. Mr. Stubbs dissected a great number of horses for the sake of attaining that certainty and accuracy for which his engravings will ever be highly valued by the curious in comparative anatomy. His original drawings were all his own, and the plates were likewise engraved by his own hand. From the time of the publication of this book to the period of the death of this great artist, his talents were unremittingly exerted in both the branches of science, which he so successfully had cultivated. As a painter of animals he, to the last, remained unrivalled, and his profound skill in anatomy was only equalled by his unabated perseverance in the study. He may almost be called the Inventor of a peculiar species of Painting Landscapes, &c. on large plates of enamel; of which some most valuable specimens will appear when his collection shall be brought forward for sale in the early part of next year. The prints which he published, are, The Farmer's Wife and Raven, with its companion the Labourers,--the Haymakers and Reapers; the Lion and Horse, where the lion is on the back of the horse, tearing his shoulder, its companion, the Frightened Horse, representing the horse and lion meeting before the attack: both these paintings were engraved by Laurie; Four shooting pieces, engraved by Woollett; a Spanish Pointer, the original painting in the possession of James Sayer, Esq. of Richmond, Surrey, engraved by Woollett; the Horse and Lioness, and the Lion and Stag, both engraved by Green; the Lioness and Lion, engraved by Stubbs, jun.; Brood Mares, and their Foals; Phaeton riding through the Clouds in his Fiery Chariot, with another design of the same subject, both engraved by Green; Mask, a brown Race Horse with his Pedigree; the famous Horse Eclipse, the property of the late Captain O'Kelly, engraved by Burke; Phillis, a fine pointer of Lord Clermont's, engraved by B. Green; a Spanish Pointer; Bandy, an Arabian, belonging to Lord Grosvenor; and portraits of some other Horses and Dogs. At the time of his death he had completed all the anatomical preparations, and prepared the finished drawings for an elaborate work, which he had very much at heart, and of which he lived to publish only three parts out of six, under the title of "A Comparative Anatomical Exposition of the Structure of the Human Body, with that of a Tiger, and common Fowl; in thirty Tables." The first number contained an Explanation of the Skeleton; the second, a View of the External Parts of the Human Body, and an Enumeration of the Parts lying under them, with a description of the common Integuments; and the third, the Common Integuments taken off with the Membrana Adiposa and Fat. In the fourth, fifth, and sixth numbers, Mr. Stubbs intended to describe the first, second, and third Layers of Muscles taken off. Mr. Stubbs' habits of life were almost as extraordinary as his intellectual attainments. He was always a very early riser, and his constitution continued robust to

Digitized by Google

the last. Long after he was fourscore, he has often walked from Seymour-street to Fleet-street, and back again before the regular hour of breakfast. He enjoyed an excellent state of health, was remarkably abstemious, ate little, and for the last forty years drank only water.

*Wales.*

On Christmas-day, a dreadful accident happened at Conway Ferry, owing to the sinking of the ferry-boat, by which accident the following persons lost their lives:—Peter Allison, belonging to the house of Heard and Bell, Merchants, Liverpool. John Godwin, Cowbridge, Staffordshire. John Hunt, Esq. his address at J. Heard's, Ballast-Office, Dublin. Thomas Tipton, the guard. —— Carpenter, a son of the guard of that name, coming from school from Yorkshire. Richard Edwards, smith, Holyhead. Charles Harrison, Limeric, Ireland, not yet found—his trunk picked up. Francis Rouse, Conway. Thomas Hughes, Thomas Roberts, Owen Jones, and John Reynolds, Boatmen, Conway. They were principally passengers come by the mail coach, and going to Ireland.

Saved.—Roberts, tanner, Holyhead, by the assistance of the mail bag. A boatman, by the assistance of a trunk.

*Scotland.*

A project in the highest degree important is now under contemplation in Scotland. It is a tunnel or subterraneous communication under the Frith of Forth, to be formed at a little distance from Queen's Ferry. The distance from shore to shore is about two miles, and the capital required will be at least 160,000l. The work will require four years to be executed.

The whole of the Scotch coast has lately suffered much from the unusual height of the tide, both of the sea and the rivers.

At Rothesay, the tide lately rose so high, that both the quays were covered with water, and many barrels of herrings were washed over. The water in the houses of that port was 48 inches deep.

The Lord Provost and Council of Edinburgh have presented a petition to Parliament for leave to bring in a bill to empower them to erect a draw-bridge across Leith Harbour, and to make the proper avenues to the same; and to erect shades on the quays of the dock at the said port for the accommodation of trade.

The brig Fortitude, Capt. Millar, of Arbroath, having sailed from that port for Leith, encountered in St. Andrew's Bay, a heavy storm, and returned to the former place on the following afternoon. Unfortunately, in attempting to enter the harbour, her bow struck the pier, and so violent was the shock, that her head was completely driven in, and becoming unmanageable, drifted a little and sunk at the back of the east rampart, The captain and crew, with two passengers, were in a most perilous situation, when the life-boat was launched, and the whole were brought safely on shore. The exertions of Mr. Wm. Butcher were very great on this occasion, and entitle him not only to the thanks of the parties saved, but also of every friend of humanity.

The people in the north of Scotland have lately been alarmed with the supposition that an enemy's ship was on the coast, and the Thurso volunteers embarked with considerable spirit to act as circumstances might require; but the suspicious ship proved to be an American lugger, on her passage from Denmark to Liverpool, and all apprehensions were immediately done away.

*Ireland.*

A special commission has been opened at Sligo and Cavan, for the trial of persons calling themselves Thrashers, who have been guilty of the most violent outrages in that unhappy country. These riotous people have been so vigilantly and actively pursued, that little further mischief is expected from them.

It is intended to erect a new gaol in the city of Cork, sufficient to contain the necessary and distinct apartments for eighty felons and forty debtors, and for the king's evidence, common halls, baths, and other accommodations required by the laws of Ireland, with sufficient courts, yards, guard-houses, &c.

---

## FOREIGN EVENTS.

*America.—(North.)*

The Meeting of Congress took place on the first of December, when a Message from the President was de-

Digitized by Google

livered in the usual form. [In our next will be given the Message at length.]

A Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, was signed, in the beginning of January, by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and America.

*America.—(South.)*

Dispatches have been received in London, from Sir Home Popham, announcing that the British forces at Buenos Ayres were obliged to surrender to a detachment of Spanish troops from Monte Video, assisted by the town's people and militia of the country, on the 12th of August, under capitulation, the terms of which were not afterwards observed by the Spaniards.

General Miranda has arrived at Trinidad, having been unable to effect the conquest of the Caraccas, as he expected, owing to his force not being sufficiently strong.

*France.*

The accounts from the French army, which has penetrated about 70 miles beyond Warsaw, have been lately so full of contradiction that it is difficult to separate the truth from the evidently fabricated details of French success.

By a decree of Bonaparte, dated at Posen in Poland, Dec. 15, 1806, all English merchandize, seized at Hamburgh, is immediately to be removed to France.

*Holland.*

On the 12th of January, a vessel laden with 10,000 pounds weight of gunpowder, from Amsterdam, and destined for Delft, lying in the Papenburg canal at Leyden, by some means took fire and blew up. This explosion was the occasion of the destruction of all the houses in the vicinity of the canal, and the premature death of some hundreds of the inhabitants.

*Indies.—(East.)*

In consequence of some frivolous and impolitic regulations respecting the native troops, in destroying the distinguishing marks of casts, they mutinied at Vellore, and after having surrounded the barracks, poured in a dreadful fire of musketry, by which a great number of European soldiers fell victims to their fury. They were, however, soon quelled by the timely arrival and exertions of a body of English cavalry from Arcot, who cut down about 600 of the insurgents, and 200 more were subsequently shot.

*Indies.—(West.)*

A new revolution has taken place in St. Domingo, and Dessalines, the late emperor, has been put to death, as a tyrant and common oppressor. General Christophe has assumed the government, as provincial chief of Hayti, until the constitution shall have definitively conferred upon him that august title. A proclamation has been issued relative to these events by the principal ministers and generals of the army.

*Prussia.*

The French army is still in possession of Berlin, and the greater part of the Prussian territory.

The King of Prussia has recently issued a proclamation, by which he has cashiered several of his generals, and new regulated the mode of preferment in his army.

*Russia.*

The command of the Russian army has been entrusted to General Kamiensky, who was bred under General Suwarrow; he has accordingly joined the troops, and assumed the direction of the military movements against the French.

An official Bulletin has been published at Dantzic by General Manstein, who commands there, stating that the French army has been defeated by the Russians, with the loss of 40,000 men, and 80 pieces of artillery. The battle is mentioned to have taken place on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of December, and was fought at Ostrolenka, about 70 miles from Warsaw.

*Spain.*

The Prince of Peace having married a sister of the King of Spain, has assumed the title of Royal Highness.

The King of Spain has forbidden the circulation in that country of the newspapers printed at Paris in the Spanish language.

*Sweden.*

All the Jews resident in Gottenburgh have been assembled by an order of the king, before the town-council, and required to declare whether they held any communication with the Sanhedrim of the Jews at Paris; and that if any of them did, they

Digitized by Google

would be ordered to quit the kingdom immediately.

*Switzerland.*

While other countries are swallowed up by political revolutions, this unhappy country seems to be destined to undergo some physical changes which threaten its ruin. Smaller falls of pieces of mountains, in the united cantons of Uri and Berne, preceded the great avalanche at Goldau. At present the finely cultivated plains around Sempach Lake are laid completely under water. Besides this hitherto luxuriant district, large fields are daily sinking below the waters, and the greatest part of the road round Sempach is annihilated. In some places the sunken ground is already 70 feet below water. There has been no accurate account of the loss of men and cattle. The German cantons have also suffered very considerably. It is said that the Pfannenberg, which overhangs the town of Bregenz on the Bodenlake has been rent asunder. The chasm in it, which was four feet broad, is now forty feet in length. A second rent has been since made, and an earthquake was experienced.

*Turkey.*

An English fleet under Admiral Louis, consisting of seven ships of war, arrived in the Dardanelles about the end of November. The admiral was received by the Ottoman ministers with the utmost distinction.

---

GAZETTE LETTERS.

Captain Parry, of his Majesty's sloop Spitfire, in a letter to Commodore Owen, dated Dec. 29, 1806, states the capture, by that ship, of the Deux Freres lugger privateer, of 14 guns, and 55 men.

Jan. 13, 1807.—Lord Collingwood incloses the following from Captain Pearse:

*Halcyon, Gibraltar Bay, Dec.* 18, 1806.

MY LORD---I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that on the 13th instant, at eight in the morning, Cape St. Martins S.S.W. six leagues, I perceived three sail standing out from the land towards me: being on contrary tacks we closed fast: when within four or five miles, I discovered they were vessels of war (a ship, a brig, and a zebeck), and shortly after steered directly for me: seeing they were superior, and five settees seen from the tops coming from the same quarter, I judged it prudent (as they seemed determined to bring me to action) to close with them as soon as possible, and decide the contest before any assistance could be given from the other five: at half past ten (being nearly within musket-shot) they hoisted Spanish colours, and commenced action. As soon as I got abreast of the second vessel, I got on the other tack, and brought them to closer action, which lasted till twelve o'clock, when their fire slackened: at half past, being nearly a calm, the brig and zebeck hauled away to the southward, assisted by their boats and sweeps, the ship then nearest to us endeavouring to do the same to the northward, we swept after her, and in an hour got close alongside, when she struck her colours. She proved to be a Spanish polacre ship privateer, the Neptuno dios de los Mares, of fourteen guns and seventy-two men, from Denio, going on a cruize between Minorca and the coast of Africa, with the other two in company; who, I am sorry to say, made their escape, but not before their fire had been silenced. The five settees, when within three miles, seeing the ship deserted, returned to the shore, and went into the port of Denia. Though extraordinary, I am happy to say we had none killed, and only three wounded; Lieut. Briggs, my first, by a splinter in the arm, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's notice; Lieut. Pearse, who has been acting three years and a half in this vessel; and one seaman: the loss of the enemy must be great. The wounded from the ship are doing well, nine in all. I give your Lordship the full particulars of this event, and trust my attacking so very superior a force (seeing they were resolutely determined to bring me to action) will meet your Lordship's approbation, knowing I could depend upon my officers and ship's company, whose cool, brave, and steady conduct on this, as on former occasions, almost ensured me success before the action commenced, they merit my warmest acknowledgments.

The force opposed to the Halcyon was, Neptuno dios de los Mares, fourteen twelve pounders and seventy-two men; La Virgin di Solidad, fourteen twelve and eight pounders, and seventy-eight men; El Vives, twelve eight and six-pounders, and sixty-five men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. W. PEARSE.

Lord Gardner incloses a letter from Captain Brisbane, stating his capturing, on the 4th of January, in the Alcmene frigate, a French cutter privateer, named Le Courier, mounting seven brass carronades, and man-

Digitized by Google

ned with seventy-four men, formerly H. M. hired armed cutter the Alert. She had been four days from Morlaix, and had not made any capture.

## STATE PAPERS.

### Proclamation of his Prussian Majesty to the inhabitants of Silesia.

"Brave Inhabitants of Silesia,—Among the mournful events which have taken place during the course of the present war, there is nothing that has so much filled with grief the heart of his Majesty, as to see a considerable part of his provinces and faithful subjects oppressed by the weight of sufferings, which must be the inevitable consequence of a war, in which the enemy, by his manner of making war, unusual in our time, entirely exhausts the country through which he passes, with forced requisitions of every kind, and by the large bodies of marauders who swarm round his disciplined armies, and who, incapable of sparing, treat the armed warrior and the unhappy peaceable inhabitant with the same cruelty, and every where leave behind them traces of the grossest barbarity, deserts, and ashes: even where, through fear of violence, the unarmed inhabitants have shewn the greatest submission, in the reception of those destroying hordes.

"His Majesty perceives that his faithful Silesian provinces are now threatened with the same wretched fate.

"It insensibly grieves his Majesty, that he is prevented by the situation of affairs, which renders his presence necessary at other points, from hastening in person to the aid of his faithful Silesians, who have at all times, and under all circumstances, rewarded the paternal care of their monarch for the welfare and prosperity of their country, by the most unshaken attachment to the House of Prussia.

"The enemy boasts—favoured by fortune, so liable to change, and not less favoured by the treachery of base traitors—that he has already annihilated the whole force of the Prussian monarchy.

"But he knows not that his Majesty is at this moment at the head of a formidable army, which burns with eagerness to engage the oppressors of the country.

"He knows not, or appears not to wish to know, that the Monarch of Prussia finds himself surrounded by a guard, which no force, no misfortunes, no talisman can subdue—the unalterable love of his people.

"He knows not that every day thousands of volunteers offer themselves, with arms in their hands, to set bounds to his progress, and that the Silesians display no less activity and energy in defence of their King and Country, than to defend their property from unexampled rapacity.

"He flatters himself with the doubts he is anxious to disseminate of the promised aid of Russia.

"But he deceives himself in his hopes; the most sacred and inviolate fulfilment of all treaties entered into is one of the principal traits in the character of the noble-minded Sovereign of all the Russias.

"Already two formidable Russian armies have arrived near the banks of the Vistula, while a third, much more numerous, is advancing by rapid marches.

"Already legions of patriots, voluntarily armed and used to battle, are preparing to join the armies in the field.

"His Majesty, under these circumstances, depends on the attachment of his Silesian States and Subjects, who have at all times, both by word and deed, given the most manifest proofs of their unshaken fidelity; and he believes that, by the appointment, *ad interim*, of one of the most distinguished of them, his Excellency the Prince of Anhalt Pless, to be Governo-General of Silesia, he gives them a proof of his confidence and good will. Conducted by this prince, who has gloriously signalised himself in the course of the war, the States, and all classes of the inhabitants of Silesia, will certainly exert themselves to contribute all in their power, in conjunction with the forces which his Majesty will send to their assistance, to defend their country, and their own province in particular.

"Invested with full powers by his Majesty, I therefore hereby call on all and each of the inhabitants of the Silesian provinces, to bear cheerfully the sacrifices and burdens which probably may be necessary for the attainment of this great object, and the rather as they not only can bear no proportion to the enormous sacrifices to which they must be subjected, should the enemy succeed in his attempt to conquer Silesia, but as in due time they will be rewarded by his Majesty, and as far as possible made good.

"Given at Breslaw, the 3d of December, 1806.

"Count Von Gotzen,

"Major and Flugel Adjutant to his Majesty the King"

### Official Note of M. Bourienne, French Minister at Hamburgh.

*Schwerin, Dec.* 22.—The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor and King to the States of Lower Saxony, has received orders, in the name of his Sovereign, to declare to the Ministry of his Highness the Duke of Mecklenburgh



Digitized by Google

Schwerin, that in consequence of a passage granted to the Russian troops through Mecklenburg, their long continuance in that country, and the support afforded to it, it appears that these accommodations must have been the result of an intimate alliance between that country and Russia, and at the same time inconsistent with the duties of neutrality; France, therefore, cannot acknowledge the neutrality of Mecklenburg. Besides, as the Governor of Mecklenburg was invested with a command in the Russian army, he cannot be looked upon in no other light than as serving under the colours of the principal enemy of France. Mecklenburg, in consequence of various connections, has an immediate interest in the affairs of Russia; and, under the present circumstances, when the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, contrary to all right, and even without the least pretext, has violated the independence of the Ottoman Porte, and, in fact, made its master of the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia; a measure in respect to Mecklenburg, which has a tendency to retaliate, cannot be neglected; it is a measure warranted by justice, and equally required by sound policy, and the interests of France.

The undersigned is therefore charged to declare,

1. That it is the will of the Emperor and King, on account of the assistance which this country has afforded to his enemies, that it shall be considered as having made a common cause with them.

2. That the future and ultimate fate of Mecklenburg will depend upon the conduct which Russia shall observe towards Moldavia and Wallachia.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to assure the Ministry of his Highness the Duke of Mecklenburg of his particular esteem. "BOURIENNE."

Hamburgh, Nov. 27, 1806."

---

Proclamation of his Prussian Majesty, inserted by authority in the Konigsberg Gazette, Dec. 1, 1806.

"The battle of the 14th of October, notwithstanding the courageous efforts of his Majesty's armies, has been so unfortunate for the Prussian arms, that the road to the capital, and even to the very heart of his Majesty's dominions, has been left open to the enemy; the King was, therefore, induced to offer terms for an armistice, of which he had every reason to expect a cordial acceptance on the part of the enemy, as, in the midst of the battle, he received a letter from the Emperor Napoleon, full of friendly expressions; but to this offer of armistice the door of acceptance was shut, unless the King consented, as the basis of a peace, to certain sacrifices, incompatible with his honour and dignity.

"The King, who saw the full extent and magnitude of the misfortunes and dangers which unavoidably surrounded his faithful subjects, preferred an immediate and certain tranquillity, to the remote and uncertain prospect of the return of the fortune of war in his favour; his Majesty, therefore, immediately took the resolution of making such sacrifices, however great they might be, as were compatible with the interests of his throne, and accordingly sent the Minister of State, the Marquis Lucchesini, as early as the 18th of October, with ample diplomatic powers, to the head quarters of the Emperor and King Napoleon. The sacrifices which the King had agreed to on receiving the first dispatches from Marquis Lucchesini (to whom, in order to accelerate the business, his Majesty had sent Major-General Zastrow), were so adequate to the advantages which the enemy by the fortune of a single day had gained, that so early as the 30th of October they were respectively acknowledged, and received as the basis of a treaty for peace, by the Plenipotentiary, the Grand Marshal of the Palace, Duroc; upon this basis the peace itself was to have been concluded without delay, and the King, on his own part, took all the necessary measures to provide that the conditions of peace should be punctually fulfilled, immediately after the signing of the preliminaries thereof. The Emperor Napoleon, on the contrary, refused to put a stop to hostilities, and allowed his army not only to enjoy the advantages they already possessed, but to proceed in acquiring new conquests, and even all the provinces of the King on the Oder and the Warte, destitute of garrisons, were inundated with French troops, and thus those defenceless provinces felt all the horrors of war, as well as the capital.

"At the head-quarters of the Emperor, even four days after the acceptance of the conditions of peace, a seditious proclamation was printed, published, and distributed, tending to produce an insurrection or disturbances and rebellion among the subjects of his Majesty in South Prussia. Wherever the enemy's troops could find their way, the property of the King was taken possession of, the royal treasures were seized, and it was attempted to seduce the servants of his Majesty from their lawful allegiance, and an oath was even tendered to them, whereby they were required to swear fealty to the enemy.

"Those facts create a suspicion that the Emperor was not serious in his intention of concluding a peace upon the basis already understood by the plenipotentiaries of both

Digitized by Google

nations. The unceasing, but ineffectual endeavours of the plenipotentiaries of the King, not to break off entirely the thread of communication between the two belligerent powers, proved clearly to His Majesty that his suspicion was well-grounded, more particularly as the positive declaration, "That the Emperor, knowing the situation in which Prussia has been placed since the unfortunate battle of the 14th, must take advantage of that circumstance for the conclusion of his peace with England and Russia," leaves no doubt remaining with respect to the intentions of France.

"After this, the formally concluded basis for peace was entirely set aside, and instead of it an armistice was proposed on the part of the French, at the very moment when it was thought that the basis of a definitive peace had been settled, and each new advantage gained in the interim by the French, now increased the severity of the demands made upon Prussia.

"After having indulged themselves in so many illusory hopes, the Plenipotentiaries of the King at last thought themselves justified to conclude, on the 16th of November, the armistice hereafter inserted, *verbatim*, in order to put a stop to the continually increasing demands of the enemy. This document was accompanied by the official declaration of the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento, the contents of which prove more clearly than any thing that had gone before, that Prussia would only flatter herself in vain, if she cherished the most distant hope of a secure or lasting peace, notwithstanding the unheard of sacrifices which the armistice imposed upon her.

"But if the King himself even had indulged such a hope, it was no longer in his power to fulfil those conditions in that armistice with regard to the return of the Russian armies, because, as the French troops during the Negotiation had advanced even to the Vistula, his Majesty was not in a situation to stop the march of the Russian armies, when their own frontiers were menaced by the enemy. Thus no choice was left to the King: he was obliged to refuse his ratification of the armistice when the Grand Marshal Duroc brought to his head quarters at Osterode, on the 2d of November.

"If any alternative remained, it was one that implied the accomplishing of impossibilities, viz. to invite the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to make with his Majesty, and agree upon the basis of a peace with the Emperor Napoleon for a separate [illegible]

"This not being done, and there [illegible] were but feeble hopes of the success of such a measure, even the King's [illegible] the Marquis Lucchesini from the head-quarters of the Emperor and King.

"During the time that the King was thus exhausting all the resources in his power to stop the effusion of human blood, he was nevertheless busily occupied in bringing forward all the means of resistance which God had given him.

"While the fortresses, provided with ample means of defence, such as those of Stettin, Custrin, Magdeburg, &c. have been delivered up to the enemy in a most scandalous manner by their respective commanders, the other fortresses of the country, particularly those on the banks of the Vistula, have been now put in the best possible state of defence, and entrusted to the command of brave and honourable officers. The rest of the marching regiments which were quartered or encamped near the Vistula and Warre, shall be united with a well-disciplined and brave army brought to the assistance of the King by his true friend and faithful ally the Emperor Alexander.

"While these united troops attack the enemy, a new and numerous army, which is begun to be collected, well disciplined, and equipped for war, shall follow their fellow soldiers to the field of glory. Above all, the King relies on the support of that people, who gloriously fought the battle in the seven years war against almost all Europe, and who did not despond or waver in their allegiance to their monarch, even when the capital, and the greatest part of the kingdom, were in the possession of the enemy; but Majesty looks with confidence to the support of that people, who, upon that occasion, in the most awful hour of peril and calamities, evinced the energy and firmness which has merited the applause of the present age, and secured them that of future generations.

"At the present time there are even greater calls upon our energies, than there were at the period of the seven years war. What a struggle for all that is sacred and honourable to mankind, or dear to humanity! If ever the cooperation and assistance of the nation above, the King feels of acting with the nation now the whole world knows and the enemy [illegible] to believe [illegible] of the [illegible] with which he carries [illegible] the last [illegible]

[illegible] struggles in [illegible] year war [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

has only one interest in common with Russia; both will stand and fall together With such an intimate union of both powers in such a holy struggle against an enemy whose success has raised him to such a giddy height, that he knows no limits to his career, the issue of the struggle cannot longer remain doubtful.

"Perseverance in danger, according to the glorious example of our forefathers, can and will alone lead us on to victory."

---

ORDER OF THE BRITISH COUNCIL.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 7th of January, 1807, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty, in council:—

Whereas the French Government has issued certain orders, which, in violation of the usages of war, purport to prohibit the commerce of all neutral nations with his Majesty's dominions; and also prevent such nations from trading with any other country in any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Majesty's dominions; and whereas the said Government has also taken upon itself to declare all his Majesty's dominions in a state of blockade, at a time when the fleets of France and her allies are themselves confined within their own ports by the superior valour and discipline of the British navy; and whereas such attempts on the part of the enemy would give to his Majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation, and would warrant his Majesty in enforcing the same prohibition of all commerce with France, which that Power vainly hopes to effect against the commerce of his Majesty's subjects, a prohibition which the superiority of his Majesty's naval forces might enable him to support, by actually investing the ports and coasts of the enemy with numerous squadrons and cruisers, so as to make the entrance or approach thereto manifestly dangerous; and whereas his Majesty, though unwilling to follow the example of his enemies, by proceeding to an extremity so distressing to all nations not engaged in the war, and carrying on their accustomed trade, yet feels himself bound by a due regard to the just defence of the rights and interests of his people, not to suffer such measures to be taken by the enemy, without taking some steps on his part to restrain this violence, and to retort upon them the evils of their own injustice; his Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no vessels shall be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports shall belong to, or be in possession of France or her allies, or shall be so far under her controul, as that British vessels may not freely trade thereat; and the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers shall be, and are hereby instructed, to warn every neutral vessel coming from any such port, and destined to another such port, to discontinue her voyage, and not to proceed to any such port; and any vessel, after being so warned, or any vessel coming from any such port, after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving information of this his Majesty's order, which shall be found proceeding to another such port, shall be captured and brought in, and, together with her cargo, shall be condemned as lawful prizes. And his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

---

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

*Sixth Bulletin.—Weimar*, Oct. 15, 1806. *Evening.* Six Thousand Saxons, and above 300 officers, are taken. The Emperor assembled the officers, and told them that it was with reluctance he made war with them, that he had only taken up arms in the design of preserving the independence of the Saxon Nation, and to prevent it from being incorporated with the Prussian Monarchy; that his intention was to send them all home if they would give him their parole never to serve against France; that all these doings must come to an end; that the Prussians must confine themselves to Prussia, and in no respect meddle with the affairs of Germany; that it behoved the Saxons to unite themselves with the Confederation of the Rhine, under the protection of France; that the Continent had need of rest; and that in spite of low passions and stratagems set in motion by different courts, tranquillity must be secured, although the fall of some thrones should pave the way.

DECLARATION OF THE SAXON OFFICERS.—We the undersigned General, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, and other Officers of the Saxon Army, swear by our Word of Honour, not to bear arms against his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his allies; and we make the same oath, and give the same pledge, in the name of all the prisoners of war taken with ourselves, and mentioned in the list of non-commissioned officers and soldiers underneath; and that we will not break the said obligation, unless in the event of receiving to that effect positive orders from our sovereign the Elector of Saxony.

[Here follows the Names of the Officers.]

*Seventh Bulletin.—Weimar*, Oct. 16, 1806.

Digitized by Google

On the 15th, in the morning, the Grand Duke of Berg invested Erfurth. On the 16th the place surrendered by capitulation. In it were found 14,000 men, among whom are 8000 wounded, and 6000 able to bear arms. They are prisoners of war—together with the Prince of Orange, Field Marshal Mollendorff, Lieutenant General Larisch, Lieutenant General Graver, Major Generals Lessaire and Zweissel. A park of 120 pieces of cannon, with all the requisite implements and ammunition, are fallen into our hands.

The King of Prussia has sent an Aid-du-camp to the Emperor, with an answer to the letter which his Imperial Majesty wrote to him before the battle: however, it is only now that the answer has been received. The reply of the Emperor Napoleon is the same as that which he returned to the Emperor of Russia before the battle of Austerlitz. He says to the King of Prussia—"The success of my arms is not doubtful. Your troops shall be beaten; but it will cost me the blood of my children. If that can be spared by any arrangement consistent with the dignity of my Crown, I will do all that may depend upon me to spare blood so precious. Nothing is so dear in my eyes as the blood of my soldiers—except honour."

*Eighth bulletin.—Weimar*, Oct. 16, *Evening*. Marshal Davoust has made himself master of 50 pieces of cannon; Marshal Soult of a convoy of 3000 measures of flour; Marshal Bernadotte of 1500 prisoners. The enemy's army is so scattered in the direction of ours, that a battalion of theirs entered one of our night camps, having mistaken it for one of their own.

The King of Prussia strives to reach Magdeburgh. Marshal Mollendorff lies dangerously ill of his wounds at Erfurth.

Brigadier General Durosnel has had an obstinate affair with the 7th and 20th regiments of Chasseurs, which terminated much to their glory.

*Ninth Bulletin.—Weimar*, Oct. 18, 1806. The garrison at Erfurth has marched out, and is more numerous than was at first thought. The Emperor has named General Clarke, Governor of the City and Citadel of Erfurth, and the neighbouring country.

The Citadel of Erfurth is a fine one, with bulwarks and easements, and provided with every means and provision for a defence. This is an important acquisition, and may serve as a center-point for furthering our operations. In the 5th bulletin, it is said, that we had taken from 25 to 30 stand of colours. There are already 45 at head-quarters, and probably there are more than 60 taken. They are the colours which Frederick the Great presented to his soldiers.

*Tenth Bulletin.—Naumberg*, Oct. 18.—Among the sixty standards taken in the battle of Jena, there are several belonging to the Prussian Life Guard, the devices of which are in French.

The King of Prussia demanded an armistice of six weeks, to which the Emperor replied, '*that he could not think of giving an enemy time to recruit himself after a victory obtained.*" In the meanwhile, the Prussians had been so active in spreading the report that an armistice had been concluded, that several of our Generals who met them were easily made to believe it as a fact.

Marshal Soult arrived at Grensen on the 16th, in pursuit of an enemy's column, supposed to be from 10 to 12,000 strong, and among them the King in person. General Kalkreuth, who commanded this column, informed Marshal Soult that he had agreed to an armistice; to which the Marshal answered, it was impossible that the Emperor could be guilty of such an oversight, and that he should give no credit to such a report, till it should be officially announced to him.

Of course, hostilities immediately commenced; the consequence was, that the village of Grensen was taken, the enemy defeated, and closely pursued.

The Grand Duke of Berg, and the Marshals Soult and Ney, formed a junction on the 17th and 18th, and are marching together to reduce the enemy.

The reserve, under Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, has arrived at Halle.

Thus we have been but nine days in the field, and the enemy is obliged to make use of his last resources. The Emperor is advancing against him; and to morrow he will be attacked, if he should remain in his position at Halle.

Marshal Davoust has advanced to-day to take possession of Leipsic, and to throw a bridge over the Elbe.

Besides the magazines found at Naumberg, we have made ourselves masters of a greater number of Weissenfels.

The General in Chief Ruchel has been found in a neighbouring village, mortally wounded: Marshal Soult sent him his surgeon. It seems to have been the determination of Providence, that all those who have been the causes of the war, should also be the first of its sacrifices."

*Eleventh Bulletin.—Naumberg*, Oct. 19. Marshal Davoust's corps took possession of Leipsic on the 18th

The Prince of Ponte-Corvo, who was at Eisleben on the 17th, to cut off the enemy's columns, having learned that the reserve of his Majesty the King of Prussia, commanded by Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, was at Halle, immediately repaired to that place.

Digitized by Google

After having made his dispositions, he ordered the attack to be made by General Dupont, while the division of Drouet took a station to the left, as a reserve. The 31st and 9th regiments of light infantry passed the bridges with a storming pace, and being supported by the 96th, they advanced into the city. In less than an hour's time, all the Prussians were defeated. The 2d and 4th regiments of hussars, with the whole division under General Rivaud, passed through the place, and drove the enemy from Deinitz, Peissen, and Rabatz. The Prussian cavalry endeavoured to cut down the 1st and 96th regiments with their sabres, but they were received and repulsed with firmness.

The army of reserve, under the Prince of Wirtemberg, was thrown into a complete route, and pursued to a distance of four miles.

The results of this fight consist of 5000 prisoners, including two Generals, three Colonels, four standards, and 34 pieces of cannon.

The Prussian General Van Blucher, with 5000 men, has escaped, making his way through the division of General Klein's dragoons, who had cut him off, in consequence of his making General Klein believe that an armistice had been concluded for six weeks.

The Emperor has passed over the field of battle at Rosback, and has given orders for the column erected there to be removed to Paris.

The Emperor's head-quarters were at Mersenburg on the 18th. On the 19th, they were removed to Halle.

*Twelfth Bulletin.—Halle*, Oct. 19. Marshal Soult pursued the enemy to the walls of Magdeburg The Prussians made many efforts to retrieve themselves, but were always defeated

Large magazines have been found at Nordhausen, and even a chest filled with gold, belonging to the King of Prussia

In the course of five days employed by Marshal Soult in pursuit of the enemy, he has made 1200 prisoners, taken 30 pieces of cannon, and between 2 and 300 caissons.'

The principal object of the campaign is obtained: Saxony, Westphalia, and all the country on the left shore of the Elbe, are freed from the presence of the Prussian army. This army, beaten and pursued for the space of 30 miles, is, at present, without cannon, without baggage, and officers, and reduced to less than the third of its number eight days ago. Two French corps are employed in throwing bridges over the Elbe.

*Thirteenth Bulletin.—Halle*, October 20. General Macon, who commands at Leipsic, has published the following notice to the bankers, merchants, &c. of that city, 'As the Sovereigns of the sea pay no regard to any colours, it is the will of the Emperor that their merchandize shall be every where detained. The Elland is therefore declared in a state of actual blockade.'

Fifteen thousand quintals of meal have been found in the magazines at Liepsic, and a great quantity of other provisions

On the 19th the Grand Duke of Berg arrived at Halberstadt. On the 20th he covered the whole plain of Magdeburg with his cavalry. Several detachments of the enemy's troops fell into our hands at the moment they attempted to enter the fortress.

A regiment of the enemy's Hussars, thinking that Halberstadt was in the hands of the Prussians, were attacked by the Yagers of the 22d regiment, and lost 300 men.

Six hundred of the King of Prussia's Life Guards, and all the equipage of that corps fell into the hands of General Beaumont. Two hours before two companies of the King's Foot Guards were taken by Marshal Soult.

Lieutenant General Schmettau, made prisoner, is dead at Weimar.

Of 160,000 men, of which the Prussian army consisted, it would now be difficult to collect more than 50,000 men; and even these are without cannon, baggage, and half of them with, and the other half without, arms 'Let them learn that it is easy to obtain increase of power and territory, by friendship with the Great Nation, but that its hostility is more dreadful than the storms of the ocean.'

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR JANUARY 1807.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

### AGRICULTURE.

THE Experimental Farmer; being Strictures on various Branches of Husbandry and Agriculture, by T. Tibbs. 7s. 6d.

M'Phail's Gardener's Remembrancer for every month in the year. 8vo. 12s.

### ANATOMY.

Anatomical Examinations: a com-

Digitized by Google

plete Series of Anatomical Questions, with Answers; intended as preparatory to examinations at Surgeons Hall. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

ARCHITECTURE.

Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Hot-Houses, Green-Houses, an Aquarium, Conservatories, &c. recently built in different parts of England. By G. Tod. On 27 Plates, coloured, with Descriptions. 2l. 12s. 6d.

A Collection of Designs for interior Decorations in the various Styles of modern Embellishment, etched on 20 folio Plates, from Drawings by G. Cooper. 1l. 1s. plain, 2l. 4s. coloured.

The Country Gentleman's Architect; containing Designs for Farm Houses and Farm Yards of different Magnitudes. By R. Lugar. 4to. 1l. 5s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Narrative of the Death of Lord Nelson, with the circumstances preceding, attending, and subsequent to that event. By W. Beatty, M.D. 7s.

Supplement and Index to the Memoirs of R. Cumberland. 4to. 5s.

The History, Life, and Campaigns of Charles 12th King of Sweden, from the French of M. de Voltaire. A new Translation, from the last Paris edition; to which is added, a sketch of the Life of the Author. 12mo. 5s.

DRAMA.

The Theatrical Speaker, or an elucidation of the whole Science of Acting; containing comprehensive rules for accurately exhibiting the Dramatic Passions. 3s. 6d.

Practical Illustration of Rhetoric, Gesture, and Action, adapted to the English Drama; from the Work of M. Engel. By H. Siddons. 1l. 1s.

The Fall of Mortimer: a Tragedy in five Acts. By the Rt. Hon. Morris Lord Rokeby. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Festuca Grammaticus: the Child's First Guide to the Rudiments of the Latin Grammar, in four parts. By R. Lyne. 2s. 6d.

Historical Dialogues for Young Persons. Vol. II. 4s.

GAMING.

A Practical Treatise on the Game of Billiards, accurately exhibiting the Rules and Practice; with a numerous Collection of Cases, &c. &c. By E. White, Esq. 10s. 6d.

LAW.

The Law of Tythes, upon an original and practical Plan, comprising the Statutes, adjudged Cases, Resolutions, and Judgments, in Equity and the Ecclesiastical Courts. Originally compiled by John Paul, Esq. The second edition, with an Appendix; containing a copious abstract of the 43d Geo. 3. c. 84. relative to Spiritual Persons holding Farms, and enforcing Residence on their Benefices; Tythe Tables, calculated upon the most equitable terms of Composition; and a comprehensive Index, constituting a practical guide to the Country Gentleman, Farmer, Parson, Soliciter, &c. &c. By John Irving Maxwell, of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple. 3s.

MISCELLANIES.

Letters of Abelard and Heloise, with a particular account of their Lives, Amours, and Misfortunes; to which are added, Poems by Pope, Madan, Cawthorne, Birch, Seymour, &c. &c. 6s.

Letters of Yorick and Eliza; to which is added, Biographical Memoirs of the Author and Authoress. 4s.

Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books. By Rev. W. Beloe. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

Hints to certain Reviewers, by one who has never been reviewed. 1s. 6d.

An Essay on the Character of Ulysses, as delineated by Homer. By the late Rev. R. Holl, LL.B.

An Address to the Ninety Commoners having Rights in the East, West, or Wildmore Fens, who signed an ineffectual Requisition to Sir J. Banks, to call a general Meeting of the Commoners in the Soke of Bolingbroke. By the Rev. E. Walls. 6d.

Graphic Illustrations of the Miseries of Human Life. By W. M. Woodward, Esq. No. I. 2s. to be continued every fortnight.

The Progress of a Corrupt Senator, exemplified in Six Characteristic Engravings, with Illustrations in Verse. By W. M. Woodward. 4s. plain,—7s. 6d. coloured.

A Correspondence between R. Wilson, Esq. the Hon. W. Elliott, and the Rt. Hon. G. Ponsonby, relative to the Prosecutions of Roman Catholics in his District. By a certain Description of Orangemen. 2s. 6d.

Digitized by Google

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

An Account of the Ophthalmia which has appeared in England since the return of the British army from Egypt. By J. Vetch, M.D. 6s.

An Essay on Ophthalmia, with some Observations on its Causes and Symptoms. By H. Reid. 1s. 6d.

NOVELS.

The Convict, or Navy Lieutenant. By Mrs. Parsons. 4 vols. 1l.

The Monk of Dissentis; founded on the Revolution of Switzerland, in the 13th and 14th Centuries; from the German of La Fontaine. By J. Powell. 3 vols. 12s.

Sans Souci Park, or the Melange. 3 vols. 13s. 6d.

POLITICAL.

Papers relative to the Negotiation with France, presented by his Majesty's command to both Houses of Parliament, 22d Dec. 1806, in French and English. 6s.

A Vindication of the Court of Russia from the attack of a Pamphlet intitled The State of the Negotiation.—2s. 6d.

POETRY.

Ode on the State of Europe at the close of the Year 1806. 1s. 6d.

The most vicious Principles of the most vicious Character defended on the ground of moral expediency; being a Dialogue between a Poet and Duke Humphry. 1s. 6d.

RELIGION.

The Glory of the Heavens. By T. Basely, A.M. 4s.

A Charge to the Clergy at the Primary Visitation, in August, 1806, of the late Bishop of St. Asaph. 2s.

A Sermon preached at the opening of the Chapel of the Philanthropic Society, Nov. 9, 1806. By V. Knox, D.D. 2s.

The beneficial Effects of the Christian Temper on Domestic Happiness. 2s. 6d.

Future Punishment of endless Duration: a Sermon, preached at the Rev. James Knight's Meeting-house, at a monthly association of Ministers and Churches, Dec. 11, 1806. By R. Winter. 1s.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

**In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th Dec. 1806, to the 20th Jan. 1807.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Catarrhus | 12 |
| Dyspnœa | 2 |
| Asthma | 1 |
| Pthisis Pulmonalis | 3 |
| Rheumatismus | 4 |
| Opthalmia | 1 |
| Diarrhœa | 6 |
| Hypochondriasis | 3 |
| Dyspepsia | 6 |
| Asthenia | 16 |
| Menorrhagia | 3 |
| Amenorrhœa | 4 |
| Chlorosis | 2 |
| Hydrops | 3 |
| Morbi Infantiles | 5 |

"If the erroneous systems of medicine," says a celebrated medical writer, "that have hitherto appeared in the world, could be reduced to any general point of agreement, it would be in the general view that physicians, however different their theories were, have entertained of the method of cure. In that respect, nothing can be more uniform than they, in placing their practice in bleeding, other evacuations, starving, and cold. This is the noted, or rather notorious, doctrine of antipthlogistic regimen, or antipthlogistic plan of cure, which, without exception, scarcely that of the physicians who opposed the practice of Dr. Sydenham, commonly known by the appellation of the Alexipharmac physicians, has been nearly universal from the first accounts we have of the profession, in the works of Hippocrates, to the present time. For, however widely physicians have differed in their anatomical, physiological, and pathological opinions, which were their theoretical department; or, however much some of them have differed from the rest in decrying all theories, there is, with the exception we just now hinted, and not with that completely, scarce a practitioner upon the records of the profession, who has not prescribed bleeding, vomiting, purging, sweating, glistering, blistering, issues, tents, perpetual blisters, abstinence from every nourishing article of food, from every sort of invigorating drink, from all condiment; substituting in place of the latter articles, vegetable stuff in

Digitized by Google

a fluid form, as water-gruel, grot-gruel, panado, acidulated or not acidulated; obstinately denying the use of all animal matter, even in a fluid form, excepting, and that only of late, and yet sometimes only, beef tea, consisting of water poured boiling upon beef, and strained off again. In a word, there is not a mode of evacuation, or of impoverishing the several parts of the vascular system of their respective fluids, that the brains of practitioners have not been tortured to contrive and employ. Hence, besides large bleedings from the great red vessels, and the great evacuations of all the several colourless fluids, secreted from the blood, every species, every mode of bleeding, every diminution of the mass of the other fluids, as leeching, cupping, scarifying, expectorating, sternutation, rubefaction, have been constantly employed."

What then is the condition of man in this frail mortal state? Has he a constant tendency to rise above health? And is it the business of the physician to derange and debilitate his solids—to abstract and impoverish his fluids in order to reduce him or bring him down to the standard of health? Most assuredly not. He is exposed to the action of two sets of morbific powers—one of which raise the actions of his system above health, but in proportion as they do this, so in proportion do they exhaust or derange his body, and sooner or later work him into disease;—the other set do this in a direct manner; they sink him at once into the bosom of disease, without previous excitation. It is therefore the business of the physician to stand between him and the grave, as it were; to remove from his body every injurious power; to apply every agent that can possibly produce opposite effects to those which caused the disease; to raise his drooping frame; to watch over the operations and energies of nature; and direct and assist her, in her efforts, towards the reproduction of the healthful state.

These are fundamental doctrines in the science of medicine, and shall receive further discussion. I have only introduced them at present, to give some idea of the method of cure, delivered in the passage, which I have just quoted; to put you on your guard, and render you cautious of the generality of these practices; for they have been the scourge and devastation of the human race, more than two thousand years.

When you see the lancet unsheathed, therefore, or the emetic, or cathartic potion, prepared, and a strict and meager diet prescribed, think what you are about. The moment is big with your fate. Enquire into the nature of the doctrines on which such practices are founded. Should you get no satisfaction look towards yourself. Look back upon your former life. Consider your age, the state of your constitution through life, and at the time you became affected. View the causes which produced your disease; consider whether they could possibly raise you above health, or fill you with too much blood. Next contemplate the powers which are about to be applied to your body, and see whether they seem fitted to produce opposite, or similar effects, to the causes which deranged you; or whether they seem likely to assist or depress the efforts, which nature employs, to reproduce the healthful state.

In a serious and dangerous disease, all these things ought to be most minutely and gravely considered. How often does the life of the patient hang upon the most hair-breadth management? One rash step, and the deed is done.

Deeply impressed with these truths, and deeply deploring your ignorance in regard to yourselves, I have resolved to publish these reports; not confining myself to the common style of reporting, nor to simple observations on the cases which may come under my care, but intending upon the whole, to teach you something of the nature of your œconomy, and of the rank which you hold in the scale of existence, or the relation in which you stand to external things—to all the powers which operate upon your bodies; that you may learn how you are preserved in life, and in health; how you are thrown into disease; and how your healthful condition is to be restored. In short, it shall be my study to comprehend the circle of your œconomy; instruct you in the science of living, of life, of health, and disease; carry your views from



Digitized by Google

health to disease, and from disease back to health; point out the rank and importance, of the operations of Nature, in the scale of medical science; what the profession can do, and what it cannot do; what ought to be done, and what ought not to be done; to free you from prejudice; from the dogmas of false and pretended science; from the fangs of empiricism and quackery; from those who make a trade of the profession; and to guard you against danger, in the day of disease. J. HERDMAN.

Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury,
21st January, 1807.

# APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

"*If I swear by that Eye.*"—A Canzonet, with an accompaniment for the Piano Forte, or Harp. The poetry by Thomas Moore, Esq. The music by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 1*s.*

The term Poetry when applied to such Bagatelles as these we consider to be *mis*-applied. Mr. Moore certainly excels as a ballad-writer, though some of his *petite* verses "mean rather more than meets the eye;" and the best that can be said of them is, that they are elegantly indelicate. It is a pity he should think it necessary in any case to write indecently, in order to display his wit.—He certainly can write well without offending the most chaste and virtuous reader.—We are sorry he has so often done otherwise. —The trifle now before us is not, however, of the offensive sort, and is what we should call pretty of its kind.—The music by Sir J. Stevenson is neat and appropriate, and such as will not discredit his former musical productions. Z.

"*A Broken Cake.*"—Glee for three voices, with an accompaniment for the Piano Forte. The poetry translated from Anacreon, by Thomas Moore, Esq. The music composed by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 1*s.* 6*d.*

We confess ourselves to be generally pleased with this gentleman's compositions. But we were more than commonly pleased with this little glee.—To all the lovers of harmony we recommend it, and will venture to say it is one of the best glees we have seen for a long time. Z.

"*To Julia Weeping.*"—A Canzonet, with an accompaniment for the Piano Forte or Harp. The poetry by Thomas Moore, Esq. The music composed by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 1*s.*

*Poetry* again.—The *words* are neat, pretty, and not indelicate, which is some praise to Mr. Moore; we will add, that the principal idea in these lines is happily conceived.—The music is, in our esteem, exceedingly well adapted, although we think that it might have been improved by the introduction of a judicious *minore*.

Z.

"*To thy Rocks Stormy Lannow, adieu.*"—A Ballad, in the style of Mr. Crowe's, Seaton Cliffs, by Anna Seward; and set to music with an accompaniment for the Piano Forte, by Mr. Ross of Aberdeen. 1*s.*

This beautiful ballad by Miss Seward was set to music several years ago by Dr. Hayes, and in a very elegant and masterly style. We have seen several little pieces by Mr. Ross, which display a considerable degree of musical talent: nor are we disposed to censure the ballad now under our review, we think it is on the whole well adapted; but having often seen, heard, and admired the former, we cannot give this the preference.

Z.

"*Poor Romboo.*" The much admired African love-song, sung with unbounded applause by Miss Harrison in the new grand spectacle called the Fair Slave, now performing at the Royal Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge. The words by a Gentleman. The music by J. Sanderson. 1*s.*

"*Poor Junto.*"—The much admired African ballad sung with such unbounded applause by Mrs. Pearce in the Fair Slave. The words by a Gentleman. The music by J. Sanderson. 1*s.*

We place these two stupid ballads together, as they are written and com-

Digitized by Google

posed by the same authors, are sung in the same piece, and because they are not worthy of separate notice.

The words of these ballads, their titles inform us, are written by a "*Gentleman*," which *Gentleman*, we understand, follows the genteel occupation of a "*man milliner*" in the neighbourhood of St. James's, and when we can assure our readers that they are worthy of the quarter from whence they proceed; they will very readily guess their excellence. Mr. Sanderson has manifested *his* estimation of them, by attaching to them two of the most insipid, common place melodies that ever came under our notice. We have had occasion to speak favourably of this gentleman's compositions in some of our former numbers, but in these songs, we regret to observe that he cuts no better figure than the *gentleman* author of the words.

*Mr. Sanderson.* But Mr. Critic, even according to your own account my music is as good as the materials I had to work upon; and you could not reasonably expect that I should take any pains in setting such nonsense.

*Critic.* Sir, I would not set *nonsense* at all.

*Mr. Sanderson.* The songs were in a piece that was performed at Mr. Astley's Theatre, for which Theatre I am the Composer, and therefore I was *obliged* to set them.

*Critic.* That Mr. Sanderson, may be some apology for *setting*, but none for *publishing* of them. L. S. N.

---

"*Twelve Favorite Airs*," composed and arranged as Duets for two Flutes and three Trios, in a familiar style for three Flutes, by J. Sanderson. Op. 31. 7*s*. 6*d*.

Mr. Sanderson is here "himself again," and we feel great pleasure in being able fully to compensate him by our praise in this article, for the severity of our strictures in the last. Genius, ability, and taste, stand so eminently conspicuous in these duets and trios for the German flute, and manifest such an accurate knowledge of that instrument, that we cannot refrain from expressing our surprize, that we have not before, seen music expressly adapted for it, from the pen of Mr. Sanderson. The plan of them is excellent; for they are not so easy as to become trifling, nor so difficult as to be trying. Duets No. 7, 11, and 12, and Trio No. 3, are the most sprightly, elegant, and fascinating compositions for the flute, that we have ever seen. We cannot conclude without expressing, that in our opinion, this is one of the most pleasing and ingenious works that has been published for many years, for this sweetest of instruments.

L. S. N.

"*Desarts of Arabia.*—A grand Operatical Entertainment as performed at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. Written by F. Reynolds, Esq. The music composed by G. Lanza, Jun. Arranged for the Piano Forte, by F. Lanza. 8*s*.

Of the piece now before us we can say, that for the first public essay of a young composer, it promises much. We would, however, offer the same advice to him, that we did to Mr. Addison in our last number, viz. To study the works of the most celebrated composers of England, France, and Germany; and he will there find, that they always adapted the style of their music to the *national character* of their dramas. Rameau, in the airs of his operas, particularly of the dances and marches, attended closely to this rule. The immortal Handel, the famous Gluck, our great countryman Dr. Arne, never departed from it; and those two celebrated modern composers Haydn and Mozart, always keep them in view. Corri also merits our praise for an attention to it in his overture to "*The Travellers*," which is truly characteristic. An inattention to this important rule, is the defect of Mr. Lanza's opera. His overture is too close an imitation of Kreuser's, to Lodoiska. The songs are in a pretty style, and his trio is a very good one, but he falls off in his marches at the end of the opera, for want of *character*; indeed he seems wholly to have forgotten that he was in the "*Desarts of Arabia*." We heartily wish this young man success, and if he will attend to our advice we can insure it to him, and shall be glad to see him in conjunction with Braham and Corri, rescuing the public ear from the vulgar and disgusting compositions and compilations with which it has been too long insulted.



Digitized by Google

# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

DIED.] Jan. 5, Mrs. Pownal, aged 70, relict of the late Governor Pownal, of Overton-house.

BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hurley, the Rev. Wm. Wheeler, A.M. Fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Royal Military-college, Great Marlow, to Miss Mangles, daughter of J. Mangles, esq.

*Died.*] At Eton, aged 12, William Earle Welby, eldest son of William Earle Welby, esq. of Carlton, Notts, and grandson of Sir William Earle Welby, bart. of Denton-house.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Hulsean Prize for the present year is adjudged to the Rev. Samuel Berney Vince, B.A. Fellow of King's-college, for an essay on the following subject—*The propagation of Christianity was not indebted to any secondary causes.*

The subject of the poem for Mr. Seaton's prize for the present year is *The Shipwreck of St. Paul.* The subjects appointed by the Vice-chancellor for Sir William Browne's medals are, for the present year, for the odes, *In obitum Gulielmi Pitt.* The Trustees for the Hulsean Prize have given notice, that a premium of forty pounds will this year be given for the best *Critical Essay on the ninth book of Bishop Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses.*

*Died.*] Jan. 13, in the college of Ely, aged 82, the Rev. Lewis Jones, vicar of Witchford. He was formerly of Jesus-college, B.A. 1745, M.A. 1749.

CHESHIRE.

*Died.*] Dec. 26, at Chester, Mrs. Arabella Rawdon, heiress of the late Sir John Chesshyre, of Hallwood, and aunt to the Earl of Moira.

CORNWALL.

A depot of ordnance stores is to be immediately formed at Falmouth; part of the stores are already issued, with an intimation that others will soon follow. It was intended to have lodged them at Pendennis, but the store-houses there are filled with necessaries for the land-service; and, in consequence, new buildings will be erected. Whether the Government-ground at Pendennis will be chosen for this purpose, or the newly-purchased lands at Mylor, is not yet determined.

*Married.*] At Fowey, Captain Graham Eden Hammond, R.N. only son of Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, bart. to Miss Kimber, daughter of John Kimber, esq. of Fowey.

DORSETSHIRE.

*Died.*] Jan. 2, at Weymouth, Mrs. Palmer, wife of John Palmer, esq. M.P. for Bath.

ESSEX.

Government has lately expended the sum of 18,576l. in erecting saltpetre and brimstone store-houses, water-corning-houses and mills, refining and melting-houses, and sundry other buildings for extending the manufacture of gunpowder at the royal powder-mills at Waltham-Abbey; and Parliament has voted 13,000l. for further purchases of lands, &c. at the same place.

HAMPSHIRE.

*Died.*] Jan. 12, at Southampton, Major-general John Stewart, of the royal artillery. His promotions in the army were, colonel, April 25, 1796, and major-general, Jan. 1, 1801.

KENT.

Government has lately expended the sum of 28,714l. in repairing and improving the lines at Chatham, and in maintaining the communication with the opposite side of the Medway, and towards erecting the fortifications at Fort Pitt; and the sum of 40,453l. for erecting work-shops, store-houses and offices, stables and barracks at Woolwich, for the corps of artillery-drivers, the new academy and barracks for cadets, and other military buildings, and for the purchase of land of Woolwich common, on account of the said Buildings. Parliament has voted 108,615l. for completing the works at Chatham; and 156,469l. for those at Woolwich.

The ship-owners of Great Britain have agreed to co-operate with the fellowship of pilots of the Cinque-ports, to obtain such an increase of the rates of pilotage as the alteration in the times has rendered necessary for the support of the Cinque-ports.

*Married.*] At Ashford, Capt. George Crawford, of the royal artillery, to

Digitized by Google

Miss Smart, daughter of Captain Smart, of the royal engineers.—At Margate, Thomas Kinwood Bowyear, esq. major of the Hereford militia, to Miss Le Geyt.—At Bromley, Edward Hawkins, jun. esq. of Glamorganshire, to Miss Eliza Rohde, daughter of Major Rohde, Esq. of Oakley-farm.

*Died.*] Jan. 19, at Deptford, aged 50, Lieut. John Levett, of the royal navy.—19, at Woolwich, Lieut. John Morris, of the royal artillery, second son of Robert Morris, esq. M.P. for Glocester.

LEICESTER.

*Died.*] Jan. 17, at Leicester, aged 85, Mr. Alderman Price, of that borough.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

In the latter end of December, one of the arches of Haydon-bridge, 95 feet in span, fell in with a most tremendous crash, at the time that a number of people were going over it to church. The bridge had long been in a state of decay.

A bill has been brought into parliament for inclosing and improving two commons in the parish of Corsenside.

The church of Wallsend being in a ruinous condition, insufficient in point of size, and inconveniently situated for the inhabitants to attend divine service therein, the parishioners have petitioned parliament for leave to bring in a bill authorising them to take down the said church, and to build a new one with the necessary erections.

NORFOLK.

*Died.*] At Norwich, Sarah Rickwood, aged 49. For the last six years of her existence, this poor woman supported, with admirable fortitude, the complicated miseries of one of the most enormous cases of dropsy on record. In the course of about fifty months she was tapped 38 times, and discharged 350 gallons of a fluid, weighing 4666 troy pounds. The greatest quantity discharged at one operation measured 11½ gallons, and weighed 138½lbs.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Died.*] The Rev. Joseph Loddington, vicar of Oundle, and of Horbeng, Lincolnshire, and formerly of Sidney-college.

OXFORD.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes for the year ensuing, viz.—For Latin verse, *Plata Fluvius*—For an English essay, *On Duelling*.

*Died.*] The Rev. Joseph Gunning, M.A. formerly Fellow of Christchurch College, rector of Spexhall, and vicar of Sutton in Suffolk.—Jan. 2, at Woodstock, aged 71, Joseph Brooks, esq. many years an alderman of that borough.—4, at Oxford, the Rev. Charles Leslie, aged 58, chaplain to the Roman-catholic congregation in that city.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Taunton, Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost, of the 67th foot, to Miss Henrietta Hamilton, daughter of Charles Hamilton, Esq. of Hamwood, Meath, Ireland.

*Died.*] Dec. 17, at Charlton-house, aged 92, Mrs. Rogers, relict of the Rev J. Rogers, and last surviving sister of the late Dr. Squire, formerly bishop of St. David's.—Jan. 13, at Clifton, Lady Hesketh, relict of the late Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart.—14, at Bath, after an indisposition of several months, aged 60, the Right Hon. Arthur Acheson, earl of Gosford, 1806; viscount Gosford, of Market-hill, 1785; and baron Gosford, 1776 (Irish titles). He succeeded his father Archibald, the late viscount, Sept. 5, 1790; and married, in 1774, Mellicent, daughter of Lieutenant-general Edward Pole, and by her had issue four sons and three daughters, viz. 1, Archibald, now earl of Gosford, married July 20, 1805, Miss Sparrow, only daughter of Robert Sparrow, esq. of Worlingham, in Suffolk: 2, Arthur, deceased: 3, Arthur-Pole, deceased: 4, Edward: 5, Olivia, married, March 14, 1797, Robert Bernard Sparrow, of Abingdon, Huntingdonshire, Esq.: 6, Mary, married Feb. 19, 1803, Lord William Bentinck, governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, and second son of the duke of Portland: and, 7, Millicent. The earl of Gosford lived many years after he was married on the continent, and was considered one of the most elegant and well-bred men of the age.

SUSSEX.

*Died.*] At Godwood, the Most Noble Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny, 1675; Earl of Darnley and March, Baron Torbolton and Methuen, Knight of

Digitized by Google

the Garter, a Field Marshal, Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, and High Steward of Chichester.—[*Further particulars in our next.*]

At Ashton, Lady Eyles, relict of Sir Joseph Eyles.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The foundation of an intended grand Dispensary at Birmingham, has been laid by Thomas Potts, esq. the low bailiff. On this occasion a very elegant speech was delivered by Mr. Potts, stating the benefits of such institutions to the labouring poor, &c. There was a public breakfast on the occasion, attended by all the first people in the town.

*Married.*] At Coventry, the Rev. Robert Simson, LL.B. vicar of St. Michael's, and chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Eardly, to Miss Tandy, daughter of D. Tandy, esq. of the Customs, London.

WESTMORLAND.

A meteor, or blazing star, was lately seen at Langdale, near Ambletide. It appeared nearly in the direction of W.S.W. its height above the horizon seemed to be an hour and a half of time, or 20 deg. 30 min. and its motion was so rapid, that in less than half an hour it was below the horizon. Its brightness, which sometimes seemed only to proceed from some parts of it, while the other parts of it appeared more dark, and apparent magnitude, far exceeded that of any of the planets.

YORKSHIRE.

Government expended, in the year 1806, the sum of 6,736l. in building a counterscarp wall, a magazine, and an armoury at Hull, and parliament has voted 18,000l. more for completing the same.

*Married.*] At Gisborough, Marmaduke Constable, esq. to Miss Octavia Hale, of the Plantation, eighth daughter of the late General Hale.

*Died.*] At Sheffield, Jan. 17, 1807, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Badger, jun. architect. He had enjoyed during life a perfect and uninterrupted state of health until within the last three weeks: his private virtues will make his death deeply lamented by his relations and immediate connections, and his obliging attentions to all who knew him will cause his loss to be sincerely and deservedly regretted. His abilities in his profession were of the first-rate excellence.—At York, Mr. William Browne.—The Rev. J. Preston, prebendary of Riccall, in York cathedral, and rector of Marston and Foston in that diocese.—Mrs. Merrey, hosier.—Mr. Fryer, aged 81.—At Beverley, aged 21, Miss Wyrill, daughter of Mr. James Wyrill.—Mr. J. White, of Norfolk-street, Sheffield.—William Wilson, esq. of Ayton in Cleveland.—Mr. Thomas Howard, block-maker, of Thorne.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

DECEMBER 21, 1806, to January 20, 1407, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette*]—*The Solicitor's Names are between Parenthesis.*

ARCHDEACON P. High-street, St. Mary-le-bone, scrivener (Harvey, John-street, Adelphi).

Berridge W. Maiden-lane, Wood-street, hosier (Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn). Bailey T. Liverpool, timber-merchant (Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings). Bates B. Sherringham, Norfolk, shopkeeper (Harmer, Norwich). Branwhite W. Tobacco-roll-court, Gracechurch-street, warehouseman (Reardon, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street). Butt W. Page's-walk, Bermondsey, hair-merchant (Ledwich, Baldwin's-court, Cloak-lane). Blindell W. Welwyn, Herts, maltster (Taylor, Old-street road) Barton T. Lancaster, merchant (Greaves, Liverpool). Boorne G. Norwich, draper (Lambert, Hatton-garden). Branch J. Manchester, cotton-spinner (Milne and Co. Old Jewry.)

Child G. A. Bristol, scrivener (Thomas, Bristol). Cooke T Gloucester, merchant (Egerton, Gray's Inn Square). Curtis J. F. Minories, linen draper (Dobie and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street). Clarke C. Bristol, corn-factor (Blandford and Co. Temple). Cundall R. jun. York, brewer (Edge, Temple). Chard C. Holborn, chymist and druggist (Smith, Hatton-garden). Christin F. H. Clarke J C. and Bowen C. College-hill, London, merchants (Blunt, Old Pay office, Old Broad-street). Coward J. Ulverston, Lancashire, ironmonger (Anstice, Temple). Carberry J. Vine-street, St. James's, warehouseman (Sarel, Berkeley square). Chamberlain R. Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, grocer (Wortham and Co. Castle-street, Holborn). Chandler R. Shoreditch, cheesemonger (Stratton, Shoreditch). Clark J. Wapping High-street, victualler (Harvey and Co. Lincoln's Inn). Cox J. L. Lambeth, Surrey,

Digitized by Google

victualler (Meyott, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road).

Dixon J. W. Crescent, Minories, merchant (Hillyard, Copthall-court). Drewell A. Devon, brewer (Williams and Co. Bedford-row.

Epworth J. Spalding, Lincolnshire, grocer (Harvey and Co. Lincoln's-Inn). Edmonds G. Chancery-lane, stationer (Rose and Co. Gray's Inn-square.

Gillies M. Southampton-place, New-road, merchant (Shawes and Co Tudor-street, Blackfriars). Green H. Southgate, farmer (Bremridge, Temple, London). Goodyer T. Market-street, Herts, grocer (Fielder, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square). Godwin G. Stafford, cordwainer (Punton, Hind-court, Fleet-street). Greenswood C. Itchnor, Sussex, and also of Poplar, Middlesex, ship builder (Mayo and Co. Cloak-lane). Garland W. Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, innholder (King, Took's-court, Chancery-lane.)

Hughes W of Queen-street, Southwark, porter dealer (Burn, Old Jewry). Harrison W. Berwick-street, Oxford street, currier (Popkin, Dean-street, Soho). Hesketh J. and Jones W. Liverpool, grocers (Wiatt, Liverpool). Hunt B. Brighthelmstone, builder (Smith, Furnival's Inn). Heyes J. Wigan, Lancashire, linen-manufacturer (Ellis, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane). Harris, Old Jewry, watch-maker, (Rutherford, Bartholomew-close). Hannan J. Sloane-street (Mayhew, Boswell-court, Carey-street.) Hawkey J. Piccadilly, army accoutrement-maker (Cole, Southampton-street, Holborn).

Jones T. High-street, St. Mary-le-Bone, carpenter (Rogers, Frith-street, Soho) Julian J. Bobber's Mill, Nottinghamshire, miller (Macdougall and Co. Lincoln's Inn). Jackson J Sculcoates, Yorkshire, cabinet-maker (Allen and Co. Furnival's Inn).

Knight W. Stonebreaks, Yorkshire, clothier (Townsend, Staple Inn). Kidd T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, sail-cloth manufacturer (Wortham and Co. Castle-street, Holborn).

Levy J. I. Haydon-street, Minories, merchant (Keys, Somerset-street, Aldgate). List W. Cateaton-street, warehouseman (Pasmore, Warnford-court). Langdale C. N Thirk, Yorkshire, wine-merchant (E. Chippendale, Temple). Longbottom G. Holbeach, Leeds, clothier, (Gleadhill and Payne, Tokenhouse yard) Lucy J. Liverpool (Blakelock, Temple).

M'Crath A. and Marshall J. Lower Brook-street, wine-merchants (Sherwood, Cushion-court, Broad-street). Malcolm Brentford, gardener (Willoughby, Clifford's Inn).

Nabbs J. Newington-Butts, Surrey, linen-draper (Hurd, Temple).

Oxlade G. Holdesdon, Herts, money-scrivener (Williams, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane). Osment J. Yeovil, Somersetshire, victualler (Batten, Yeovil).

Pringle S. C Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer (Meggison, Hatton-garden). Phillips, Marshfield, Monmouthshire, coal merchant (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn). Potts G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen draper (Berry and Co. Walbrook). Pereira A. M. Old Bethlem, merchant (Hunter and Co. Charlotte-row, Mansion house). Parker J. Gosport, baker (Blandford and Co. Temple). Parker T. Keighley, Yorkshire, cotton-twist-spinner (Swale, Great Ormond-street) Pheasant E. Three Crane-court, Southwark, hop-merchant (Watkins, Pump-court, Temple).

Richardson C. S. Cambridge, linen-draper (Long, Temple) Rutter J. Ormskirk, Lancaster, innkeeper (Hulme, Brunswick-square). Ramsey W. Bury St. Edmunds, cabinet-maker (Giles, Great Shire-lane). Ridley T. Bow-lane, victualler (Smith and Co. St. Paul's Churchyard). Richmond W. Mark-lane, auctioneer (Page, Gray's Inn-square).

Spearing J. Brighthelmstone, cabinet-maker (Evatt, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn). Smith J. and Meredith E. Blackmore-street, Drury-lane, linen-drapers (Harman, Wine-office-court). Shepley T. Selby, Yorkshire, brewer (Sykes and Co. New Inn). Swannach C. Russell-street, Covent Garden, grocer (Gatty and Co Angel-court, Throgmorton-street). Smith T. Coseley, Staffordshire, coal-seller (Nicholls, Tavistock-place). Smith J. Broughton, Lancashire, calico-printer (Milne and Co. Old Jewry). Stevenson T. Liverpool, merchant (Greaves, Liverpool). Scotney W. V. Oxford-street, linen-draper (Few, New North street, Red Lion-square).

Topping J. L. Bishopsgate-street, grocer (Gleadhill and Co. Tokenhouse-yard). Tumner J. Mary le-Bone-street, vintner (Rogers, Manchester-buildings, Westminster). Tills T. Wymondham, Norfolk, cordwainer (Follett, Inner Temple). Thomas A. Duke-street, St. James's, Roslein C. H. and Schenling C. Arundel-street, Strand (Berry & Co. Walbrook). Taylor J. Micklehurst, Cheshire, cotton-spinner (Milne and Co. Old Jewry). Townley J. Boston, Lincolnshire, bookseller (Johnson and Co. Gray's Inn). Trickey B. Plympton Earl, Devonshire, butcher (Street and Co. Philpot-lane).

Waller W. Exeter, ironmonger (Williams and Co. Bedford-row). Williams W. Bedwelty, Monmouthshire, maltster (Edmonds and Son, Lincoln's Inn). Warwick T. Great Sutton-street, watch-maker (Lyon, Cornhill). Weaver R. Hardwick, Herefordshire, miller (Lowndes and Co.

Digitized by Google

Red Lion-square). Williams W. Lad-lane, victualler (Adams, Old Jewry). Weaver E. Newark-upon-Trent, draper (Bleasdale and Co. New Inn). Warren J. Bishopsgate-street, merchant (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court).

Yates J. Shelton, Staffordshire, manufacturer of china ware (Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street).

DIVIDENDS.

Addison T. Preston, Lancashire, Jan. 21. Atkinson G. Cloth Fair, Smithfield, Jan. 17, 31. Austin J. Longton-upon-Tern, Salop, Jan. 26. Ames J. New Road, St. George in the East, Feb. 3. Ayres J. W. Hadleigh, Feb. 10.

Boardman B. Ipswich, Feb. 3. Bennet J. M. Brosely, Salop, Jan. 16. Blundell J. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, Jan. 20. Brown W. and Yoxen J. Jermyn-street, Jan 30. Bryan W. White Lyon-court, Birchin-lane, Jan. 24. Bates R. Cuttle Bridge, Derbyshire, Jan. 22. Bagnet G. Leeds, Jan. 22. Baylis W Ledbury, Herefordshire, Jan 23, and Feb. 7. Bexon W. Gosport, Feb 21. Barth W. Chester, Feb. 4. Bottomley E. Whitefriars, Jan. 31. Bertow R. Pall Mall, Feb. 7. Bogue P. Whitefriars, Feb. 10. Burke J. F. Cannon-street, Feb. 7. Blackburne, Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Coulson J. Crown-street, Finsbury-square, Jan. 30. Cole R. Lambeth Road, Feb. 7. Cadwell W. Maidstone, Jan. 31. Clarke C. Great Yarmouth, Jan. 27. Cooper T. Leatherhead, Feb. 7. Careless, T. F. Counter-street, Southwark, Feb. 14. Cockburn A. Gray's Inn Lane, Feb. 10. Creed W. jun. Finch-lane, Feb. 21. Chase D. Dean-street, Holborn, Feb. 14. Clark F. Barnet, Feb. 15.

Drury T. and Gilbert R. Bread street, Jan. 31. Ellis D. Long Acre, Jan. 31. Drury T. Bread-street, Jan. 31. Dobson J. Liverpool, Feb. 16. Davis W. Holborn, Feb. 14. Dodgson J. Millthorpe, Yorkshire, Feb. 12.

Edwards J. Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, Jan. 22. Everett R. Great Yarmouth, Jan. 26. Easterby G. Rotherhithe, Jan. 10 and Feb. 14. Evans J. Wolverhampton, Feb. 2.

Frank G. Blackman street, Southwark, Jan. 31. Furlonge M. Guildford-street, Jan. 20. Fisher S. M. Gravesend, Feb. 3. Fuller S. Cambridge, Jan. 31.

Graff J. and Foley P. D. Tower-Royal, Jan. 6. Glover D. Gutter-lane, Feb. 14. Gill G. Charles-street, Berkley-square, Feb. 7. Gilding F. Aldersgate-street, Feb. 7. Grainger J. Old Swan-lane, Feb. 7.

Hennam J. Lime-kilns, East Greenwich, Jan. 17. Hopkins J. Alcester, Jan. 20. Henderson A. Fareham, Hants, Feb. 3. Hewitt J. Birmingham, Feb. 25. Hargreave E. Whitcombe-street, Jan. 31. Horn W. and Jackson R. Redcross-street, Feb. 17.

Jackson T. Argyle-street, Jan. 24. Jacks W. Bristol, Feb. 21. Jackson J. Lancaster, Jan. 27. Judin F. otherwise Fedor Iwan of Judin, late of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, Feb. 21. Jones J. Threadneedle-street, Jan. 31.

Kerr P. Old Jewry, Jan. 31.

Lock C. Reading, Jan. 15. Lovell T. Shoreditch, Jan. 20. Leach J. A. Jewry-street, Aldgate, Jan. 30. Lane J. Frazer T and Boylston T. Nicholas-lane, Feb. 7. Lewis W. Dowlais, Feb. 16.

Mallison G. Gauxholme, Lancashire, Jan. 16. Pereira M. and Castellan H Old Bethlem, Jan. 31. Moore M. Albemarle-street, Jan. 24 Moore S. Leicester, Jan. 23. More H. Ironmonger-lane, Feb. 21. Makeig J. Bristol, Jan. 27. Martindale J. St. James's-street, Feb. 7. Mason T. Sheffield, Feb. 9.

Nix J. Chatham, Feb. 14. Noel T. H. Brighthelmstone, Jan. 20. Nott T. B. Corse, Gloucestershire, Feb. 5. Nesbitt R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 13.

Parr W. Lower Shadwell, Jan. 30. Peacock L. Beverley, Jan. 17 and Feb. 11. Pilcher T. Holy Cross, Westgate, Kent, Feb. 10. Parkes, J. Birmingham, Feb. 17.

Revett W. Rotherhithe, Jan 17. Watts W. R. Bristol, Jan. 19 Richardson P. Wakefield, Jan. 17. Rowe R. Granchester, Cambridgeshire, Jan. 22. Rose T. D. Marlborough, Wilts, Feb. 9. Roberts D. Trump-street, Feb. 21.

Statham P. jun. Manchester, Jan 14. Shepherd P. Lynn, Jan. 31. Shedden A. Bristol, Jan. 19. Sawyer R. Isle of Thanet, Jan. 23. Smith G. Upper Harley-street, St. Mary-le-Bone, Jan. 3. Southcomb T. Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Jan. 27. Sharp R. Armley, Leeds, Jan. 26. Sherwin T. Tower-street, Jan. 30. Shipley T. Walcot, Somersetshire, Jan. 30. Seddon G. Aldersgate-street, Jan. 31. Sutcliffe, W. Halifax, Yorkshire, Feb. 6. Sargeant J. Russia-court, Milk-street, Feb. 3. Spicer H. Walden, Feb. 7. Stratton G. Blackfriars-road, Feb. 14.

Tunnicliff T. Broom-yard, Feb. 21. Tomlinson R. of New Malton, Yorkshire, Feb. 4. Taylor J. Chatham, Feb. 17.

Vickers J. Bath, Feb. 9.

Wallis J. Paternoster Row, Jan. 30. Wheeler J. Blackheath, Jan. 24. Wheatall E. Duke-street, Westminster, Jan. 20. Ward H. Curtain-road, Shoreditch, Feb. 3. Walker R. B. Hoddesdon, Herts, Jan. 24. Wilkinson R. and Daniel J. Kingston-upon-Hull, Jan. 27. Wedgberrow, Worcester, Feb. 2. Ward T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 17. Watson B. Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, Feb. 16.

Digitized by Google

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Jan. 17, 1807.

| INLAND COUNTIES. | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d | s. | d. | s. | d | s. | d. |
| Middsx. | 85 | 7 | 47 | 11 | 40 | 5 | 29 | 7 |
| Surrey | 87 | 8 | 46 | 0 | 42 | 10 | 33 | 2 |
| Hertford | 75 | 5 | 43 | 0 | 41 | 8 | 28 | 0 |
| Bedford | 75 | 9 | 52 | 0 | 39 | 8 | 26 | 5 |
| Huntin. | 78 | 7 | ——— | | 40 | 0 | 23 | 8 |
| Northa. | 72 | 0 | 50 | 3 | 37 | 8 | 26 | 9 |
| Rutland | 73 | 0 | ——— | | 39 | 9 | 22 | 9 |
| Leicest. | 73 | 0 | 45 | 2 | 40 | 4 | 25 | 5 |
| Notting. | 75 | 8 | 48 | 6 | 42 | 8 | 27 | 11 |
| Derby | 75 | 0 | ——— | | 45 | 1 | 26 | 10 |
| Stafford | 77 | 1 | ——— | | 44 | 1 | 30 | 11 |
| Salop | 71 | 11 | 53 | 10 | 40 | 8 | 27 | 10 |
| Herefor. | 74 | 11 | 46 | 4 | 37 | 6 | 27 | 8 |
| Wor'st. | 74 | 3 | ——— | | 44 | 0 | 33 | 1 |
| Warwic | 81 | 6 | ——— | | 45 | 4 | 29 | 10 |
| Wilts | 74 | 8 | ——— | | 38 | 8 | 31 | 6 |
| Berks | 85 | 6 | ——— | | 39 | 11 | 31 | 9 |
| Oxford | 79 | 8 | ——— | | 37 | 4 | 29 | 0 |
| Bucks | 78 | 7 | ——— | | 39 | 5 | 28 | 6 |
| Brecon | 78 | 4 | 51 | 2 | 40 | 0 | 25 | 8 |
| Montgo. | 71 | 8 | ——— | | 40 | 0 | 25 | 8 |
| Radnor. | 73 | 2 | ——— | | 38 | 6 | 22 | 1 |

| MARITIME COUNTIES. | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d | s. | d. | s. | d | s. | d. |
| Essex | 80 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 39 | 6 | 32 | 6 |
| Kent | 88 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 41 | 3 | 37 | 0 |
| Sussex | 83 | 10 | ——— | | 46 | 0 | 35 | 4 |
| Suffolk | 77 | 10 | ——— | | 39 | 5 | 37 | 10 |
| Cambridge | 72 | 5 | 43 | 10 | 35 | 7 | 22 | 2 |
| Norfolk | 70 | 8 | 47 | 6 | 37 | 4 | 25 | 5 |
| Lincoln | 70 | 0 | 37 | 6 | 37 | 6 | 23 | 6 |
| York | 69 | 2 | 41 | 7 | 36 | 8 | 25 | 11 |
| Durham | 78 | 8 | ——— | | 40 | 0 | 26 | 10 |
| Northumberland | 75 | 7 | 52 | 3 | 37 | 11 | 27 | 2 |
| Cumberland | 73 | 6 | 54 | 9 | 39 | 7 | 25 | 9 |
| Westmorland | 78 | 6 | 60 | 0 | 40 | 2 | 28 | 0 |
| Lancaster | 73 | 4 | ——— | | 41 | 4 | 27 | 6 |
| Chester | 68 | 5 | ——— | | 46 | 4 | 28 | 1 |
| Flint | 78 | 0 | ——— | | 48 | 4 | ——— | |
| Denbigh | 80 | 3 | ——— | | 46 | 2 | 22 | 11 |
| Anglesea | 70 | 0 | ——— | | 36 | 0 | 21 | 6 |
| Carnarvon | 75 | 4 | ——— | | 40 | 4 | 20 | 8 |
| Merioneth | 83 | 10 | 56 | 0 | 48 | 10 | 25 | 6 |
| Cardigan | 76 | 0 | ——— | | 52 | 5 | 16 | 0 |
| Pembroke | 63 | 7 | ——— | | 33 | 8 | 19 | 11 |
| Carmarthen | 81 | 9 | ——— | | 37 | 4 | 19 | 10 |
| Glamorgan | 76 | 0 | ——— | | 35 | 0 | 19 | 6 |
| Gloucester | 77 | 6 | ——— | | 39 | 4 | 31 | 1 |
| Somerset | 81 | 1 | ——— | | 41 | 4 | 26 | 8 |
| Monmouth | 79 | 7 | ——— | | 41 | 11 | ——— | |
| Devon | 87 | 0 | ——— | | 29 | 1 | 29 | 5 |
| Cornwall | 84 | 8 | ——— | | 37 | 10 | 21 | 4 |
| Dorset | 77 | 9 | ——— | | 38 | 5 | 25 | 8 |
| Hants | 81 | 2 | ——— | | 43 | 4 | 33 | 6 |

*Average of England and Wales.*

Wheat 77s. 0d.; Rye 47s. 11d.; Barley 40s. 3d.; Oats 27s 2d.; Beans 45s. 4d.; Pease 49s. 11d.; Oatmeal 43s. 4d.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE frosts, however slight, have been of some benefit to the fallows, which are now preparing with expedition for bean-setting. The wheats look in general far better than could have been expected, considering the quantities of rain which have fallen, and we do not yet hear of much mischief from the slug, but the plant is far too forward, and promises too much straw. The old wheats rise beyond expectation, and keep the markets in a declining state: all other crops also in proportion. The turnips have turned out uncommonly abundant, but begin to run in some soils: all kinds of cattle food in the greatest plenty. The early sown pease for podding, forwarder than ever known, whence they will be extremely liable to be cut off by frost.

Store sheep and pigs, and good milch cows, higher and in considerable demand: if any change in store bullocks, rather lower. A Norfolk home-bred bullock of four years old, worth from 15l. to 18l.—Wool still lower ——Prices at Smithfield: Beef, 4s. to 5s. 4d —mutton, ditto—veal, 5s. to 7s —house lamb, 15s to 17s 6d. per quarter, in less demand than usual—pork, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—bacon, 6s. 4d.—Irish ditto, 5s. 4d—fat and skins lower.

*Middlesex, Jan. 25.*

## BILL of MORTALITY, from DEC. 23, 1806, to JAN. 20, 1807.

| CHRISTENED. | | BURIED. | | Between | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males 880 | 1770 | Males, 529 | 1079 | 2 and 5 - 120 | 70 and 80 - 61 | |
| Females 890 | | Females, 540 | | 5 and 10 - 32 | 80 and 90 - 25 | |
| Whereof have died under two years old 270 | | | | 10 and 20 - 30 | 90 and 100 - 5 | |
| | | | | 20 and 40 - 120 | | |
| | | | | 40 and 50 - 129 | | |
| | | | | 50 and 60 - 90 | | |
| | | | | 60 and 70 - 85 | | |

| Peck Loaf, | 4s. 5d. | 4s 5d | 4s. 5d. | 4s. 5d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salt, | 20s. per bushel, | 4½ per lb. | | |

*Total Christenings and Burials from Dec. 17, 1805, to Dec 16, 1806.*

Christened { Males 10452, Females 9928 } In all 20380 | Buried { Males 9215, Females 8723 } In all 17938

Whereof have died,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 2 years of age | 5405 | 20 and 30 - 1739 | 60 and 70 - 1265 | 90 and 100 | 99 |
| Between 2 and 5 | 2029 | 30 and 40 - 1782 | 70 and 80 - 859 | 100 - | 2 |
| 5 and 10 - | 822 | 40 and 50 - 1793 | 80 and 90 - 414 | 104 - | 1 |
| 10 and 20 - | 635 | 50 and 60 - 1503 | | | |



Digitized by Google

| D | H | Baro. | Tout. | T. in | H. | C. | Wind. | Weather, &c. | Rain 2,95 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 8 | 29.41 | 46.5 | 52 | 63 | 5 | SW 2 | little rain at times : fine | |
| | 2 | 29.24 | 51.5 | 53.5 | 61 | 3 | W 2 | hazy . thick upward and rain . fine night : much | |
| 2 | 8 | 28.91 | 43.5 | 53 | 61 | h | NNW 2 | little rain . wind w and chiefly fine | [rain |
| | 2 | 28.99 | 43.5 | 52.5 | 56 | h | W 3 | rain and fine alternately : less wind | |
| 3 | 8 | 29.78 | 43 | 49.5 | 61 | 4 | NNW 1 | foggy . wind w and fine : thick upward | |
| | 2 | 29.90 | 45.5 | 51 | 60 | h | W 1 | little wet . drizzly at times . fine night | |
| 4 | 8 | 29.92 | 42 | 50.5 | 63 | f | W 0 | . fine ; thick upward | |
| | 2 | 29.92 | 46 | 51 | 62 | 4 | W 0 | . drizzly at times | |
| 5 | 8 | 29.69 | 51.5 | 52.5 | 67 | 3 | SW 1 | hazy . more cloudy at times | |
| | 2 | 29.65 | 54.5 | 54 | 63 | 2 | SW 1 | : more cloudy and little wet | |
| 6 | 8 | 29.52 | 53 | 55 | 65 | 4 | SW 2 | . little rain : fine | |
| | 2 | 29.55 | 55.5 | 55 | 59 | 4 | WSW 2 | . drizzly eve . fine | |
| 7 | 8 | 29.50 | 41.5 | 51 | 60 | 2 | SSW 2 | . cloudy : little rain | |
| | 2 | 29.35 | 47.5 | 52.5 | 63 | 5 | S 1 | rain . fine night . cloudy | |
| 8 | 8 | 29.29 | 45 | 52 | 64 | f | S 0 | . rain at times | |
| | 2 | 29.32 | 46.5 | 52.5 | 64 | h | S 0 | . little wet at times | |
| 9 | 8 | 29.55 | 44 | 51.5 | 63 | f | WNW 1 | . fine ; thick upward and little rain | |
| | 2 | 29.63 | 46.5 | 51 | 63 | h | WNW 1 | little rain at times . fine night : little rain | |
| 10 | 8 | 29.58 | 42 | 51 | 63 | 3 | W 1 | little foggy . fine | |
| N | 2 | 29.58 | 44.5 | 50.5 | 60 | 2 | WNW 1 | . thick upward at eve . little rain | |
| 11 | 8 | 29.58 | 45 | 50.5 | 64 | f | W 0 | . fine | |
| | 2 | 29.58 | 48.5 | 51.5 | 64 | 3 | WSW 1 | . rain at times : windy . less wind | |
| 12 | 8 | 29.50 | 43.5 | 50 | 61 | 1 | WSW 2 | | |
| | 2 | 29.61 | 48.5 | 52 | 61 | 3 | WSW 2 | . cloudy eve . continual rain and windy | |
| 13 | 8 | 29.29 | 56 | 54.5 | 68 | 5 | SW 4 | chiefly rain | |
| | 2 | 29.28 | 53.5 | 56 | 65 | h | SSW 3 | chiefly rain : less wind and fine | |
| 14 | 8 | 29.64 | 49.5 | 54.5 | 61 | h | SW 1 | . much rain | |
| | 2 | 29.52 | 51.5 | 55.5 | 66 | h | SSW 1 | chiefly gentle rain | |
| 15 | 8 | 29.80 | 45.5 | 53 | 63 | h | SW 1 | chiefly rain : wind w and fine | |
| | 2 | 29.93 | 46.5 | 53 | 60 | 2 | W 2 | . clear eve . cloudy : more wind and much rain | |
| 16 | 8 | 29.86 | 52.5 | 55 | 64 | 5 | SW 2 | hazy . little rain at times | |
| | 2 | 29.83 | 55.5 | 56.5 | 64 | 5 | WSW 2 | . little rain at times . more wind | |
| 17 | 8 | 29.87 | 54.5 | 57 | 65 | 5 | SW 3 | . drizzly at times | |
| | 2 | 29.87 | 55 | 57.5 | 64 | 5 | SW 3 | little rain at times . less wind : much gentle rain | |
| 18 | 8 | 29.90 | 51 | 56.5 | 63 | h | WSW 1 | little rain at times | |
| | 2 | 29.92 | 51 | 55 | 63 | 5 | W 1 | . chiefly rain | |
| 19 | 8 | 29.66 | 48.5 | 55 | 64 | 5 | S 1 | hazy and little rain : fine | |
| | 2 | 29.80 | 50.5 | 55 | 64 | 2 | W 1 | . clear eve | |
| 20 | 8 | 29.70 | 48 | 54 | 63 | 1 | S 2 | | |
| | 2 | 29.52 | 52 | 55 | 61 | 2 | S 3 | . thick upward at eve : fine . little wet | |
| 21 | 8 | 29.58 | 41.5 | 50 | 62 | 3 | SSE 1 | . rain : fine . rain | |
| | 2 | 29.56 | 45 | 52.5 | 63 | 5 | N 2 | little rain . fine . cloudless eve : rain | |
| 22 | 8 | 29,67 | 50 | 51.5 | 67 | 5 | S 2 | little wet | |
| | 2 | 29.73 | 55 | 54 | 64 | 5 | WSW 1 | . fine . thick upward at night : little rain | |
| 23 | 8 | 30.04 | 56 | 56 | 67 | 3 | WSW 1 | hazy . thick upward and wet at times | |
| | 2 | 30.17 | 56.5 | 57 | 67 | h | WSW 1 | . little wet at times . windy night | |
| 24 | 8 | 30.23 | 55 | 58 | 65 | 5 | WSW 4 | . little rain at times : less wind NNW and fine | |
| | 2 | 30.42 | 52 | 57.5 | 62 | 3 | NNW 2 | . little foggy at eve : cloudy and little wet | |
| 25 | 8 | 30.42 | 53.5 | 56.5 | 68 | 5 | SW 2 | little wet at times . more wind and fine : cloudy | |
| F | 2 | 30.30 | 55 | 57 | 63 | 5 | SW 4 | . less wind and little wet . fine eve | |
| 26 | 8 | 30.43 | 42.5 | 54.5 | 59 | 1 | W 1 | . little foggy . fine | |
| | 2 | 30 46 | 47.5 | 54 | 59 | 1 | W 2 | hazy . thick upward at eve | |
| 27 | 8 | 30.38 | 45 | 52.5 | 62 | h | W 1 | : fine | |
| | 2 | 30.30 | 51.5 | 54 | 64 | 3 | W 2 | . cloudy and little rain . fine night | |
| 28 | 8 | 30.12 | 49.5 | 54 | 64 | 4 | WSW 1 | . less cloudy | |
| | 2 | 30.05 | 53 | 54.5 | 62 | 2 | WSW 2 | . cloudy eve | |
| 29 | 8 | 29.77 | 49 | 53.5 | 63 | 5 | S 2 | . chiefly small or gentle rain | |
| | 2 | 29.65 | 51 | 54 | 64 | 5 | S 1 | little rain . fine eve . clear : cloudy . little rain | |
| 30 | 8 | 29.75 | 46.5 | 53 | 63 | h | WSW 1 | little rain : fine | |
| | 2 | 29.75 | 53 | 55 | 65 | 3 | WSW 2 | . clear night . cloudy : fine | |
| 31 | 8 | 30.24 | 44 | 53 | 61 | 3 | N 1 | hazy . thick upward | |
| | 2 | 30.39 | 43.5 | 52 | 61 | h | N 1 | | |

Digitized by Google

*Greatest, least, and mean State of the* Barometer, Thermometer, *and* Hygrometer, *and the Quantity of* Rain, *in the Year* 1806.

| 1806 | Barometer | | | Therm. out. | | | Therm. in | | | Hygrometer. | | | Rain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Great. | Least | Mean | G. | L. | M. | G. | L. | M. | G. | L. | M. | Inches. |
| Jan. | 30,28 | 28,82 | 29,67 | 53,5 | 30 | 42.7 | 55 | 41 | 48,8 | 66 | 56 | 61 | 1,98 |
| Feb. | 30,43 | 29,62 | 30,01 | 53,5 | 33 | 43,5 | 55,5 | 41 | 48,1 | 68 | 50 | 61 | 0,58 |
| Mar. | 30,59 | 29,05 | 29,85 | 53 | 27 | 42,1 | 54 | 39 | 47,1 | 68 | 51 | 61 | 1,43 |
| April | 30,60 | 29,52 | 30,16 | 62 | 33,5 | 45,4 | 58 | 42,5 | 49,2 | 65 | 52 | 59 | 0,27 |
| May | 30,58 | 29,57 | 30,04 | 73,5 | 44,5 | 57,7 | 66,5 | 51 | 58,3 | 76 | 44 | 57 | 1,11 |
| June | 30,66 | 29,74 | 30,26 | 80 | 51,5 | 62,6 | 71 | 57 | 63,1 | 64 | 42 | 52 | 0,55 |
| July | 30,37 | 29,66 | 29,97 | 75,5 | 54,5 | 63,1 | 71 | 60 | 64,6 | 69 | 50 | 58 | 5,30 |
| Aug. | 30,31 | 29,43 | 30,18 | 77 | 53,5 | 63,6 | 73,5 | 61,5 | 65,1 | 64 | 50 | 57 | 2,25 |
| Sept. | 30,44 | 29,70 | 30,20 | 70,5 | 45 | 58,5 | 66,5 | 51,5 | 61 | 66 | 51 | 59 | 2,08 |
| Oct. | 30,51 | 28,86 | 30,05 | 62,5 | 37,5 | 53,3 | 62 | 48,5 | 56,6 | 68 | 52 | 60 | 0,86 |
| Nov. | 30,49 | 29,24 | 29,95 | 59,5 | 37,5 | 49,8 | 59,5 | 47,5 | 54,3 | 69 | 57 | 63 | 2,75 |
| Dec. | 30,46 | 28,91 | 29,76 | 56,5 | 41,5 | 48,9 | 58 | 49,5 | 53,6 | 68 | 59 | 63 | 2,95 |
| Whole Year. | | | 30,01 | | | 52,6 | | | 55,8 | | | 59 | 22,11 |

## Remarks *on the* Weather *in* 1806.

*January.* Very windy, moist, and mild; the barometer never higher than 30,28 inches, and the thermometer never lower than 35 degrees.—*February.* Milder than last month, but equally moist, though much less rain.—*March.* Colder than January, and equally as moist.—*April.* Cold to the 17th, with frequent sleet or snow from the 11th to the 15th; the remainder mild and moist, but very little rain.—*May.* The 13th and 14th uncommonly moist, with a gentle east wind; the rest of the month fine, but the mornings cold.—*June.* Seasonable.—*July.* Exceedingly rainy after the 10th, and two thunder storms. On the 10th between nine and ten at night there was lightning in the west; and at the same time sparks of fire were frequently emitted from the stagnant water in the kennels of St. Paul's Churchyard and Cheapside, and on the water being moved with a stick the sparks were numerous, resembling those struck with a flint and steel.—*August.* Showery, and two severe thunder storms. Corn harvest rather late, and not deemed to be three-fourths of an average crop.—*September.* Seasonable.—*October.* Fine, and very little rain, except on the 21st and 22d; on the latter day the barometer was at 28,86 at two in the afternoon, and at the same hour on the next day at 30,04, which was a rise of nearly one inch and a quarter in twenty-four hours.—*November.* Much gentle rain in the latter half, and the barometer very unsteady, rising and falling frequently in the same day; but the whole month was unusually mild; the thermometer never was so low as 40 degrees, except on four mornings, and its mean state was nearly 50, that the mean heat of this month was above four degrees more than that of April.—*December.* More uniformly rainy and mild than the last month, and the mean heat not quite a degree less; the thermometer never was so low as 41 degrees.

This year is remarkable for March being the coldest month; for the great quantity of rain in July, which was nearly equal to all that fell in the six preceding months; and for the extraordinary mildness and moisture of November and December. The coldest day was the 13th of March, and the hottest the 10th of June; that in less than three months the thermometer was at its two extremes, 27 and 80 degrees.

Digitized by Google

# PRICE OF STOCKS, from DECEMBER 27, 1806, to JANUARY 26, 1807, both inclusive.

| Days | Bank Stock | 3 p Cent Consols. | 3 p Cent. Reduc. | 3 p. Cent. Deferred. 1809. | 4 p. Ct. Cons. | Navy 5 p. Cent. | N. 5 p.Ct. | Long Anns. | Short Anns. | Omnium | Imperial 3 p. Cent | Imperial Anns. | Irish 5p.C | Irish Ann. | Indi Sto. | India Bonds | Exche Bills. | Lottery Tickets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1806 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. |
| Dec | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | Shut | 59 | | 76⅞ | Shut | | 16⅞ | | ¾ | | | | | | 1s. pm | 1s. pm | 19 16 |
| 30 | | Do. | 59 | | 76⅞ | Do. | | 16 13-16th | | ¾ | 58 | | 88½ | | | Par | Par. | 19 16 |
| 31 | | Do. | 59⅛ | | 76⅞ | Do. | | 16⅞ | | | 58 | | | | | Par | 1s. dis | 19 16 |
| Jan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1807 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | Do. | 59⅛ | | 76⅞ | Do. | | 16⅞ | | 1 | 58⅛ | | | | | | Par | 19 16 |
| 3 | | Do. | 59⅛ | | 77⅛ | Do. | | 17 | | 1¼ | | | | | | | 1s. pm | 9 16 |
| 5 | | Do. | 59½ | | 77¼ | Do. | | 16 15-16th | | | 58¼ | | | | | 1s. pm | 1s pm | 19 16 |
| 6 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | 58¾ ⅞ | 59⅛ | | 77¼ | 92¾ | | 17 | | | 58⅝ | | | | 176¼ | 1s. pm | 1s. pm | 19 16 |
| 8 | 211 | 59¼ ½ | 60⅛ | | 77⅞ | 93⅞ | | 17⅛ | | 2¾ | 59 | 77⅛ | | | | 4s. pm | 4s. pm. | 19 16 |
| 9 | 211½ | 59½ ¾ | 60⅛ | | 78⅛ | 93½ | | 17 13-16th | | 3 | 59¼ | | | | | 4s. pm | 4s. pm | 19 16 |
| 10 | | 59⅜ ½ | 60⅛ | | 78 | 93¼ | | 17⅛ | | 2¾ | | | | | | 5s. pm | 5s. pm. | 19 16 |
| 12 | 211¼ | 59⅜ ½ | 60⅛ | | 78⅛ | 93⅜ | | 17⅛ | | 2¾ | | 77⅛ | | | | 4s. pm | 4s. pm | 19 16 |
| 13 | 213 | 59¼ ½ | 60 | | 78 | 93⅜ | | 17 1-16th | | 2⅞ | 58⅞ | | | | | 4s. pm | 4s. pm. | 19 16 |
| 14 | 213 | 59¼ ½ | 60 | | 78⅛ | 93½ | | 17⅛ | | 2½ | 59 | | | | | 4s. pm | 4s. pm. | 19 16 |
| 15 | | 59⅜ ¼ | 59⅞ | | 78⅛ | 93½ | | 17⅛ | | | | | | | | | 5s. pm | 19 16 |
| 16 | 214 | 58⅞ 59⅜ | 59⅜ | | 78⅜ | 9 ½ | | 17 1-16th | | 2 | 58⅝ | | | | | 4s. pm | 4s. pm | 19 16 |
| 17 | | 59 ⅛ | 59¾ | | 78⅛ | 9 ½ | | 17 1-16th | | | 58⅝ | 77⅛ | | | | | s. pm | 19 16 |
| 19 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 214½ | 59 ⅜ | 59¾ | | 78⅛ | 93⅜ | | 17 | | | | | 89 | | | | | 19 16 |
| 21 | 215 | 59⅜ ¼ | 59⅞ | | | 94 | | 17⅛ | 1 1-16th | 2½ | 58¾ | 77⅛ | | | | 2s. pm | 2s. pm | 19 16 |
| 22 | 215¼ | 59 ⅜ | 59¾ | | 78¼ | 94¼ | | 17 1-16th | | 2¼ | 58¾ | 77⅛ | | | | 3s. pm | 1s. pm | 19 16 |
| 23 | 215½ | 59⅛ ½ | 60 | | 78⅜ | 95 | 100⅜ | 17⅛ | | 2¼ | 59⅛ | | | | 179 | 3s. pm | 2s. pm | 19 16 |
| 24 | | 59⅞ 60⅛ | 60⅜ | | 79 | 95¼ | | 17 5-16th | | 3⅛ | | 7 15-16th | | | 181¼ | 3s. pm | 3s. pm | 19 16 |
| 26 | | 60⅛ ⅜ | 60⅞ | | 79 | 95½ | | 17⅜ | | 60⅝ | | | | | | 4s. pm | 2s. pm | 19 16 |

N B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given, in the other Stocks the *highest* only.

FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 13, Cornhill.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Heywood sculp

John Lord Somerville.

Published by H.D. Symonds. March 1. 1807.

Digitized by Google

THE
# UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

No XXXIX.—Vol. VII.] *For* FEBRUARY, 1807. [New Series

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### *The Right Hon.* Lord Somerville.

THE noble lord, a most striking and finished likeness of whom decorates our present number, traces his descent, on the clear evidence of landed possessions uninterrupted in his family, from the Norman conquest. The family of *De Somerville*, according to ancient tradition, were of Roman origin, and settled at a very remote period, near *Ebreux*, in Normandy, giving their name to an adjoining village, which was built upon their demesne. *Gaultier*, the head of the family, afterwards Sir Walter in England, was one of the great chieftains who served under William Duke of Normandy, in his expedition to England, and was rewarded after the conquest with considerable grants of land in Staffordshire and Gloucestershire: of the latter of those, the village of Somerville Aston, the title to which is antecedent to any existing records, was demised with certain other estates, to James the twenty-fifth lord, great grandfather to the present, by Somerville the celebrated poet, the last of that branch of the family, which, from their establishment at the conquest to their extinction, had not quitted England.

The peerage originated in Scotland, where, and in Ireland, the heads of this house have for many centuries had landed possessions, and in the former country the clan of the Somervilles are still very numerous. The traditional cause of their establishment in Scotland, during the reign of the Plantagenets is as follows: —one of the family, in those turbulent times, having spilt the blood of his antagonist, fled to the north, and was highly distinguished and promoted by the Scottish king. The English inheritance falling to the immediate ancestors of the present lord, they again adopted this country as their chief residence, after a lapse of so many ages.

John Lord Somerville was born in the year 1765, on the family estate in the vicinity of Fitzhead, Somersetshire. He received the rudiments at Harrow school and under a private tutor at Peterborough, and his education was completed at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took an honorary degree. In the years 1785 and 1786, he made the usual continental tour, in company with the late illustrious Duke of Bedford, and between those two noble friends an early attachment was formed, which was cherished by similarity of pursuits, and which never cooled or diminished, subsisting in full force until the lamented death of the duke.

On his return to his native country, Lord Somerville discovered that predilection for rural affairs, which has since raised him to such high and deserved eminence, as a promoter of the interests of agriculture. His first essay was on a most unfavourable theatre, the mountainous part of Somersetshire, where it was said that he had an estate to make before he could possess it. His early labours were, however, attended with such success, that the estate in question has since returned eleven per cent. on the capital expended, and yet the land is supposed capable of farther improvement.

But this strong attachment to rural business and to the sports of the field, which seemed, as it were, inbred and natural to Lord Somerville, by no means engrossed the whole of his attention, a due share of which was directed to those social and political duties incumbent upon his rank in life. Spending the usual season in the metropolis, where he moved in the highest circles of fashion, and frequented that society in which the best information was to be obtained,



Digitized by Google

he could not avoid coming to a decision on those grand political points, which then agitated the nation. That stupendous event, the French revolution was then at its height, but notwithstanding Lord Somerville was in habits of intimate connection with some of those noblemen and gentlemen who were most sanguine in their expectations of general benefit to mankind from the principles then promulgated, and from the example of France, he viewed the probable result through a very different medium: and in consequence of the political opinions which he adopted, was one of the first to promote the plan of a general arming the country, both by precept and example.

On this occasion it was, that in 1794 he addressed a spirited pamphlet to the yeomanry of the country; urging them to arm and defend the fruits of their honest industry. This publication attracted the attention of the highest powers in the state, and is supposed to have been the ground of that honourable predilection which its author has since invariably experienced. Notwithstanding a bad state of health, in consequence of his horse falling upon him in hunting, his lordship raised a corps of yeomanry, to which other troops being joined, he acted as colonel for some years, until meeting with another unfortunate accident in Hertfordshire, by which both his shoulders were fractured, narrowly escaping with life, he was compelled to resign his military command.

The name of Somerville had now become implicated with the agriculture of the country, and in a very few years after the Institution of a Board of Agriculture, his lordship was elected to the presidency: an honourable appointment, which yet gave far greater satisfaction to the public than, there is reason to believe, it did to the noble lord himself, who was never able, from the narrow and involved funds of the Board, to bestow that encouragement on meritorious exertion, so necessary to the promotion of the great cause to which he was enthusiastically attacked. His lordship's health afterwards being in such a state as to require a change of climate, he embarked for Lisbon in 1799, from which period he has declined the offer of presidency to the Board of Agriculture, with which he has had no farther connection than as a member and promoter of the institution.

Lord Somerville succeeded to the title in 1797, on the decease of his uncle, one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, being then elected, and in the late parliament, re-elected one of the sixteen. Two years afterwards, he was honoured with an appointment to his Majesty's bedchamber, an honour we believe owing neither to any court or political intrigue, but the voluntary distinction of a man of approved principles and favoured pursuits; and this envied and honourable partiality Lord Somerville has constantly enjoyed.

The voyage to Portugal for the recovery of his health, his lordship made subservient to another important purpose; namely, to obtain a stock of genuine Merino or Spanish Sheep, in which he succeeded after a variety of difficulties and at great expence, the laws of Spain forbidding, on pain of death, the exportation of fine woolled sheep. From this first purchase, and several succeeding ones, in consequence of a correspondence then settled, Lord Somerville's Spanish flock in Somersetshire has been increased to its present state, being the most numerous, and said to bear the finest fleece of any in this country.

It may be necessary here, for the information of many of our readers, to say a few words on the much agitated question of the improvement of our fine, or carding wools. By a singular fortune, the kingdom of Spain has been the depository of that invaluable breed of sheep, which bear the true golden fleece, for nearly two thousand years. They were originally obtained, according to Columella, the celebrated Roman writer, *de re rustica*, from Asia and Greece, and styled *covered* sheep, from their being thickly covered with wool, from the head and face to the very feet; and farther denominated *erythræan*, from the bright and reddish colour of their fleece, distinctions which the genuine species bear equally at the present day, upon whatever soil they may be

Digitized by Google

bred or fed. The native fine woolled sheep of this country have, in all probability, originated in casual importations from Spain, but being blended with an inferior race, their fleece intire has never been of sufficient fineness for the manufacture of our best broad cloths, whence the necessity has immemorially existed, of an importation of wool from Spain, at a high price and vast expenditure of treasure. To obviate this national loss, has for a long time been a prime object with our ablest rural œconomists, and his Majesty, with a patriotism well becoming royalty, sat the first example of a large importation of Spanish sheep.

This improvement of clothing wool, by the introduction of Spanish Sheep, has been successfully practised through a considerable period of time, by various nations on the continent; and it is a curious although usual coincidence, that the dealers and manufacturers in each and all of those countries, seemed to vie with each other, who should most effectually oppose and counteract a measure calculated to insure the home growth of their staple raw materials, and to relieve them from the uncertain dependance on foreign supplies! But, excluding prejudice and the force of habit from the question, immediate and partial gain, not remote, general, or national benefit, are the objects of traders, who seldom desire to see their commodities either too plentiful or at too low a price; and, to a certain extent, generally profit in proportion to the increase of taxes.

The controversy was maintained in this country with considerable warmth, and several pamphlets were published by the wool-importers and manufacturers, which were satisfactorily answered in the writings of Dr. Parry and Lord Somerville. The manufacturers asserted, "That the wool of Spanish sheep invariably degenerated on a foreign soil—That its fine quality depended on certain annual journeys, which the Merino sheep were accustomed to travel in Spain, a plan of management impracticable in this country—That the winter care of those sheep would be too expensive—and, That could we succeed in preserving the genuine quality of the wool, a thing impossible, we should still find a balance against us, in the article of mutton, from the small size of the carcase."

In answer to these arguments, our improvers urged, first, the examples of Sweden, Saxony, Prussia, and Hanover, countries where the winter is far more severe than with us, yet in all of those, Merino sheep had been naturalized, and fifty years experience in Sweden and Saxony had proved, that the wool had not degenerated—That the expense of keeping Spanish sheep in winter had proved to be no way superior to that of keeping English—That no loss resulted in the article of mutton, from the smallness of the Merino carcase, on account of the greater number of individuals which an acre of land would maintain—and, That the Spanish mutton was the best in the world, and would bring the highest price at market. These arguments were ultimately backed by that unanswerable species of logic, from which there can be no appeal—actual proof.

Anglo-Merino wool, which had been so long and so industriously depreciated, now held up its head in the market, and was eagerly bought up at a fair advance of price. The cloth made both from the pure Anglo-Merino wool, and that of the Ryeland and South Down crosses, from the flocks of his Majesty, Lord Somerville, and Dr. Parry, was found to be of a beautiful fabric, and fit for every purpose of durability or shew: and Lord Somerville proved, in authentic details, laid before the Bath Society, that in his ordinary routine of sheep husbandry in the West, the produce by Spanish rams of his English ewes, chiefly Ryeland, South Down, and Mendip, was even superior in acreable return of mutton, to that which he had been previously accustomed to make upon the same land from English stock alone, the new Leicester and the Bampton, or large long-woolled sheep of the West. For these curious details, so highly interesting to every British farmer, we refer the reader to Lord Somerville's late publication, intitled, "Facts and observations relative to sheep, wools, ploughs, and oxen." In consequence of such unequivocal proofs of success,



Digitized by Google

the Spanish cross has been since gradually finding its way into most parts of England, where fine-woolled sheep are kept; and the only wonder now is, that the eyes of our flock-masters should not have been earlier opened to so speedy and obvious an advantage. In various instances, the first cross of the Spanish ram upon English ewes has nearly doubled both the quantity and price of the wool of a flock. Lord Somerville states in his book, that he had not sold any of his pure Merino wool for less than one guinea per fleece. It is to be expected, and indeed desired, that the increasing quantity of these famous sheep will reduce the price of them and their wool, unless such a tendency should be counteracted by the policy of the French Emperor, who has lately prohibited the exportation of fine wool to this country from any part of the continent within the reach of his gigantic influence. An occurrence which gives a sort of prophetical complexion to the arguments used some years since by Lord Somerville, in his System of the Board of Agriculture, and which surely must enhance, in every one's opinion, the importance of naturalizing to our soil the Merino sheep.

The substitution of oxen for horses, as beasts of labour, in the culture of the soil, has been invariably another great object with Lord Somerville, whose native county and the adjoining one of Devonshire, produce the speediest and most appropriate cattle for that purpose. His Lordship seems to have received a strong confirmation of his judgment in this matter, by the practice of Portugal; where the oxen are of an excellent kind, and perform exclusively all the labour of slow draught. He even attributes, in his last-mentioned publication, the so frequently recurring scarcity of bread-corn to the immense and useless number of cart horses, kept for the purpose of farm-labour in this country. The disuse of ox-labour in this country, within the last half century, is probably to be referred to the general great improvement of cart horses, and to the paucity of those breeds of oxen which are adapted to the purposes of draught, and to trials being frequently made of the heavy and slow breeds, from which erroneous conclusions are drawn. Another, and perhaps more universal cause, is the poor keep allowed to oxen, whence double the number of them is required for labour. Lord Somerville's oxen, although not allowed corn of any kind, do an equal quantity of labour, both in the field and upon the road, beast for beast, with the best farm horses; and at seven or eight years old, their period of labour being complete, are made fat and sold at the best price. Some very interesting particulars, well worthy the attention of all farmers from this nobleman's account of ox-labour for the year 1804, may be found in Mr. Lawrence's General Treatise on Cattle. A most important example is there held up to the country.

It would be manifest injustice to the humanity of Lord Somerville's character, to pass unnoticed his strenuous and persevering, although unsuccessful, attempts to relieve these poor animals from those unnecessary sufferings they are made to undergo in the last stage of their useful existence. He had witnessed, in Portugal, the easy and expeditious method of depriving them of life, called *laying*, performed by passing a knife through the spinal marrow in the nape of the neck, on which the unconscious animal falls down instantaneously, senseless and lifeless. It is a very ancient practice, and very general upon the continent. It is most expeditious also, and is surprising in what a short space of time a skilful operator will *lay*, to everlasting rest, a score of oxen placed in a row. The miseries of apprehension and reality which those unoffending creatures suffer at the slaughter-house, from the uncertain and repeated blows of the pole-axe, need but be mentioned. Lord Somerville put himself to the expense of bringing up a man from the West, at his annual cattle show, to lay the prize oxen, and to instruct any persons in the art, who were willing to practise it; but the bravery and gallantry of the exploit of knocking down a defenceless ox, securely bound, far outweighed the sense of humanity in the breasts of butchers!—and a continuance of this savage practice is held necessary, as one of the demonstrations of our

Digitized by Google

national courage, by some who are not butchers, but authors.

This nobleman has successfully exercised his invention and practical knowledge upon some of the principal implements used in agriculture. He invented a mould-plate for the plough; and a friction-drag, to prevent the too speedy descent down hill of loaded carts and waggons. His improvements also of the ancient two-furrow plough, and of the single plough, have been acknowledged, and the use of the implements adopted, by some of our most intelligent practical farmers.

Lord Somerville is a constant attendant at Woburn, Holkham, and at the meetings of the Bath and West of England Society, the presidency of which he lately declined. We always find his lordship's name among the judges for the award of premiums. He was concerned with the late Duke of Bedford, some years since, in founding the Smithfield Subscription Club, the object of which is an annual prize show of cattle, immediately before Christmas; and shortly afterwards he instituted another annual show, to be held in the Spring, in Barbican, the premiums of which are at his own expence, as is also the dinner, which concludes the exhibition. It is necessary to observe in this place, that there formerly existed among our cattle improvers, and indeed it still obtains to a considerable degree, a partiality for the excessive fattening of cattle, and for those breeds which are capable of being converted into intire masses of fat. Lord Somerville, we believe, was the first to set up a practical opposition to this wasteful system; such, as appears by the printed accounts of his premiums, was the purpose of his exhibition, and to encourage an extension of the labouring breeds of oxen and of fine woolled sheep. Of these shows a correct annual account may be found throughout the new series of this miscellany. His lordship is farther engaged in the superintendance of the national cattle plate work, to be published in the present spring, by Messrs. Boydell, and Co. in which will be given engraved specimens of each leading variety of domestic animals, painted from the life by Ward, an artist of the first eminence in that line.

Lord Somerville is in person rather tall, and previously to those unfortunate accidents already adverted to, was of athletic habits. He has not yet been married. He has four brothers, and half brothers, and four half sisters. Three of his brothers at present bear arms in the service of their country.

We have already hinted at his lordship's political opinions: he is thoroughly attached to the constitution of the country, both in church and state, at the same time perfectly void of either religious or political bigotry. Not improbably, his natural circumspection has deterred him from taking any share in political affairs, in which he has witnessed the failure of so many able men. He has chosen to serve his country in the profession of agriculture, following the example of some of the most exalted and best characters of antiquity; and the country has sanctioned his choice, by a general and cordial approbation. His lordship is a connoisseur in painting, and a warm friend to the liberal and useful arts. To the politeness of the courtier, he joins social and popular manners, treating all men even to the lowest, with a condescending affability, and as men; nor is his charity withheld from unfortunate and meritorious objects. In his domestic relations, he is most exemplary and affectionate, and the regularity and economy of his conduct in life are productive of the happiest consequences to himself and others. Facts, not the partiality of writers, constitute that of Lord Somerville, one of the fairest characters upon our list of peers.

---

### CUMBERLANDANA.

"I AM this (February 19th, 1806) day," says Mr. Cumberland, in his Supplement to the Memoirs of Himself, "seventy-four years old, and having given to the world an account of what I have been employed upon since I have belonged to it, I thought I had said quite enough of an humble individual, and that I might have been acquitted of my task, and dismissed to my obscurity; but certain

Digitized by Google

friends, upon whose judgment and sincerity I have all possible reliance, tell me that I have disappointed their expectations in the narrative of what I have been concerned in since I came from Spain; a period, which being more within their own time, might, as they conceive, have been made more interesting to them, and to the rest of my readers.

"It may be so; nay, I have reason to believe it is so, for I am conscious that I was impatient to conclude my work, and was intimidated by the apprehension of offending against that modesty of discourse, which becomes me to hold, when I have no better subject to talk upon than myself."

Such is the apology offered by Mr. Cumberland for those pages, the contents of which require no prefatory excusations. We shall therefore lay before our readers some of the many striking and valuable passages to be found in this interesting addition to our author's narrative of his own life.

POSTHUMOUS FAME.—"If our resurrection-critics shall persist to rummage amongst the graves, and carry their eyes like the hare, who sees distinctly only what is behind her, they may probably spy out my shade in the back ground, and bring it into notice. It is naturally to be presumed that, if they would come manfully forward for a living author, the living author would be better pleased; but this he must not expect; the temple of their praise is reared with dry bones and skulls, and till he is a skeleton he cannot be their hero: in this however they are more generous than the legislature, who have given so short a date to the tenure of his copy-right, that, till that is out, the circulation of his works can scarce commence.—Now although this mode of dealing may not exactly suit the living man's occasions, yet there is a kind of posthumous justice in it, as it leads him to expect a consideration for what he does some time or other, notwithstanding he shall have done it so much the worse for the discouragement, which he met with whilst he was about it. It also warns him what he is to expect from the company he lives with, and apprises him of the luxury he is to enjoy, when he is out of their society."

YOUNG AUTHORS.—"My youngest son, now a Post-Captain in the Royal Navy, had a lazy, pilfering rascal in his ship, though all the while a prime seaman: when he had seized him up to the gun for some enormity, he liberated him without a stroke, and reminding him of his capacity to perform his duty with credit to himself and good service to his country, appointed him at a word to be captain of the fore-castle. Reformation instantly took place in the man's mind; promotion roused his pride; pride inspired honesty; and he thenceforth acquitted himself as an excellent and trust-worthy seaman, and was pointed out to me from his quarter-deck as such. Now according to the moral of my story we may imagine a young beginner to set out lazily on his first start into authorship: he may, like the seaman, have good stores in his own capacity, but through indolence, or something else, prefer the shorter process of plagiarism to the laborious efforts of invention. I humbly apprehend that his reviewing-officer, instead of flogging him round the fleet of critics, may come sooner to his point, if the object of correction be amendment, by copying the humane experiment of the gallant officer, whom I have taken the liberty to instance, and have the honour of being allied to."

THE PRESENT ERA.—I seldom hear the present æra spoken of as I think it ought to be, for sure I am that it has been brilliantly distinguished for a variety of characters great in science, arts, and arms. Should I venture to pronounce upon it as the most luminous in the annals of our country, I am not sure that any man would be able to confute the assertion, but I will throw down no such gauntlet to the champions of past times; yet although instances may not occur of individual pre-eminence so striking as some, which record could supply, still the general diffusion of talents is so very much increased; that it operates as a leveller, which nothing less than first-rate genius can surmount.

"I have lived to see Pitt, Nelson, and Cornwallis struck out of the number of the living, yet neither eloquence, valour, or integrity are buried in their ashes.

Digitized by Google

"I remember the time, when the malevolent personality of the public prints was truly diabolical; I have lived to see more just and manly principles prevail upon the face of them: this is a revolution to rejoice in; their only fault seems now to be that of tantalizing us with too many good dinners, that we do not partake of; and I must think, if they would make one grand and sweeping *remove* of the whole, their publications would be profited by it. But if it better suits them to record the splendor, in which our great men live, let us not be fastidious readers, but let us recollect that every one of us without exception is to a certain degree warmed and enlightened by that effulgence, which a luminous and exalted character, like a beacon on an eminence, scatters and disperses all around. If their information does not serve them to report how wittily these great men talk over their tables, let us hear at least how learnedly they eat; for I can give no better reason for the slight respect, in which I hold the science of cookery, except that I am too much of an Englishman to instance any one acquirement, in which the genius of our countrymen must truckle to the talents of the French.

"When the historians talk to us of the dark ages, they certainly do not mean to insinuate that the sun was less bright, and the sky not so clear in those days as in certain others, but by a figure call that dark, which science and the human genius do not illuminate: surely, then, if we wish to live in the light, it is every man's interest to cherish his neighbour's taper, convinced that should he blow it out, his own will burn no brighter. I know I have said something to this purpose nearly a hundred times over, but as I am nearly a hundred years old, I will say it once more, and perhaps not for the last time. Let me go to my grave with the consciousness of having succeeded in disposing my contemporaries to foster and encourage one another in the spirit of brotherly love and benevolence, and I have not lived in vain."

Consolations of Literature. —"What cause have I not had to bless my God for having endowed me with that untried attachment to my books and to my pen (those never-failing comforters and friends), which has enabled me to meet and patiently to endure many crosses and some misfortunes of no common magnitude. How fortunate am I now in the winter of my age, that never in the sunshine of my younger days, when the world comparatively smiled upon me, did I sink into idleness, or surrender myself to any pleasures, that could rival those more temperate and permanent resources, which education and early habits of study had supplied me with.

"There is no sure way of providing against the natural ills, *that flesh is heir to*, but by the cultivation of the mind. The senses can do little for us, and nothing lasting. When they have for a time enjoyed every thing they can wish for, they will ultimately be led to wish for what they can no longer enjoy. A man, who wants mental powers, wants every thing; for though Fortune were to heap superfluities of every species upon him, the very overflowings of prosperity would destroy his peace, as an abundance of things without can never compensate for a vacuity within."

Causes of Methodism.—"I call to mind a conversation I held with my ever-kind and respected friend Primate Robinson upon one of his visits to Tunbridge Wells, soon after Mr. Benson's induction, respecting the numbers of seceders, who in times of past laxity had fallen off from the established worship, and gone astray after strange and whimsical teachers. Whilst I was describing to him some of these motley congregations, and the unwearied efforts of Mr. Benson for reclaiming them, he said to me in his plain and pointed way—'If you wish to get these people back again, you must sing them in: they won't come to your preaching; argument will do nothing with them, but they have itching ears, and will listen to a hymn or an anthem; and as you have an organ, such as it is, you must set to work and assemble the best singers, which your place affords—' I need not say this good advice was followed, for it was the very measure we had projected, and our rural choir soon became conspicuous and in credit. In the mean time Mr. Benson's ad-

Digitized by Google

monitions, backed by our melodies, thinned the ranks of the seceders, and a certain female apostle was deserted by her closet congregation, and thenceforth devoted her attention to a favourite monkey, who profited more by her caresses, and about as much by her instructions, as the silly souls, who had been lectured by her."

AN AFFECTING PASSAGE.—"It was no common recommendation to a place of residence, where our summer society could boast of visitors so respectable as the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, the Ex-Premier Ld. North, the Duke of Leeds, the Lord Primate Robinson, the Lord Chancellor Rosslyn, Archbishop Moore, Bishop Moss, and others, who, like them, have paid the debt of nature, and are now no more.

"I must confess, when these, and some less illustrious, but more near and dearer to my heart, were struck down, it seemed to me as if the place had lost its sunshine, and our walks, so often paced by their steps, had been strewed with their tombs. Within the period of my residence at Tunbridge Wells I have felt the loss of many friends: I have followed Lord Sackville to his vault at Withyham, my lamented wife to her grave in the church of Frant, and there also I caused to be deposited the remains of William Badcock, Esq. the husband of my second daughter Sophia, and father of five children, awarded to my care by chancery, and looking up to me for the education, that is to decide upon their future destinies—My God! can I presume to hope that thou wilt give me life to execute this sacred trust, and train them in the way, poor innocents, wherein they ought to go—? Three of these five fatherless relicts are boys, and as I distributed my four sons between the fleet and army, even so, if my life is spared, I meditate to deal with these grandsons, who seem by nature endowed with vigour both of body and of spirit for their destination. The eldest, a boy of brilliant parts, has now completed more than half his training-time, and is serving in His Majesty's frigate La Loire, under the command of Captain Maitland: that gallant and distinguished officer reports in terms of my young charge, that inspire me with the warmest hopes of his well-doing; and as I think I can foresee that we shall have to fight for our altars and our hearths before the present generation shall pass off, I should be sorry at my soul to suppose that any one of my posterity, over whom I have controul, were not in train to take his part in that decisive day, whenever it shall come."

POLITENESS IN THE GREAT.—"If I were called upon to name that grace, which is most endearing, that maxim, which is most worldly-wise for men in elevated stations, it would be punctuality in answers and appointments. It sweetens favours, and it softens refusals; it is the most sovereign charm against envy, malice, and those numerous discontents, that indispose the minds of men against the great and fortunate. I think I may venture to say upon my long experience, that I have never known the person, who left a great man's presence in an angry and revengeful humour, when he had been patiently heard and politely treated, although his suit had miscarried."

BEREAVEMENTS OF FRIENDS.—"What a multitude of past friends can I number amongst the dead? It is the melancholy consequence of old age; if we outlive our feelings, we are nothing worth; if they remain in force, a thousand sad occurrences remind us that we live too long. For my part, I must sojourn amongst strangers, or seek to make acquaintance with the children and grandchildren of my departed friends.—Though I can hardly harmonize with their society, still I prefer the making suit to their favour, and am flattered if they endure me; for I have never yet discovered the delights of solitude. I consider it as a singular felicity in my life, and a circumstance to instance for their credit, with whom I have been connected, that when Fortune seemed to have deserted me, I had not to lament the falling away of friends. Men of the world are drawn off from us by the world; this is too often interpreted as an abandonment, when in fact it is only the result of avocation: when they in course of time cease to tread the public road of life, we meet them in the bye-paths of retirement, and find our friendship interrupted only, not renounced."

Digitized by Google

### *On Wither, the Poet.*

ON turning back to the Universal Magazine for February 1806, I was pleased to see a creditable notice of George Wither, a poet who heavily incurred the popular odium of his own time, and whose name has been hitched into many a sarcastic couplet since. Nor can this excite much surprise, when his republicanism is taken into the account; since the native flowers of Parnassus commonly lose their sweetness when they are suffered to intermingle with the aconite of party-zeal. Wither, however, as has been remarked by one of his most ardent admirers*, was truly a poet, if poetry be the power of commanding the imagination, when conveyed in measured language and expressive epithets. Of this power his early works bear ample testimony; but that enthusiasm which contributed to constitute him a poet at the age of twenty three, wrought his mind at a later period into a state of political fanaticism, which at length was heightened into prophetic furor. This naturally exposed the writer to obloquy, and his works to general disregard. Anthony Wood, whose loyalty on many occasions was more conspicuous than his candour, has stigmatised Wither as a presbyterian satirist, who wrote and published many things which by scholars were accounted mere scribbles; and by others, the effect of a crazed brain.† In contradiction to this report, I will venture to affirm from actual inspection, that few of his numerous productions can be read without praise, and fewer without profit. Piety and morality were the prevailing guides of his pen, and he assumed the dignity of a national censor with as virtuous an intention perhaps as Cowper; though with a very different result: since he declares in his Fides Anglicana, that he could hardly walk the streets without abusive affronts and provocations. He died, however, as he had lived, a devotee to puritanism.

Two pleasing specimens of his amatory effusions are printed in the Lyre of Love. The following was inserted in Mr. Dalrymple's extracts from the poems of Wither, and may serve to shew the author's manner of treating common ideas.

*Sonnet upon a stolen Kiss.*

Now gentle sleep hath closed up those eyes
Which, waking, kept my boldest thoughts in awe;
And free access unto that sweet lip lies,
From whence I long the rosy breath to draw.
Methinks no wrong it were, if I should steal
From those two melting rubies one poor kiss:
None sees the theft, that would the thief reveal,
Nor rob I her of aught which she can miss.
Nay—should I twenty kisses take away,
There would be little sign I had done so:
Why then should I this robbery delay?
Oh! she may wake, and therewith angry grow—
Well, if she do, I'll back restore that one,
And twenty hundred thousand more—for loan.

T. P.

### *Conjectures on Mr. Fox's Historical Essay.*

MR. EDITOR,

TURNING over your Magazine for the last month, I was struck with the enquiry there made by Omega, respecting a reported literary production of our late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, "Did he," Mr. Fox, it is asked, "ever make any progress towards a history of the revolution of 1688?"

Now, Sir, the writer of the pamphlet entitled, 'Circumstantial details of the long Illness and last Moments of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox,' &c. &c. expressly observes, speaking exactly to the point in question, 'I have reason to believe, that *Mr. Fox wrote very little;* and *I can almost take upon me to assert that his History of the Revolution*, as it has been called, *existed only in idea.*' It is, however, admitted at the same time, that Mr. Fox said, 'No reign was so unsatisfactorily written as that of William the Third.' Is it not possible then, that this remark might excite some friend to express a wish to see Mr. Fox take up so interesting a subject, and in this way give currency to the report of his being actually engaged in it? And might not Mr. Fox, thus encouraged, even favour the opinion that he would eventually direct his attention to this portion of the national history?

There are circumstances inducing a belief that Mr. Fox did at least me-

* See Dalrymple's Excerpts from Juvenilia, p. 11.

† Ath. Oxon. II. 592.



Digitized by Google

ditate an historical essay on the period which preceded and followed what is called the English Revolution. Some pirited booksellers, incited by the rumour of such a work being in the contemplation of Mr. Fox, and justly calculating on the value which would be attached to it in his hands, are stated to have applied to him, in order to treat for the purchase of his projected labours. This was affirmed at the time in which reports were most current on the subject, and it has not, as far as I have heard, been since contradicted.

I know, indeed, that Mr. Fox waited on one gentleman, (who has long employed himself in collecting materials for a history of the borough of Riegate) and inspected some papers relating to the political conduct of Lord Somers and the whigs of the revolution: that he spoke of these documents as throwing a new light on the parties of that period, whose conduct, in many particulars, he very candidly reprobated.

Under these circumstances, coupled with some of the reflections suggested by Omega, it seems highly probable that the late Mr. Fox had turned his thoughts to some historical work on the revolution of 1688. That he made any efficient progress in this undertaking, I am not sanguine enough to suppose. It was, if really contemplated by him, one of those illusions by which age endeavours to deceive itself with the hope of exertion, when inactivity has inflicted dissatisfaction, and ambition becomes impatient of supineness.

Among the papers of Mr. Fox something like historical memoranda and fragments will perhaps be discovered. More than this is not reasonably to be expected. Lord Holland, however, who doubtless is in possession of his uncle's papers, can best elucidate the enquiries of your correspondent, and satisfy the wishes of the public.

I remain, Sir, Your's.

AMICUS.

---

## THE WIG.—No. VI.

'Tis to thy rules, oh temperance! we owe
All pleasures that from health or strength can flow;
Vigour of body, purity of mind,
Unclouded reason, sentiment refin'd.

CHANDLER.

INTEMPERANCE, which leads to all other vices, is at once the most pernicious and dangerous failing to which a man can possibly be addicted, as in its nature it is so much at variance with reason, the noblest faculty of man and possessed by him alone. Like an able general, intemperance conquers as if by stratagem, and the person who at first unthinkingly submits to the delusion, but who accepts and cherishes the false allurements presented to his view, is assailed with attacks the success of which appear trivial and almost imperceptible; but by continual repetition the long beset fortress of reason yields at length to the dreadful impulse, and involves the unfortunate victim in destruction.

That intemperance is the forerunner of a long train of evil vices and distempers scarcely needs to be observed, as living examples are constantly before the eye of those whose riotous and indecent behaviour one would think sufficient to disgust the spectator, and make every one avoid with the utmost caution the dangerous temptation. Nay, one would suppose, could a man see the despicable appearance he makes in a state of inebriety, he would abandon the murderous pursuit, and return to life; for that state is scarcely to be called existence.

"And bare existence man to live ordain'd
"Wrings and oppresses with enormous weight."

YOUNG.

When we consider man as a free agent, and that he has also the power of judging betwixt right and wrong, it is wonderful that the charms of intoxication should so easily gain the upperhand of his understanding, and by overpowering the reasonable faculty (which ennobles the human soul and raises it almost to a level with beings of a superior order) sink him below the surface, and render him inferior to the meanest brute in creation.—Alas! man, man, thou favoured, thou envied being, gifted by nature beyond all others of the earth; how irreconcileable are thy proceedings—how little are thy pleasures, and how debased thy ideas!

Intemperance, considered as it tends

Digitized by Google

to destroy the constitution and impair the faculties which should distinguish man from the common partners of his native clay, is no other than a voluntary suicide, more deliberately carried on than when the man who in the heat of phrensy, at the supposed loss of fame and fortune, snatches the loaded pistol and welcomes death as a more kind and agreeable companion than can be afforded by a world where such accumulated misfortunes or aggravated insults have driven him to the verge of madness and overwhelmed him in ruin: and although the conduct of each is highly reprehensible, of the two the drunkard certainly deserves the greatest share of censure. He deliberately opens the vein and suffers the blood to ooze away drop by drop—sees the wound and will not apply a remedy; while the other hurried away by a phrensy bordering on madness, without deliberation pulls the fatal trigger or swallows the noxious draft that puts an end to his existence.

The man who is constantly or frequently in a state of inebriation, is continually creating for himself new sources of pain, sorrow, and distress: the faculties of both mind and body become impaired, and before the years of youth are passed he becomes a miserable being, continually haunted with the reflection of his past misconduct which is too galling for him to bear, but "too far gone, he cannot now retract;" and in order to drown such reflections as produce shame and remorse, he quaffs the poisonous bowl till the moment of his dissolution arrives, and is snatched away "with all his imperfections on his head." On the other hand, sobriety and temperance are certainly conducive to, and necessary for, the health of the body, and would have enabled him to lead a long and happy life, and to enjoy the inestimable blessings of a contented mind to an advanced age.

Philautus and Decius were brought up at the same school under one tutor, and in their early days each displayed a lively genius, such as to give their aged preceptor favourable hopes that they would one day become characters of eminence and worth. They studied the languages and sciences together, and from an intimacy a firmly rooted friendship grew. Their parents were rich, and the expectations of the youths were equally great: each parent was happy in his son.

Philautus, whose father died before the completion of his regular course of studies, was a youth whose irritability and impetuosity of temper had frequently involved him in petty quarrels and disputes with his fellow students. Become now possessed of his deceased father's fortune and estates, he determined to travel in order to gain a knowledge of the world. Possessed of a good understanding, a lively disposition, and a constitution as yet unimpaired, he intended to take a view of mankind; by which he considered he should obtain instructions for the better regulation of his future conduct through life. With this view he set out, attended by a companion of approved merit, and visited France, Italy, Spain, Germany, and many other countries; in which, notwithstanding his determination to profit by the conduct of others, and avoid those enormities he could not help blaming, urged by the example of young dissolute men, into whose company he frequently came, he was so carried away with the vain idea of supporting the character of a man of spirit and fortune, that he became a votary at the shrine of the tun-bellied god; from which sprang such a numerous list of evils, that overturned the balance of prudence, and in the end overwhelmed him in destruction. Callous to the voice of reason that constantly urged him to reform day after day, he followed his unpardonable career, and night after night was he encompassed in the dark garb of delirious inebriety. Reflection produced remorse, remorse, too poignant to be endured, produced another bowl; till at length reflection was totally banished, as a monitor too intruding to be admitted, and reason, as a rival to his pursuits, too reproachful to gain a moment's attention. Constant revelry brought on debility of constitution, and every noble sentiment and faculty of the mind were drowned in the murderous stream of intoxication.



Digitized by Google

Decius, whose heart was susceptible of the finest feelings of humanity, and stored with every manly virtue, wept at parting with his friend: he wished him success, and that honour, prosperity, health and happiness, and (what alone can produce it) virtue might be the companions of his journey. A short time elapsed after the departure of Philautus, when Decius was likewise invested with his father's fortune by the death of that honoured and affectionate parent. A generous heart, a friendly disposition, a natural inclination to study, and a desire to glide down the rapid stream of life with happiness and pleasure so as to prepare for one hereafter, and a wish to benefit, if possible, those around him, made him rather court the closet conference with the world than beat the open field for information, where so many snares are spread around, and where the traveller is for ever encompassed with danger. He learned the habits, customs, manners, and dispositions of other countries, from the best selected authors and contrasted them with his own. He saw and ardently wished a correction of those vices which tend to the degradation and destruction of mankind, and which argue a contempt of the Supreme Being. He saw and emulated those great heroes, who, not like Alexander, had conquered a world in arms, but who had made a greater conquest over their own passions. He patronised and encouraged virtue, and every pursuit that stimulated to its advancement. He studied his present health, and how to obtain and secure health hereafter. His pleasures were tempered by moderation, his passions curbed by prudence, and his whole conduct regulated by reason; insomuch, that when his head pressed his downy pillow, where vice had never planted a thorn, he would say; 'This day have I spent well—no embittering act have I committed; no vicious thought have I conceived.' Then would a gentle sleep ensue, revive and invigorate the manly soul, and stimulate a conduct for to-day equal to the unblemished one of yesterday.

Thus Decius lived two lengthened years.—Oh how envied, and oh how happy! At the end of this period he saw the blooming and lovely Amanda, at once the grace and ornament of her sex. Liberally educated, endowed with sense, and every charm to please and captivate mankind; he saw, he loved, and married her, and heaven increased their mutual happiness by presenting them with a son, who was nearly a twelvemonth old, when Philautus, the dissipated Philautus, returned from his travels, and flew in haste to congratulate his friend Decius on his increase of happiness by marriage and by the birth of a son. Decius, who expected to find his friend much improved in every manly virtue, cordially embraced him, welcomed him to his native land, and invited him to spend some time with him. This invitation Philautus immediately accepted; but Decius was soon convinced of the fallacy of his hopes and conjectures with respect to his friend. Instead of the generous and affable Philautus he had known in his youth, he found a man addicted to all the vicious habits of a heedless profligate; indulging in every species of debauchery, and deaf to every remonstrance on such improprieties. Philautus, who had gone on progressively step by step from one vice to another, had contracted a violent passion for gaming, by which he had greatly reduced his fortune, and very soon after his arrival he was obliged to apply to Decius for a supply of cash. This Decius complied with, tendering him the money with such observations and advice as became a friend. He wept for his conduct, warned him of the consequences likely to be the result of such enormities as he daily witnessed, and used every effort in his power to work a reformation in him; but all in vain: a constant repetition will attach the heart and mind to any object or pursuit, good or bad. Thus all remonstrances sounded harshly in his ear, and never gained attention.

Decius, whose mind before the arrival of Philautus had been as unruffled as the waters of a standing pool, was now rendered uncomfortable by his solicitude for the reformation of his friend, yet sought consolation in the justness of his own intentions, and was concerned only for the conduct of Philautus, whom he saw so

Digitized by Google

frequently precipitated into the most ignoble dissipation and debauchery. At length finding him callous to any reasonable sentiment, he rather avoided than cherished his company, meeting him only at the ordinary meal times while he visited at his house. This gave Philautus frequent opportunities of conversing with the lovely Amanda, with whose charms and accomplishments he had long been enamoured, and whose person and sentiments needed but be known to be admired. Inured to every species of hypocrisy and deceit, he endeavoured to seduce the wife of Decius, of his friend; but her prudence and virtue were proof against his designs, and his attempt upon the chastity of the fair Amanda was rendered abortive. Burning with desire, and frantic with rage and disappointment, he applied to his general recipe, and in the heat of inebriety made a forcible attack upon the amiable female: from the execution of his detested purpose he was, however, prevented by Decius, who flew (alarmed by the cries of his beloved wife) to her assistance; but what was his surprise and astonishment, to find her struggling in the arms of Philautus! He immediately banished him from his house, and resolved never to see him more. Hatred and detestation of Decius and desire for Amanda instantly reared their standard in his bosom; and resolving to execute the purpose of his soul, to which he knew no other barrier than her husband, he waylaid and murdered the generous Decius, flew to the apartment of Amanda, and enforced compliance with his desires; then torn by the contending passions of guilt, terror, and remorse, he looked around at the horrid devastation he had made, and put a period to his own existence, which disgraced humanity.

If, then, such atrocious crimes are the result of inebriety (and that they are, daily experience will prove), how necessary is it for youths to check the first advances of this vice; to recollect that health, strength, reason, —nay, what is still more dear, their souls, may probably be the price. Could youth be made to see clearly the contrasted picture of a sober man and a drunkard, I trust there are few but would choose to copy the former—but alas! their judgments are not ripe, their passions are strong, and they see as it were through a mist, which presents a confused prospect to their sight. They think it time enough to reflect, and no prudential lessons can restrain youthful impetuosity,

"Till dire experience proves alas! too late
"The horrors of a vitiated state"

FRANCIS.

To a reflecting mind, however, experience will also prove, that a youth of temperance, sobriety, and industry, is crowned with a happy and peaceful old age; and when death, that awful leveller, appears, we view his terrors with a smile, and yield our breath without a pang.

---

*Last Moments of Lord Nelson!*

DR. BEATTY, surgeon of the Victory, has recently published a concise, but very interesting and satisfactory, account of the last moments of the life of the illustrious Lord Nelson. Having pledged ourselves, in the article entitled NELSONIANA, to detail every thing of any worth respecting our late distinguished admiral, we proceed to lay before our readers the more important parts of Dr. Beatty's 'Authentic Narrative.' We shall, however, not rest complacently in the task of transcription only, but shall afterwards assume to ourselves the liberty of commenting on some of the particulars which we are about to point out to public attention.

From the *Redoutable* it was that Nelson received his mortal wound. About fifteen minutes past one o'clock (which was in the heat of the engagement), while walking the quarter-deck with Captain Hardy, and turning the hatchway, with his face towards the stern of the Victory, the fatal ball was fired from the enemy's mizen-top, which, as the two ships were lying on board of each other, was brought just abaft, and rather below the Victory's main-yard: the ball struck the epaulette on his lordship's left shoulder, and penetrated his chest.—He fell, with his face on the deck! Captain Hardy, who was on his right, on turning round, saw the serjeant-major (Secker) of Marines with two seamen raising him

Digitized by Google

from the deck, where he had fallen on the same spot on which his own secretary had just before breathed his last. Captain H. expressing a hope that he was not severely wounded, "They have done for me at last, Hardy," replied Nelson. "I hope not," observed the former. "Yes," said Nelson, "my back bone is shot through."

While the men were carrying him down the ladder from the middle deck, his lordship observed that the tiller-ropes were not yet replaced; and desired a midshipman to go upon the quarter-deck and remind Captain Hardy of that circumstance, and request that new ones should be immediately rove. He now took his handkerchief from his pocket and covered his face with it, *that he might be conveyed to the cock-pit*, at this crisis, *unnoticed by the crew!*

Several wounded officers, and about forty men, were carried for surgical assistance just at this time; and others had breathed their last during their removal from the scene of action. The surgeon had examined two officers (Lieut. Wm. Andrew Ram, and Mr. Whipple the captain's clerk), and pronounced them to be dead, when his attention was arrested by *several of the wounded calling to him*—"*Mr. Beatty, Lord Nelson is here! Mr. Beatty, the admiral is wounded!*" On looking round, Mr. Beatty saw the handkerchief fall from his lordship's face, when the stars on his coat, which it had hitherto covered, appeared.

Himself and Mr. Burke (the purser) ran instantly to his lordship, and took him from the arms of the seamen who had carried him below. Lord Nelson now enquired who were supporting him, and being informed, replied—"Ah, Mr. Beatty! *you* can do nothing for *me*. I have but a short time to live: my back is shot through." Beatty said, he hoped the wound was not so dangerous as his lordship imagined, and that he might still survive long to enjoy his glorious victory! The Rev. Dr. Scott, coming now to his lordship, in the anguish of grief wrung his hands, and said, "Alas, Beatty, how prophetic you were!" alluding to the apprehensions expressed by the latter, previous to the battle, for Lord Nelson's safety.

While the attendants were stripping him of his clothes, in order to cover him with a sheet and lay him on a bed, his lordship said, to Dr. Scott, "Doctor, I told you so. Doctor, I am gone!" And, after a short pause, he added, *in a low voice*, "*I have to leave Lady Hamilton, and my adopted daughter Horatia, as a legacy to my Country.*" It was soon ascertained, that the ball had penetrated deep into his lordship's chest, and had probably lodged in the spine. This being explained to him, he again asserted that he was confident his back was shot through. No injury, however, was externally perceptible on this part; and his lordship was therefore requested to describe his sensations. He answered, that he felt a gush of blood, every minute, within his breast: that he had no feeling in the lower part of his body; and that his breathing was difficult, and was attended with very severe pain about that part of the spine where he was confident the ball had struck—"for," said he, "I felt it break my back." Notwithstanding these symptoms, the real state of his lordship was communicated by Mr. Beatty to a select few only, till the defeat of the enemy's fleets was decided.

He felt great satisfaction on hearing the shouts of the Victory's crew, who cheered whenever they observed an enemy's ship surrender. He became excessively thirsty, and frequently called for drink, and to be fanned with paper, crying "Fan, fan, Drink, drink!" This exclamation he continued to repeat till within a very few minutes before he expired. He constantly evinced great solicitude for the event of the battle, and for the safety of Captain Hardy. Mr. Burke having assured him that the enemy were decisively defeated, and hoping that his lordship would still live to be himself the bearer of the joyful tidings to his country, "It is nonsense, Mr. Burke," replied the admiral, "to suppose I can live: my sufferings are great; but they will all soon be over." Dr. Scott entreated his lordship, not to despair of living; and added, that he trusted Divine Providence would restore him once

Digitized by Google

more to his dear country and friends! —"Ah, Doctor," replied his lordship, "*it is all over; it is all over.*"

Frequently though he exclaimed "Will no one bring Hardy to me? he must be killed; he is surely destroyed!" such were the circumstances in which the fleet was placed, that an hour and ten minutes elapsed, from the time of his lordship's being wounded, before Captain Hardy's subsequent interview with him! They now shook hands affectionately, and Nelson said—"Well, Hardy, how goes the battle? how goes the day with us?" "Very well, my lord," rejoined Hardy: "we have got twelve or fourteen of the enemy's ships in our possession; but five of their van have tacked, and shew an intention of bearing down upon the Victory. I have therefore called two or three of our fresh ships round us, and have no doubt of giving them a drubbing." "I hope," observed Nelson, "none of *our* ships have struck, Hardy!"—"No, my lord," replied Captain Hardy, "there is no fear of *that!*" Lord Nelson then said, "I am a dead man, Hardy. I am going fast: it will be all over with me soon. *Come nearer to me.—Pray let my dear Lady Hamilton have my hair, and all other things belonging to me.*" Captain H. intimating he hoped Mr. Beatty could yet hold out some prospect of life,—"Oh, no!" answered his lordship, "it is impossible: my back is shot through. Beatty will tell you so." Captain Hardy returned on deck.

By Lord Nelson's request Mr. Beatty quitted him, in order to attend to the wounded. Returning shortly after, "Ah, Mr. Beatty," said his lordship, "I have sent for you, to say (what I forgot to tell you before) that all power of motion or feeling below my breast is gone; and *you*," continued he, "very well *know* I can live but a short time." "My lord," replied the surgeon, "you told me so before:" but the extremities were now examined, when his lordship added—"Ah, Beatty! I am too certain of it; Scott and Burke have tried it already.—*You know* I am gone." Mr. Beatty now said "My lord, unhappily for our country, nothing can be done for you!" His lordship answered, "I know it. I feel something rising in my left breast (putting his hand on his left side) which tells me I am gone." Drink was administered to him plentifully, and Dr. Scott and Mr. Burke fanned him with paper. During these attentions *he often exclaimed*—"God be praised! I have done my duty." Upon enquiry, whether his *pain* was still very great? he declared *it* continued so severe, that he wished he was dead. "Yet," said he, *in a lower voice*, "one would like to live a little longer, too;" and, after a short pause of a few minutes, he added, "What would become of poor Lady Hamilton, if she knew my situation!" At length Captain Hardy came to pay his second and final visit to Lord Nelson, who was now given over by his surgeon. He again shook hands with his dying friend, and congratulated him on his brilliant victory; which (he observed) was complete, though he did not know how many of the enemy were captured: he was certain, however, of fourteen or fifteen having surrendered. Lord Nelson replied "That is well; but I *bargained for twenty.*" And then, emphatically, he exclaimed "Anchor, Hardy! Anchor!"—"I suppose, my lord," said Captain H., "Admiral Collingwood will now take upon himself the direction of affairs." "*Not while I live, I hope, Hardy!*" cried the dying Nelson; and endeavoured, at that moment, to raise himself from his bed!!—"No," added he, "do *you* Anchor, Hardy." "Shall we make the signal?" asked Captain H. "Yes," replied his lordship; "for IF I LIVE, I'LL ANCHOR." This was uttered with energetic emotion, accompanied with several efforts to raise himself up.

These exertions appear to have thrown him into a state of exhaustion; and he shortly after declared to Captain Hardy, that he felt in a few minutes he should be no more—adding, in a faint voice, "*Don't throw me overboard, Hardy!*" "Oh! no, certainly not:" answered Captain H. "Then," rejoined his lordship, alluding to some wishes expressed by him to Captain H. respecting the place of his interment, "you know what to do. And," continued the

Digitized by Google

departing chief, "*take care of my dear Lady Hamilton, Hardy! take care of poor Lady Hamilton!*—Kiss me, Hardy?" Captain H. immediately knelt down, and kissed his cheek; when his lordship said "Now, I am satisfied. Thank GOD! I HAVE DONE MY DUTY!" After he had stood a minute or two in silent contemplation, Captain Hardy again knelt down and kissed his lordship's forehead.—"Who is that?" enquired his lordship. "It is Hardy," said Captain H. To this his lordship replied "God bless you, Hardy!" Captain Hardy then returned to the quarter-deck, having spent about eight minutes in this his last interview with Lord Nelson.

Being, by his own desire, turned on his right side, his lordship said "*I wish I had not left the deck*, for I shall soon be gone." He afterwards became very low; his breathing was oppressed, and his voice faint. He now said, to Dr. Scott, "*I* have *not* been a *great sinner*!" and, after a short pause, "*Remember!—that I leave Lady Hamilton and my daughter Horatia, as a legacy to my country:* and," added he, "Never forget Horatia!" His thirst now encreased; and he called "Drink, drink;" "fan, fan;" "rub, rub:" addressing himself, in the last case, to Dr. Scott, who had relieved him by rubbing his breast with his hand. Every now and then, but with evident encrease of pain, he made a greater effort to speak; and he pronounced distinctly these last words—"Thank GOD! I HAVE DONE MY DUTY!" This sentiment he continued to repeat as long as he was able to give it utterance.

His lordship became speechless in about fifteen minutes after Captain Hardy left him.* When he had been speechless about five minutes, the surgeon (Mr. Beatty) repaired again to him, and found him on the verge of dissolution. He knelt down by his side and took up his hand, which was cold, and the pulse gone from the wrist. On feeling his forehead, which was also cold, his lordship opened his eyes, looked up, and shut them again! Mr. Beatty had not quitted, once more, quite five minutes when the steward announced that "he believed his lordship had expired." This report, Mr. Beatty found, was but too well founded. Lord Nelson had breathed his last at thirty minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon; at which time Dr. Scott was in the act of rubbing his lordship's breast, and Mr. Burke supporting the bed under his shoulders.

From the time of Lord Nelson's being wounded, till his death, about two hours and forty-five minutes elapsed; but a knowledge of the decisive victory which was gained, he acquired of Captain Hardy within the first hour-and-a-quarter of this period. A partial cannonade, however, was still maintained, in consequence of the enemy's running ships passing the British at different points. THE LAST DISTANT GUNS WHICH WERE FIRED AT THEIR VAN SHIPS, THAT WERE MAKING OFF, WERE HEARD A MINUTE OR TWO BEFORE HIS LORDSHIP EXPIRED!

Here terminates Dr. Beatty's account of the Last Moments of Lord Nelson! It remains to offer a few observations respecting those parts of his character on which little has been hitherto advanced.

It is not an eulogy on Lord Nelson that is now desireable. Many writers, both in prose and poetry, have already employed themselves in heaping encomiums on his memory. Let us, then, attend to the "authentic narrative" of those sentences which he uttered in the inquisitorial moments of dissolution, when men are supposed to know themselves best, and when the tongue generally pronounces, if it can speak at all, the latent sentiments of the heart! The circumstances, moreover, in which his lordship was placed at this *awful* crisis—surrounded by the dying and the dead, and insurmountably separated from those concerning whose welfare he seems to have felt the deepest anxiety—these circumstances render whatever he said of the greatest importance in the estimate which

* Dr. Scott and Mr. Burke all along sustained the bed under Lord Nelson's shoulders, which raised him in nearly a semi-recumbent posture; the only position that was supportable to him!

Digitized by Google

we are to form of him, both as a man and as a hero.

As a man, those who admire connubial constancy, and who consider virtue of this kind indispensable in the definition of true goodness, will not be disposed to think very favourably of Lord Nelson. Something, however, is to be urged in his defence. A late public character,* even while animadverting severely on the conduct of her husband, declares "I do not condemn Mr. R.; I but too well know, that *we cannot command our affections.*" His attachment to Lady Hamilton seems therefore to have been unbounded. It was after the Victory of the Nile that this passion, originating, most probably, in congeniality of dispositions and pursuits, took possession of his soul; and it continued unabated amidst all the horrors attending the Victory of Trafalgar. The celebrated object of his affection alone knows how far she merited the entire confidence of such an admirer.

He is to be commended for the solicitude evinced by him concerning his daughter. As a friend he stands unimpeachable. Of him it may be justly affirmed, that while his enmities were not perpetual, his friendships were immutable.

Patriotism, however, was his governing principle. He loved his friends well; but his country was still dearer to him than his connections. His exultation in the hour of victory, and his consolation in the hour of death, was—He had done his Duty!

He seems, notwithstanding the instances which his life exhibited of a particular confidence in the Divine Providence, to have entertained no very correct ideas of genuine piety. His hope of forgiveness and felicity, as expressed by him when on the brink of eternity, because "he had not been a *great* sinner," shews how erroneously he reasoned on the nature of *christian* immortality! Let us, however, charitably believe that his penitence was nevertheless sincere, and that his prayers were accepted.

Such were the errors, and such were the excellencies, of one of the most honourably distinguished men that has appeared in any age or nation.

London, Feb. 4th, 1807. Leo.

---

*On the Moral Happiness of Society.*

TO bewail the misery of man; to lament the miscarriage of schemes planned in the fulness of hope, carried on with the fervour of sanguine anticipation, and at last terminating in the torpitude of despair; to develope the cause of misfortunes, and point out its remedies, have ever proved fruitful themes of unavailing discussion.

Such declamations are perhaps as often prompted by vanity as observation: unsuccessful accomplishment being generally attributed to imprudent design; and few having leisure to pity in others the distress they are themselves involved in. Moralists who deplore the ills of humanity, by an easily deduced inference, claim the merit of subverting their malignant influence by superiority of conduct. Had their labors been crowned with success, *motive* might have been justly forgotten in *effect*: but unfortunately, they, in general, only present more forcibly to the view evils beyond their power to cure.

Easy as it may appear to point out the errors of existing systems, and difficult to substitute new and more efficient ones in their stead, the subordinate task should not be despised as trivial, while it so materially conduces to the accomplishment of the more essential one. If on the site of an ill-constructed edifice we wish to erect a commodious mansion, the labor of destroying the first is as necessary as the act of rearing the second. Let it not then be deemed invidious to probe the wound before the efforts are used to heal it; or, in other words, to ascertain why the theories of man have, in general, had so little effect upon his practice.

The grand and fundamental error of most projected schemes of amelioration seems to be, that they wrest facts to meet a favourite system, instead of moulding systems with a view to facts.

---

* See Memoirs of the late Mrs. Robinson, written by Herself. Vol. II. page 9.



Digitized by Google

The improvers of mankind, considered generally, resolve themselves into two classes. The first composed of those, who laying down a few inconclusive, nay, often *disputed*, dogmas for their basis, proceed to argue from them as self-evident axioms; drawing general conclusions with the undeviating strictness of calculation, from facts, which, though frequently occurring, yet as in each instance they may originate in a different *cause*, so in each instance they are likely to produce a variety of *effect*. It is no doubt hard, after having digested a theory which demonstrably proves the approaching millenium of reason, when *mind* shall soar above *matter*, and human energy, unfettered by law, render the mass of population happy and enlightened, to have such beneficial effects rendered dubious, or rather hopeless, by a consideration of the variety of disposition, irregularity of passion, and weakness of determination, characterizing the being to be thus governed by the laws of mixed mathematics. The mind of man, however, from whence springs his actions, and which powerfully sways their personal tendency, unlike lines and curves, sets at naught demonstration; its feelings and sympathies are not to be controuled by rule, nor are their effects open to calculation: we must therefore be contented with alleviating disorders too powerful to be cured.

This first class of moralists may, for the sake of distinction, be termed *philosophical*: in opposition to the second, who lay claim to the epithet *devout*. If the former err through over confidence, the latter indulge a needless and degrading despondency. Like the solitary bird of night, their voices are never heard but amidst surrounding darkness, and then only serve to increase its terrors. Like her too they fly returning light, and, when disappointed of natural, create artificial gloom. An inherent propensity to vice, and a determined enmity to virtue, they regard as the distinguishing qualities of the soul; and from their writings it would appear they consider elegance, or even decency, of language unworthy so degraded a subject. Filthy, vile, and corrupt, are the terms applied to the intellectual principle; and though accordant nature hails man as lord of her works, their gloomy doctrines would sink him beneath the brute, by ascribing his actions to depravity instead of instinct.

Undoubtedly of the two, the latter error is more dangerous than the former. An imaginary elevation may guard the visionary against actions fatal to his superiority, and affording a proof of the fallacy of his reasoning even in its very source; but the hopeless conviction of hereditary guilt blasts each generous feeling, and withers each stimulus to exertion. The mind sunk in the depths of fancied atrocity, checks the innate struggles of virtue as so many proofs of presuming wickedness endeavouring to perform what the immediate interposition of the Deity is alone equal to; and in passive expectancy it awaits the commencement of the miracle. Making an allowance for variety of *species*, to one or other of the above distinguishing *classes* may be referred most of our writers on manners. There are, no doubt, exceptions to this as well as to every other comprehensive rule. But these, while they make not against the *general* truth, by the paucity of their number hardly merit attention as *particular* instances. At all events, our *modern* treatises of this most important subject, almost without exception, handle it according to what has been termed the philosophic or the devout system. As a general conclusion, therefore, it may with justice be assumed; that to over confidence on the one side, which, when the insufficiency of its plans and the futility of its predictions are exposed by experience, too frequently leads to despair; and to unmanly despondency on the other, which, in looking immediately to heaven for an event to be accomplished by human effort, may with propriety be accused of terminating in presumption; is in a great measure to be attributed the unmitigated dominion of vice and its compeer misery over mankind.

And must they still continue to groan under such tyrannic sway? To know nothing of happiness but the conviction of not enjoying it! Nor relief from *present* sorrow, but

Digitized by Google

in *future* prospect? Are they doomed ever to wander in the maze of false theory? And is there no path which, while it leads to virtue, conducts to comfort? These are questions, the solution of which shall be attempted in a subsequent essay.

January, 1807. C.

---

*Philosophical Speculations.*

Sir, Jan. 9. 1807.

As there are many things in general points of natural philosophy, as now and of late presumed and believed which never pleased me, or which I could ever think true; I have now and then when I have had a little leisure, busied myself to reconsider and discuss them in as concise a manner as I could. I have here sent you the beginning of my considerations, which if you be pleased to insert in your useful and pleasing miscellany, you may expect a continuation of further thoughts on the same subject; and will oblige your reader and humble servant,

V. P.

Attraction and vacuum, as they seem in some points to be dependent on each other, I shall briefly treat conjointly; but first concerning the nature of the air, as I can but judge that the general opinions concerning that element are no ways conformable to truth. It is generally said to be capable of being contracted or lessened in volume by pressure; or being dilated by rarifaction to a very great degree; which in my opinion are qualities, or rather defects unworthy so noble an element, and that they who judge so are deceived by appearances.

First, it is to be noted that the air of our atmosphere is a mixed body, of which more than ninety-nine parts in the hundred are etherial air, in which there float innumerable solid bodies of large surface and small solid substance, besides vapours and exhalations of many kinds, as watry, vegetable, animal, mineral, and spiritous, or inflammable fuel of electric fire, &c. But pure etherial air is indeed a corporeal body, but of exceeding great subtility and which easily penetrates the pores of all bodies, and constitutes in fact, the greater part of the bulk of most of them. In cork, e. g. the cork itself scarce makes one hundredth part of its apparent size; if it were otherwise all things of equal dimensions would be of equal weight, and the earth could not keep its orbit, and we should sink down so near the sun that the earth would be destroyed; nay even were their pores filled with vacuities or vacuums (which is an impossible supposition; but which I have often read) it would not save us from that terrible catastrophe, as every thing in that case would weigh much more than they do now: because every corporeal substance being full of pores, and the lighter the more abundantly, the greater part of which being impervious to the atmospherical air, they are consequently full of etherial, secreted from the common air around us, and which being lighter than our common air, acts on bodies in which it is enclosed, as gas, and renders them lighter than they would otherwise be if they were reduced in their volume, and condensed as gold or lead; which may be supposed to have much fewer and smaller pores than lighter bodies. The truth of this has been tried by experiments, e. g. it is well known that the body of an animal weighs more when dead than when alive; as the light etherial air it contained when alive in great part flies away with its natural heat, and the Grecian philosophers of old knew that a bladder when blown up weighs more than before; for as the air it is blown up with is much pent with stretching the bladder, much of the light etherial air it contained flies awa, in the pressure; so that the air the bladder at last contains is more gross and weighty than the surrounding atmospherical. But a mere vacuity, which is indeed a nonentity, can have no effect; but so far does nature abhor a vacuum, even as death and destruction, to which it is indeed equivalent, that if at the firing of a gun or piece or ordnance, the air did not rush in at the instant of the full discharge of the piece (which gunners acknowledge to be the cause of the report) the gun-barrel would be infallibly shivered in pieces. But it may be said that it is impossible the barrel of the gun can be emptied and filled with air at the same instant; and therefore there



Digitized by Google

must be an instant of time when it is as nearly empty as can well be imagined; to this I answer, that in gross ponderous bodies there is a vis inertiæ or force of sloth, which generally hinders for an intelligible instant the cause from taking effect, though the cause be sufficient thereto, and would certainly in a sensible instant of time have its effect: I therefore meant a perceivable instant of time.

The old philosophers were very accurate in giving definitions of any thing, as it was a disgrace among them to define, so that their definitions could not be confuted: they were always carefully sifted and disputed. They defined a body to be whatever has length, breadth, and thickness. That definition was received by all their sects except the epicureans for many ages till now. Those epicureans with their atoms and vacuum fell into such absurd opinions and extravagancies, that those who now revive their doctrine would be ashamed of their company, even on account of their ignorance. It was also an undoubted maxim with them, that nothing has no properties nor qualities, which has also remained unconfuted to this day: but this nothing of a vacuum has not only the length, breadth, and thickness, of a definitive body, but other noble qualities, powers, and operations, as I hope to prove. They cannot deny that we can see through a vacuum, otherwise all the heavenly bodies would be invisible, as Sir Isaac Newton will have it that the planets perform their course in vacuo: a vacuum must therefore be diaphanous or transparent; but no doubt can be entertained but that the noble sense of seeing cannot be exercised unless through a continuity of diaphanous or transparent body from the christal part of the eye to the object seen, light at the same time intervening; as a continuity of corporeal substance is also necessary to our hearing, and the more perfect and solid the continuity is, so much the more perfectly and quickly the sound is conveyed to our ears, e. g. If a watch is held to one end of a solid oak tree, though of never so great length, and another person lays his ear to the other end, the tinking of the watch will be heard as perfectly as if the watch were held immediately close to his ear. Descartes judiciously compares the continuity of the christal part of the eye to and through the continuity of the adjacent transparent air, to the continuity of a blind man's stick to his hand with and from objects when he touches them with it to find out what they are, which constant practice enables him to do in a wonderful manner, so that sight is indeed a distant mediate touch, as is experienced when beauty is seen very alluring, as in that case seeing and being seen, cause the same sensation between the sexes as the touch does, whence Job says, 'I have made a covenant with my eyes not to look at a virgin;' and the same proportionally of other objects. If the planets perform the course of their orbits in vacuo, which contains nothing, which is an universal negative, and implies contradiction even in terms, by what cause, effective means, or impulse, can it be effected in empty space; what could keep them in their orbits? Their atmosphere first, and then their other parts by rotation round their axis, would be scattered in particles and for ever lost, as Polignac observes. Indeed if there were so much empty space in the physical world as these gentlemen apprehend, Solomon needed not complain of so much emptiness and vanity in the moral world, as one world would only be like the other. The epicureans had need of a great deal of this vacuum, that their atoms might have good room to move in, for according to them their atoms have kept continually falling downwards; and even now, when the earth, sun, and moon, and all the host of the heavens are formed by their concurrence and adhesion to each other, they keep continually falling in the same manner, and the earth, sun, moon, &c. that a e already formed of them keep still descending with them in the same empty space; and as in the empty space there is not even the subtlest air to moderate the quickness of their descent, it must needs be incomprehensible, and why not infinite?

VELLEUS PROFUTURUS.

Digitized by Google

## *Excerpts from Dr Symmons' Life of Milton.*

### STRICTURES ON DR. JOHNSON'S LIFE OF MILTON.

"WHEN the good or the great are exposed to falsehood by contemporary maligunity, and are held up, with questioned virtues and imputed vices, to the execration instead of the applause of their species, we acknowledge the cause of the fact in the corruption of man, and it forms the subject of our regret rather than of our surprize. But when, after a lapse of years sufficient to obliterate the very deepest trace of temporary interest, we observe the activity of passion stagnating into the sullenness of rancour; and see these heroes of our race subjected to the same injuriousness of malice which they had suffered from their personal adversaries, we stare at the consequence of unexpected depravity, and are astonished in as great a degree as we are afflicted

"This remark is immediately to our present purpose; for this generation has witnessed an attempt on the character of our great writer, which would have done credit to the virulence of his own age. We have seen a new Salmasius, unimpelled by those motives which actuated the hireling of Charles, revive in Johnson; and have beheld the virtuous and the amiable, the firm and constant Milton, who appears to have acted, from the opening to the close of his life,—

"As ever in his great Taskmaster's eye,"

exhibited in the disguise of a morose and a malevolent being;—of a man impatient himself of the social subordination, and yet oppressive to those within his power;—of a wretch, in short, who from pride, austerity, and prudence, was at once a rebel, a tyrant, and a sycophant. This atrocious libel has long since reflected discredit on no one but its author; and its falsehood has been so clearly demonstrated by many able persons, and particularly by Blackburne and Hayley, that a new biographer of Milton might well be excused honouring it with his notice. But a regard to the cause of morals, and the best interests of man, seems to justify that indignation, which would brand, again and again, the hand lifted in violation of the illustrious dead. The dead, indeed, are at rest from their labours, and, far from the reach of human malice, are in possession of their reward; but it is discouraging to the weakness of the living, and is consequently calculated to diminish the incentives to virtuous exertion, when it is perceived that no endowments of nature, no accumulations of knowledge, no just and sacred appropriations of talents, can secure the distinguished mortal from those insults of posthumous calumny, which may bring him from the eminence that he has gained, and may level him with the vulgar of the earth."

### ON THE REFORMATION AND THE REFORMERS.

"His, Milton's, two books of 'Reformation, touching Church-Government in England,' addressed to a friend, discover earnestness and integrity, and are the produce of a forcible and acute, a comprehensive and richly stored mind.—'And here withall,' he says, 'I invoke the Immortal Deity, revealer and judge of secrets, that where-ever I have in this book, plainly and roundly (though worthily and truly), laid open the faults and blemishes of fathers, martyrs, or christian emperors, or have inveighed against error and superstition with vehement expressions, I have done it neither out of malice, nor list to speak evil, nor any vain glory; but of mere necessity to vindicate the spotless truth from an ignominious bondage.' The reformation in our church had not proceeded, as he thought, to the proper extent; and the suspension of its progress he attributes principally to its prelates, 'who, though they had renounced the pope, yet hugged the popedom and shared the authority among themselves.' He gives a minute history of the church of England from its birth; and, explaining the causes of what he deemed to be its imperfect separation from that of Rome, and its halting at a distance behind the other reformed churches, he pays no great respect to the venerable names of our early reformers, who attested the purity of their motives with their blood. Though excellent, they were still, indeed, fallible men; and, admitting that their example or their

Digitized by Google

doctrine could be employed as the shield of error, every true christian would join with our author in exclaiming, 'more tolerable it were for the church of God, that all those names (of Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley, &c.) were utterly abolished, like the brazen serpent, than that men's fond opinions should thus idolize them, and the heavenly truth be thus captivated."

A SONNET BY THE AUTHOR'S DAUGHTER.

"Though the regular Sonnet has not been a favourite with the present times; and has seen its name, without its power, usurped by a poem of fourteen lines in the elegiac stanza; it has been constructed with eminent success by more than one of those ladies, whose poetic talents have formed a distinguishing feature in the character of our immediate age. It will be obvious that I allude, more particularly, to a few exquisite sonnets from the pen of Mrs. Charlotte Smith, and to a greater number of them from that of Miss Seward, the merit of which has been acknowledged and ratified by the taste of an applauding public. But I wish to explain, that I allude also to another female muse, whose name is yet unknown to the world, who can no longer warble her melodies upon earth, and who is now in that place, to which human praise in its highest elevation can never ascend. When the reader has perused the following Sonnet, chosen from others in my possession, solely for the melancholy, I had almost said the prophetic peculiarity of its subject, let him know that the writer of it was only in the middle of her twelfth year, and that, when she had just completed her fourteenth year, she closed a life as amiable for piety and sweetness as it was remarkable for genius. Let him know, also, that this Sonnet, which was once read by me with exquisite delight, not unmingled, perhaps, with pride, is now transcribed by me with tears, which can never cease to flow, when the idea obtrudes itself of the daughter whom I lately had, and have no more.

"ON A BLIGHTED ROSE-BUD.

Scarce had thy velvet lips imbibed the dew,
And Nature hail'd thee infant queen of May;
Scarce saw thine opening bloom the sun's broad ray,
And to the air its tender fragrance threw,
When the North-Wind enamoured of thee grew;
And by his cold rude kiss thy charms decay:
Now droops thy head, now fades thy blushing hue;
No more the queen of flowers, no longer gay.
So blooms a maid, her guardians—health and joy—
Her mind array'd in innocency's vest—
When suddenly, impatient to destroy,
Death clasps the virgin to his iron breast:
She fades—the parent, sister, friend deplore
The charms and budding virtues now no more.

"CAROLINE SYMMONS.

*Nov.* 27, 1800.

---

## *On the late Lord Thurlow.*

LORD Thurlow was a striking instance of anomaly, in the general rule of the goddess fortune. Very seldom does it occur that a man of his disposition becomes the architect of his own fortune. Rough and boisterous as Æolus, unaccommodating as John Bull, indolent as a Spanish grandee, he seemed of all mankind the least likely to attract the regard of patrons, and was utterly incapable of those arts by which men are accustomed to thrive in courts. He possessed a natural quickness of parts and sagacity, together with that promptitude of decision, so often found in bold minds of middling depth. He had acquired a moderate share of learning. Happily for his character, his sturdiness and vigour were often apparent in the cause of justice, to which he had a strong bias from nature, and from which he never deviated, but through the blindness of prejudice. Nature, thinking it sufficient to make Thurlow just, bestowed on others of her family the softer virtues of sensibility, sympathy, and condescension.

The accidental circumstance of a litigation of high consequence, proved the foundation-stone of Lord Thurlow's fortune. A man of talents, capable of wading suddenly through a mass of legal drudgery, was in immediate request:—as it often happens, both in high and low life, men of generally indolent characters are

Digitized by Google

equal to great temporary exertions, and oftimes the encouraging prospect of ultimate success is sufficient to stifle the general feeling in such, and to bring them through to the goal. Two causes fortunately concurred to favour the progress of Thurlow: he was of that profession, of all others, the most favourable to advancement in life; and his political principles coincided, not only in semblance, but in ardent reality, with those of the faction which (under whatever ostensible persons, titles or pretensions) has been invariably paramount in our government, during the present reign. Lord Thurlow's mind was, however, accessible to modern light, and the shock which his prejudices received, was not only a source of much disquiet in his latter days, but, *inter alia*, the cause of his bearing, of late years, no ostensible share in public business. It is well known that Lord Thurlow was one of the earliest and chief instructors of the juvenile and heaven-born minister; and it has been said by near observers, that had his Lordship's advice been taken, in some very important points, the Jehu-like career of the court would have been moderated, and the character of Pitt, in some degree, rescued from those stains which now, notwithstanding the unceasing efforts of factious sophistry and prejudice, must eternally adhere to it. The haughty soul of Pitt would not truckle to a man whom he perceived to be his superior only in years, and Pitt had not the discernment justly to appreciate that species of superiority. The struggles of these two, and they related to subjects of far greater moment than was generally supposed, became constant and violent, when a feather turned the scale; as great revolutions sometimes have arisen from the most trifling and contemptible sources. A single word, and that of the most ludicrous type, here proved decisive: and Pitt, who had hitherto endured, with as much patience at least as could be expected from the irascibility of his temperament, the ferociousness of his overbearing competitor, lost not only his remaining stock of patience, but even nearly his wits, at being foully branded with the designation of *a vermin!*——in public debate. Nothing could close the breach made by this formidable word —neither the cajoling representations of mutual friends, the common interests of party, nor even the interposition of authority. It came to this point, one or the other must be lost to the court, and the king's friends determined on keeping the younger. *Thus perished Don Mathias de Silva, for sending mal apropos a billet-doux:* and thus did a * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * for making an *improper* use of the word vermin!

Lord Thurlow, however, continued to the end of his life an honorary member of the interior cabinet, and was ever consulted, on great emergencies, by that ruling party before which both Pitt and Fox were compelled to bow with submission. And it is honourable to the memory of this nobleman, to record the fact, that if not beloved, he was respected, and his opinion held in high estimation by both parties; and that he kept them both at a commanding and equal distance. O.

---

### *Waller, and the Bermudas.*

Nor shall BERMUDAS long the Muse detain,
Whose fragrant forests bloom in WALLER'S strain.
Gay's Poem, 'The Fan.'

Farewell to Bermuda, and long may the bloom
Of the lemon and myrtle its vallies perfume;
May Spring to eternity hallow the shade
Where Ariel has warbled and WALLER has stray'd!
Thomas Moore's Epistles, Odes, &c.

DID Waller actually visit the Bermudas?—This question cannot be uninteresting to those who feel solicitous to ascertain the accuracy of biographical details, and elucidate the transactions of distinguished individuals.

Almost all writers of the Life of Waller have taken up either one side or the other, on this subject; but the poets who have commemorated him in different compositions, agree, when alluding to his poem on Bermuda, that, at some period of his existence, he really made a voyage to this place. Surely it is not merely the love of fiction, which has produced their unanimity on this point!

In endeavouring to establish the

Digitized by Google

circumstance of Waller's actually having been at Bermuda, the difficulty, if any, seems to consist in determining at what period of his eventful career this transaction occurred. This is a task which I would willingly transfer to one among the various readers of the Universal Magazine; but which, should it not shortly be undertaken by some anonymous friend, I shall hereafter proceed to execute*.

*February 2d*, 1807. LEO.

## *Prophetic Indications of the Present Times.*

Les gens sensés ne sont pas la dupe de ce grand mot: la monarchie universelle — Il y a un autre espece de monarchie universelle non seulment tres possible, mais reelle. Ce ne sont pas de grand armees que la procurent; ce sont les richesses, le commerce, une constitution sage, des maximes, et une conduite que aient du moins l'apparence de la justice. C'est par la qu'un petit Etat parvient a eclipser le plus vast monarchies.

Anon. 1754.

SIR,

THE apposite quotation of the Latin stanzas in your Magazine for January, which exhibit a moral picture not less awful than true of our present unparalleled situation, I believe must make a very strong impression upon every reflecting mind. When wholesome, though perhaps ungrateful truths of this nature are proclaimed in the immediate ear of apostacy, venality, and corruption, the man who has the courage to speak first, certainly deserves the reward of true patriotism, and, besides this meritorious qualification, perhaps he has no small claim to the fidelity of a martyr.

To the enlightened politics of the Universal Magazine, another respectable testimony has been lately added by the Author of *War in Disguise*, in his late tract entitled *The Dangers of the Country*. In the eleventh section, where he treats of the dreadful corruption of morals, he adds, "While I contemplate all these sure and tremendous consequences of a conquest by France, it reminds me of the vengeance denounced against that great commercial city, the Babylon that is yet to be destroyed.—

"Alas, alas, that great city Babylon, that mighty city, for in one hour is thy judgment come. And the merchants of the earth shall weep and mourn over her, for no man buyeth her merchandize any more. The merchandize of gold and silver and precious stones, of pearls and fine linen, and purple silk and scarlet, &c. &c. and slaves and souls of men. For in one hour so great riches is come to nought. And every ship-master, and all the company in ships, and sailors, and as many as trade by sea, stood afar off. And cried, when they saw the smoke of her burning, saying, What city is like unto this great city!" —See Revelations, chap. xviii. 10.

This author's apology for making a quotation from the New Testament, shall also be mine for extending the application of the scripture he has introduced: he says, "In thus availing himself of the forcible and awful language of inspiration to express ideas which his mind labours to convey, he trusts he shall not be accused of presumptuously interpreting this prophecy, as predictive of the fate of his country. Besides, he adds, this prophecy is by most, if not all commentators, supposed to relate to the destruction of Papal Rome.

The great names of Grotius and Hammond are exceptions to this conclusion; and if this author had consulted Scripture, he would have given up the idea of confining the notion of Babylon to Papal Rome alone and exclusively. He might soon be convinced that this great city, or rather this great community, is designated under a double character, religious and political, ecclesiastical and civil.

An expression was once used of something *behind a throne stronger than the throne itself*. Nothing can

* The Editor of a very elegant modern selection of poems, in two vols. entitled the 'Lyre of Love,' says, in his biographical sketch of our poet, "Waller accompanied the Earl of Warwick, in 1640, to the Bermuda Islands, partly to recover, by absence, from the effect of disappointed passion." There is here an allusion to the poet's attachment to the Lady Dorothea Sidney, eldest daughter of Robert Earl of Leicester, "the SACHARISSA whose perfections he successfully studied to immortalize."

Digitized by Google

bear a stronger resemblance to this influence than *the abuse of the mercantile interest*. This assertion may at first appear irrelevant to the subject; however, the alarming evil of the increase of fictitious, and the decay of real, wealth, has been asserted by Goldsmith, and some of our best writers—

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

Now, in the strong figurative language of the New Testament, this wealth is the golden cup in the hands of the great political sorceress, which was to be so fatally administered to all the kings of the earth, or of Europe, that it was to end in drawing them into a destructive and fruitless opposition against the great character, a man, described in Rev. xix. 16. who, like Nebuchadnezzar, that ancient scourge of nations, is called King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

The interest, against which so much of the grand machinery in the Revelations is brought to act, is evidently *mercantile*. Neither, in the Old or New Testaments, are there any crimes declared against with such frequency and vehemence as those of the *merchant*. One Prophet seems to sum them up in the character of Ephraim—Ephraim is a merchant; the balances of deceit are in his hands, he loveth to oppress. To the avarice and ambition of merchants, the depopulation of cities, and the fall of empires and kingdoms, are expressly imputed.—And it is not less evident, that the Babylon of the Revelations is represented by the prophetic symbols, as a Metropolis of Merchants, and not of Monks and Priests. Yet modern Rome, as well as her predecessor, was, till very lately, at the head, as it were, of the potentates who resisted the power that has lately overthrown her; but though the head has been cut off, several members of her body politic still remain. The political interest which with modern Rome became extinct, her still surviving members wish to revive, and to restore the antient order of things with all its abuses; not for the sake of piety, but merely for the profit they derived from it, because they are οι εμποροι της γης—the emphatically, the only, or the principal merchants of the earth.—Rev. xviii 11.

The Roman writers tell us of the *War of the Slaves*; some future historians may hereafter take notice of *the Merchants' War*, caried on by another great and enlightened nation! They may also inform posterity that Rome was much stronger in her political members than ever she was in her ecclesiastical head; however, the fact is this:—

Mystical Babylon, or Rome, is exhibited in the prophetic writings under the compound character of an ecclesiastical and secular city, community or interest; and in this nefarious interest, since France has been broken off from the connection, the whole of the *Germanic Empire* and all its dependencies, and allies, are included. Therefore, upon the strength of the sacred predictions, the political destruction of the whole has been foreseen, and declared by some commentators, whose best vouchers are the facts themselves, which have since occurred. These are what I call *Prophetic Indications* of the present times, and, quoting some of these, I shall conclude my observations.

The German Emperor, says Mr. Whiston, in his *Essay upon the Revelation of St. John*, p. 209, of the second Edition, London 1744, "is the most proper image of that Cæsarean Head. Nay, he takes himself, and many others take him to be a continuation of the same, and accordingly he is stiled to this very day Cæsar; his Cæsarean Majesty, and the Sacred Roman Emperor." In page 303, Mr. Whiston observes that, according to the account given by Esdras and St. John, of this great and persecuting head of the Roman Eagle, he is to survive the ten kings' tyrannical dominion, and yet to perish (politically as we have seen that he has), before the second or final fall of Babylon, &c.

In page 322, Mr. Whiston observes, "Upon these same premises, it is also easy to foretel that the *German Empire* will not soon come to a conclusion, but will do so, some time between this period 1730, and that period 1860."

But the anonymous author of an-



Digitized by Google

other work, entitled "The Scheme of Divine Providence," &c. &c. set forth in an Essay on the Prophetic Writings, particularly Daniel, Esdras, and the Apocalypse, published in 1750, is more striking in his observations upon the Germanic or Roman Empire. He says, that when this Empire would be in the circumstances described in Daniel, Chap. II. 34, 35, "Almighty God himself shall set up a kingdom by the immediate interposition of his providence, which from small beginnings would soon become so very powerful that it would attack and overturn and put an end to the German Empire in the first place, and afterwards all the governments which had ever been under the four great monarchies, the government of that nation only excepted, in which the Kingdom of God itself would be at that time set up, an event which would prove so very fatal to the monarchies just spoken of, as to prevent their establishment any more upon the like impious and tyrannical principles. But that, on the contrary, the kingdom of God would extend its Empire over the whole world, under the direction and management of a certain nation or people, which, by the appointment of God, would exist and flourish at the times here pointed out, as also to be the asylum for the true religion to take her abode in for *protection, maintenance*, and *defence*."

The unprejudiced observer would certainly admit that the present times have been prophetically indicated in the past, if he considers that within the course of the last sixteen years the ancient kingdom of France has been extinguished, together with the Gallican Church, the Pontificate, the Germanic Empire, the whole support of the Hierarchy, both spiritual and temporal, including several protestant kingdoms and states which had entered into the successive coalitions against France. In the mean while, the Roman Church has been radically reformed—all the dominions of the ecclesiastical princes secularized—Celibacy, Monasteries, and other religious foundations abolished—the protestant religion put upon the same footing with the catholic—and lastly, the Jews politically and morally restored to the free exercise and enjoyment of all their rights, civil and religious. Such in reality are the *Prophetic Indications of the Present Times.*

I presume, Sir, that since political writers of character have began to quote scriptural authority, you will have no objection to candid and philosophic disquisitions upon this broad bottom. The *rational christian* only can be qualified for such important investigation. What theologians have called the *Millenium*, Bishop Butler in his Analogy accounts for upon the principles of common sense and sound policy. To disabuse the human mind of pretended mysteries would be an essential benefit. I am, Sir,

Your's, ANTI-MERCATOR.

## LITERARY COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

WANT OF SNOW.—The present winter has been remarkable for unseasonable weather. In England there has scarcely been any Frost, and still less of Snow; circumstances to which may be attributed the present catalogue of our national maladies—head aches, rheumatics, asthmas, rapid consumptions, and, perhaps, what are now called mad dogs! Had he existed among us at this day, fearful would have been the apprehensions of Phillips, who, in his poem entitled 'Cider,' assures the agriculturist that—

Nothing profits more
Than frequent snows: O may'st thou often see
Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain
Nutritious! Secret nitre lurks within
The porous wet, quickening the languid glebe.

Book 2, Lines 184 to 188.

MR. POTE, THE ETON BOOKSELLER.—It is not often that the matrimonial union of a bookseller has been celebrated in the language of poetry. The following lines, notwithstanding, are to be found in the 'Asylum for Fugitive Pieces:' they were, probably,

Digitized by Google

the extemporary production of some Eton Wag, who was acquainted both with the late Thomas Pote and Miss Kendall:—

ON THE MARRIAGE OF MR. THOMAS POTE, FORMERLY BOOKSELLER AT ETON.

*Gaudia poetica, vel poetica.*

What were the few frail joys of mortal life,
Without the first and best—a wedded wife?
Without a wife on whom thy soul might doat,
What were thy lot, O man; or thine, O P—?
Miss MARY KENDALL—Kendall, now, no more—
Brings to thy arms of joys a plenteous store.
Had she been coy, in vain thy fortune made,
Still had'st thou plied the typographic trade.
But, ah!—fair fate—nor cruel she, nor coy,
Rejects th'advances of her amorous boy;
Pleas'd, she assents—winds catch the joyful note;
She yields, she smiles, she weds her happy P—!
Need I relate how gay to church they hied,
With looks of cordial comfort, side by side;
And he the bridegroom was, and she the bride?
How fine his clothes? how gorgeous she was seen?
Some say in *Pea*, and some in *Kenda'l* green;
Or how the bridegroom, solace of his soul,
By way of portion, touch'd the *Kendall cole*
How blythe the evening pass'd with mirthful glee,
And the bride play'd—'I love my love' with P;
And how in *sheets* he *press'd* the blooming dame,
*Bound* in his arms, and *titled* with his name?
Hail, happy Pair! Still on each other doat;
Female on male, and male on female P—!
And may your own endeavours, and God's grace,
Give you in whom, united, we may trace
The Mother's virtue, and the Father's face;
In breeches some, and some in petticoats,
A playful progeny of pretty POTES!

Poets are not always prophets. It is, however, the uncommon fate of the poem just cited, that the anticipations of the author have been verified. Mr. T. Pote (who deceased a few years since) actually lived to see, as this Epithalamium had predicted, from his marriage with Miss Kendall,

"A playful progeny of pretty Pot.s!"

This anecdote brings to the recollection of the writer, another respecting an eminent bookseller now living; who, being congratulated by a great Divine on the *accouchment* of his wife, and the increase of his children, replied, with a most respectful bow, —"I thank you, Sir! You know, the Scripture says *Blessed is the man who has his quiver full of them.*"

QUACK DOCTORS!—What metamorphoses, to those who remember the thespian-like exhibitions formerly held on Tower-Hill, and the strolling-peregrinations of empirics:—the sledges of quack-doctors are now transformed into carriages, their jack-puddings are improved into livery-servants, and newspapers, instead of cryers, proclaim their feats!!!

ROME; or, SCRIPTURAL BABYLON.—Thuanus, the historian, affirms that "when the realm of France was interdicted by the violent proceedings of Pope Julius, Lewis 12th, otherwise noted for a moderate prince, caused coins of gold to be stamped with his own image, and this superscription—"*Perdam nomen Babylonis é terra!*" Thuanus had himself seen several impressions of this medal. He adds, "this Catholic King was so much incensed, at that time, respecting the Pope's usurpation, that he anticipated Luther in applying *Babylon* to *Rome.*"

France, indeed, did not acknowledge the extreme jurisdiction of the Pope in the time of Henry 3d; and it is questionable, from the conduct of the emperor Charles the 5th, of Philip the Fair, and of our first Edward, among other instances which might be adduced, Whether the Temporal Supremacy of the Pope ever was allowed, by any state, to the extent we have been so long accustomed to believe?

MARITIME SUPREMACY, however cavilled at by the philosophical pedant, is indispensable to the independence of Britain. Lord Bacon characterises the empire of the ocean as an epitome of universal power. Let us therefore unanimously exclaim, in the words of a once favourite sentiment,—"If the Sea must not be our Empire, may it be our Grave!"

SYSTEM OF SPIES, IN FRANCE.—Englishmen will read with surprise, as they ought exultingly to contrast with it their own situation even at this



Digitized by Google

day, the account given in the letters of a 'Belgian Traveller' of the State of Society under the government of Napoleon!—The Spies all over France (says this writer), we were assured, amounted to near a million, and were divided into twelve different classes. 1st, The court spies, or courtiers employed by Bonaparte to watch his wife, brothers, sisters, grand dignitaries, and other courtiers about him. 2d, Military spies; these were generals, officers, and even soldiers, engaged to report the actions and conversations of their superiors or equals. 3d, Diplomatic spies; of these many were foreigners, some secretaries, others servants in the confidence or engaged about the foreign ambassadors at Paris. 4th, Office spies. These were *chefs de bureaux*, or clerks in the offices of ministers, some senators in the senate, some councellors of state in the privy council, some legislators, some tribunes, some judges, and even some members of the National Institute, who reported regularly to the emperor what was suspicious or seditious in the manners or language of their colleagues, of their superiors or inferiors. 5th, Financial spies. These were employed about the stock exchange, at the bank, or in the counting-houses of stock brokers and bankers, and gave in an account of their principal transactions 6th, Commercial spies. These acted with regard to merchants and manufacturers, as the financial spies did with regard to brokers and bankers. 7th, Fashionable spies. These were men of insinuating address, and of an elegant dress and deportment, who frequented all fashionable parties; who had themselves their dinner and supper parties, their routs and balls. 8th, Theatrical spies These had free admittance into all theatres and green-rooms, inspected and reported the conduct of the performers, of the authors, as well as that of the audience. 9th, Gambling-house spies. Their head quarters were at gambling tables, and in lottery offices. 10th, Coffee house and public gardens' spies. They were stationary in all hotels, coffee-houses, and gardens. Under their department were also all public or private brothels, restaurateurs, and eating-houses. 11th, Street spies. These not only reported what occurred in the streets, but tried by the aid of servants, to insinuate themselves into private families. 12th, Travelling spies. These were never still, or remained in one place, but passed most of their time in diligencies and stage coaches; at ordinaries and inns much resorted to by travellers. One of this last class, I suppose, informed against the officers at Abbeville, and against our companion at Autun.

Besides these, our narrator said that numbers of private and of *female* spies, were registered at the police. The former surrounded men in high stations, or individuals of great talents; the latter watched their fathers, their husbands, their lovers, their brothers, and their friends.

Of these spies some are regularly paid, but the greater numbers are persons who either obtain their livelihood by terrifying individuals, and extort contributions in making themselves known as police agents, as they are styled by courtesy, and by selling their protection to girls of the town, and petty offenders; or such whose trade cannot be exercised without a licence or present from the police minister, who never grants it them before they *take the oath of espionage*, and inscribe their names among the spies.

TOMB OF LAURA.—At dinner today (continues the 'Belgian Traveller') I happened to mention the tomb of Petrarch's Laura, which I often visited formerly in the convent where she was buried; and of which I this morning, in vain, inquired the place. "There is nothing singular in your disappointment," said one of the party, "the convent in which her ashes reposed, is sold and demolished, and the chapel, in which a tomb-stone indicated her rest, is now transformed into a stable of mules and of jackasses. If you will take a walk after dinner, you shall have an opportunity to deplore this shocking outrage offered to beauty and genius." I accompanied him; the chapel was inhabited by six mules and their drivers, as civilized and sensible as

Digitized by Google

themselves, and by two jackasses, laying down on the tomb-stone of Laura. It was not without some difficulty, that we could remove them so far as to see that of the inscription, nothing remained but "LAURA." . . . . . and "*requiescat in pace.*" No! not even her remains have been left unpolluted by the abominable monsters, that revered nothing, either sacred, respectable, or admirable.

# ORIGINAL POETRY.

## TO MYSELF.

FOOL that thou wert, weak doting Heart of Mine!
Hailing the future, to descry no care;
Think that thy risen day must clearly shine,
Nor deem deceitful all that seem'd so fair.

Thou might'st have known,—so easily 'twere seen,
Had'st thou but chosen to have ope'd thine eyes,—
That Nature wore not one eternal green
And sometimes kind, and sometimes cloudy skies.

Yet when this wisdom gain'd, not less the fool
Did other deeds as speedily proc'aim:
Shew to what purpose thou had'st 'gan thy school,
How lightly learnt of life's important game.

Now doubly Fool! that when the tempest burst,
Seeking each hedge,—'twere folly shamming geese!—
Thou did'st not see, that from thy shelter, curs'd,
O silly sheep! thou'dst 'scape with half thy fleece!

'Twere strange to tell—how thou did'st love and joy,
Even thus experienc'd: Joy, undamp'd by tears;
Love, such as never gave the wily boy;
And, full of hopes, admit no iffing fears.

Early of love, thou might'st have understood
That fickle woman was a very snare,
When, at girls' boarding-schools, thou saw'st on wood,
Near garden walls, "Of Men-traps here Beware"

Many, the kindly caution thou did'st pass,
Unheeded oft.—Tales did a parent frame,
Of friends most false. Still, by each wheedling lass
Thou'rt caught; by friends, so seeming fair, the same!

Yes! still is wont this doating Heart of Mine,
To start just where its racings first begun;
Still, it would loiter in a world divine,
Then rouse, and all its wonted megrims run.

Well—and for aught that I, when wise, discern,
Since wisdom sometimes glimpses even on me,
It seems that each should take his giddy turn,
And, for himself, learn what his fellows see.

Poor are the axioms, that to life relate,
Which sit-still teaching ever shall impart;
Not fit, indeed, t'enlighten much the pate,
Though fit, quite fit, to trim and sear the heart!

Most happy he,—the world may deem him not—
Who of that world's vile wisdom just retains
Enough to smooth and equipoise his lot;
Enough to firm, but not to square, his brains:

Who well has learnt all transports to becalm,
But those which rightly-temper'd feelings claim;
Who to misfortune yields her kindest balm,
And pities more, where much he knows to blame!

For too, too many in this world acquire
More than poor fallibility can bear:
Their breasts no longer heave tumultuous fire,
But gall, and pride, and callousness are there!

And certes sooner must the Muse forgive
Who youthful glows though verging on the tomb,
Than one whose sordid senses long outlive
The heart's best juices and its vernal bloom.

So that, thou silly doating Heart of Mine!
Even take thy course, and all but worldly prove;
Be firm, be wise,—but never to resign,
If thou can'st boast them, frankness, fire, and love!

1799—1800. LEO.

## THE GHOST.

I SLEPT one night where death had been,
Yet nothing felt to fear allied,
Though sad, I think, the exigies between
In which erewhile a woman died:

Digitized by Google

But, when to bed I 'gan repair,
The maid who lighted me to rest,
She gave a more than mortal stare
While pointing to that bed unblest!

"And don't you *now*, sweet Jane," I said,
"Expect a visit from the tomb?
"And don't you, when you go to bed,
"Quake as you glance around the room?"

"No dread have I," replied sweet Jane,
"Of bodies, rising from the grave;
"I ever held such terrors vain,
"Though sometimes they appal the brave.

"The living, not the dead, I fear;
"And tremble, lest some wild affright
"Should drive *you*, from the chamber here,
"Up to *my* unlock'd room to-night!"

1802. AMICUS.

---

To MISS CR****N.

LADY! thou art indeed most winning,
Thy charms not easily withstood;
Surely thou might'st well tempt to sinning
The purest sons of flesh and blood!

One may not meet such sweets unruffled,
The heart is apt to pit-a-pat;
And though some things were dungeon-muffled,
Too soon we feel what they'd be at.

Then quit, yes quit each scene of pleasure,
If, as 'tis said, thou dost delight,
Shewing thyself the rarest treasure,
To leave us in more wretched plight.

And yet, who takes not all reported,
Must deem thy goodness much belied.
I, by thy graces most transported,
Can't think thee only to be eyed!

Those hills of snow, I mean so seeming,
O'er which the suns of beauty roll,
With more than vestal fires are teeming;—
They heave the movements of the soul

Those cheeks, so chubby and so dimpled;
Those lips, where rosy wantons play,
Right wicked now, and now half simpled;
Can never drive us rogues away.

Thy very steps are all expression;
Thy glances shoot contagious fire:
Thou can'st not chide, O sweet confession!
The feelings which thy charms inspire.

1799. OMA.

---

# CRITICISM.

MEMOIRS *of* COLONEL HUTCHINSON. [*Concluded.*]

THE conscientious levellers, it appears, in the time of Cromwell, resembled in one particular the philosophical Girondists under Lewis the 16th,—they wished to revolutionize to a certain extent only; when they had succeeded in subverting the throne, they did not indeed wish to be overthrown themselves. But, as in our days, there then

"Rose up after in that name a people who endeavoured the levelling of all estates and qualities, which these sober levellers were never guilty of desiring, but were men of just and sober principles, of honest and religious ends, and therefore hated by all the designing self-interested men of both factions. Colonel Hutchinson had a great intimacy with many of these; and, so far as they acted according to the just pious and public spirit which they professed, owned and protected them as far as he had power."

With what skill has Mrs. Hutchinson here laboured not merely to palliate the enormities of these secular fanatics, but even to vindicate their conduct and views, and exhibit them to posterity as exemplars of virtue and patriotism and religion!!! The infatuation of the human mind is really astonishing. She sees no evil in putting rebellion into motion, and warmly seconding its first efforts; yet she is quite shocked to find that its progress can not be checked at a given point, and that to the tumultuous billows of civil discord, as well as to those of the ocean, it is not for man to decree—"Hitherto shall ye go, but no farther!"

Justice, however, requires us to say of Colonel Hutchinson, that he seems to have acted from his conviction of the merits of the cause which he asserted, and that he conducted himself, on all occasions, with uncommon integrity. Though he wholly disapproved of Cromwell's ambitious aims, and expressed his dissent from them to Oliver himself, he afterwards saved him from a conspiracy that had been formed against his life.

Cromwell now received Hutchinson with open arms; and, having in vain endeavoured to obtain of him any information concerning the persons who had engaged to assassinate him,

Digitized by Google

accepting such as was required to frustrate the execution of their purpose, he thanked him in the warmest manner, adding 'Dear Colonel! why will you not come in, and act among us?' Finding his friend immoveable, Cromwell, with a dissimulation habitual to him,

"Seemed to receive his honest plainness with the greatest affection that could be, and acknowledged his precipitateness in some things, and *(with tears in his eyes!)* complained how Lambert had put him upon all those violent actions, for which he now accused him and sought his ruin. He expressed an earnest desire to restore the people's liberties, and to take and pursue more safe and sober counsels; and wound up all with a very fair courtship of the colonel, to engage with him, offering him any thing he would account worthy of him."

Such were the characters whom it was the business of Oliver Cromwell to cajole, and such were the arts by which he lulled them into security, and triumphed over their imbecility! While, however, the greater number of his co-adjutors required to be flattered or deluded, there were a few to be removed or overawed. Cromwell knew his parts, and, it must be owned, acted them all with superlative dexterity. He had accordingly determined to secure the person of Colonel Hutchinson, when "Death imprisoned himself, and confined all his vast ambition, and all his cruel designs, in the narrow compass of a grave!"

Public affairs soon took a new turn, and opinion reverted to its wonted channel. Even Mrs. H, staunchly republican as she is, confesses—and, in her mouth, this avowal is of the highest importance—that "*the presbyterians* had long since *espoused the royal interest, when they found they could not obtain the reins of government in their own hands, and exercise dominion over all their brethren.*" Indeed this very party, on the Restoration of Royalty, was the most violent in calling for vengeance upon those who had been instrumental in the death of King Charles!

Colonel Hutchinson could not recant his former opinions nor temporise under existing circumstances. He was at last seized, and, after removals to different prisons, confined finally in Sandown Castle, on the coast of Kent, where he expired on September 3d, 1664. His remains, according to his own request, were carried to Owthorpe, where a monument was erected to his memory, with an inscription that is supposed to have been supplied by his widow. Mrs. Hutchinson was left with several children.

Colonel Hutchinson must not be confounded with the revolutionary rabble, who are incited by rapine, and instigated by ferocity, without distinction as to the objects of their enmity, and without regard to any public end. He could not be induced, as we have seen, to second the lawless designs of the Protector; and, after the re-establishment of the monarchy, though he refused to disclaim his former political tenets, he desired it to be believed, respecting the lenity extended by Charles II. towards the enemies of his royal father, "he had that sense of it that befitted an Englishman, a christian, and a gentleman." He was one of those public characters, of whose exertions politicians more crafty, and not less able, are continually on the watch to avail themselves. Had he flourished in settled and tranquil times, the amiableness of his manners and the firmness of his virtues would have rendered him the ornament of social life, useful and beloved: he would, perhaps, have been then signalized in the church militant, instead of heading the military of his country; his would have been a spiritual, and not a temporal, warfare.

---

*A Sporting Tour through various parts of France, in the Year* 1802; *including a concise description of the Sporting Establishments, Mode of Hunting, and other Field-Amusements, as practised in that country; with general Observations on the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, Husbandry, and Commerce; Strictures on the Customs and Manners of the French People; with a View of the comparative Advantages of Sporting in France and England. In a series of Letters to the Right Hon. the Earl of Darlington. To which is prefixed an Account of*

Digitized by Google

*French Wolf-Hunting. By Colonel Thornton, of Thornville Royal, Yorkshire. Illustrated with upwards of eighty correct and picturesque Delineations, from original drawings from Nature, by Mr. Bryant, and other eminent artists. In 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.*

DURING the short-lived peace procured by the treaty of Amiens, when fashion prescribed the necessity of a visit to France, to all those who were at a loss how to apply their time and their money, the press teemed, as might naturally be expected, with tours, descriptions, &c. &c. of that country. Following, however, with scarcely any deviation, the same uniform track, all these writers have contented themselves with singing the "Praise of Paris," without condescending to notice any other portion of the widely extended Gallic empire. Paris was the *ne plus ultra* of their peregrinations, and having gratified their curiosity with a sight of that luxurious capital, they hastened home to give their countrymen an account of its follies, its glories, and its magnificence.

Under these circumstances, the appearance of a work like that now before us must prove doubly agreeable. The author, Colonel Thornton, a gentleman long known in the annals of sporting, enjoyed opportunities peculiarly favorable to the completion of the task he has here undertaken. He went to France for the purpose of enquiring into the state of sporting in that country, and with the intention of purchasing a domain and settling there; but various circumstances of a civil and political nature frustrated this design. These objects led him of course to take an attentive survey of the face and condition of the provinces through which he travelled: and the indulgence of his favourite diversions, by associating himself with their inhabitants, gave him an acquaintance with their disposition and manners. The nature of his errand not only procured our traveller personal interviews with some of the leading characters in the administration, but also with the man who then governed France under the title of First Consul; while it opened to him the doors of almost every mansion near which he passed, and every where ensured him the most flattering reception. In addition to these advantages which the Colonel possessed over ordinary travellers, he was accompanied by artists of eminence, whose spirited designs of such objects as he judged worthy of notice, illustrate and enrich these volumes. The value of these graphic embellishments must be considerably enhanced in the estimation of the curious and inquisitive reader, when he is informed that most of them were executed by a gentleman to whom nature herself seems to have refused the ability to become an artist. We allude to Mr. Bryant, who, though a cripple in his hands from his birth and at this time scarcely twenty-five years of age, astonishes all those to whom he is known by the exercise of talents that appeared to have been so expressly denied him.

It may perhaps be necessary to observe, that the Colonel himself is not the editor of these espistolary communications: they were presented by him to an old schoolfellow, who, by the fortuitous occurrences of life, has become much reduced in his circumstances; and who received full permission to dispose of them to his own exclusive advantage. This circumstance, while it does great honor to the feelings of the Colonel, is fully sufficient to account for various slight inaccuracies that may be perceived throughout the work.

To do justice to this splendid performance a much greater latitude would be required than the limits within which we are confined. We shall therefore sketch, as briefly as possible, the course of the author's route, in order to shew what parts of France came under this survey. Having embarked at Brighton he landed at Dieppe, and thence proceeded by way of Rouen to Paris. His residence in the metropolis was varied by frequent excursions in its environs. Versailles, Ermenonville, where the enthusiastic Rousseau spent the concluding portion of his chequered life, Meuden, Grosbois, the residence of the great Moreau, and other places successively engaged his attention. We next find him undertaking a journey to Orleans, and

Digitized by Google

making a tour of the adjacent country, and visiting, before his return to Paris, the magnificent palaces of Chantaloup, formerly the property of the Duke of Choiseul, and Fontainbleau, once a favourite residence of the monarchs of France.

The author was soon induced to set out on a still longer expedition. Having received information that the provinces recently ceded by Germany to France, and which till then belonged to the circle of the Upper Rhine, not only abounded with game, but likewise with situations peculiarly adapted to the sports of the field, the Colonel resolved to pay them a visit. He accordingly traversed the departments formerly composing Champagne and Lorraine, but on his arrival in the countries which were the object of his journey, he found himself totally disappointed in the expectations he had been taught to form.

This is succeeded by the details of a second excursion to Orleans and Chanteloup, for which princely domain Colonel Thornton was in treaty. Next follows a copious description of the far-famed Chantilly, the splendid residence of the family of Condé. The remainder of the work is occupied with particulars relative to Paris and with the author's return to England, by the same route through Normandy as he pursued on his entrance into France.

The appendix contains a comparative view of sporting in France and England, including a description of the principal sporting establishments in the latter. Among these, as might naturally be expected, Thornville Royal makes a distinguished figure. The information conveyed in this portion of the work cannot fail to prove highly interesting to the lover of field-sports.

From the spirit displayed throughout in the execution of this performance, we cannot but consider the gentleman under whose auspices it has been brought forward as deserving the highest commendation. He has the satisfaction of knowing that the large sums expended by him in its completion must have been productive of national advantage, inasmuch as they have tended to cherish the talents of the ingenious artist, and to afford employment to the industrious mechanic and manufacturer.

Though the work professes to be a *Sporting Tour*, yet it is not too much to assert that there is scarcely a reader of any description who will not find information and amusement in its pages. It is enlivened throughout with anecdotes and particulars relative to distinguished characters, observations on the costume, manners, and habits of the French, which are illustrated with numerous drawings taken on the spot from the objects there delineated. It would appear that it was not the Colonel's original intention to publish any narrative of his tour: had this been the case, he would doubtless have made more particular enquiries concerning the proprietors of the different mansions he inspected and visited, and the changes they have undergone since the revolution began to extend its destructive influence. With the opportunities he possessed of gaining information on these subjects, he would doubtless have brought to light many facts that would have tended to diffuse additional interest over these pages.

We have thus endeavoured to give as correct an idea as our limits will permit of this elegant publication, which must be a desirable addition to the library of every man of fortune, and amateur of sporting. For a confirmation of the opinion here expressed, we beg leave to refer to the volumes themselves, as the extracts which would be necessary to exhibit the style, manner, and execution, of the work, would require far more space than can be allotted to such purposes, consistently with the plan of our Miscellany.

---

*Prospectus of a New Law between Debtor and Creditor; with remarks on the inefficacy of Imprisonment for debt, and its Injury to Commerce and Trade. Dedicated to the Lord Chancellor: by George Brewer, Gent. London, printed for W. Clarke and Sons.* 1806.

FROM several coinciding circumstances that forcibly strike us in looking over the pages of this little pamphlet, we are strongly led to suspect that the author of it belongs to



Digitized by Google

what is whimsically and quaintly termed the learned profession, whether as an attorney or as a barrister we cannot pretend to say; we own we felt ourselves astonished on reading this production, when we recollected our own supposition as to the profession of the author. It is couched in a style far different from the customary art of penmanship generally exercised by those gentry, for it is written in *plain* and *intelligible* English: whether the author forgot his original occupation, and became deeply absorbed in reverie, or warm with the benevolent tendency of his subject; whether he undertook the pamphlet in question as a pious expiation to man individually and society in general, for the many mighty wrongs and heinous offences he may in days of yore have committed again them; or by whatever other motive propelled he might act, we will not pretend to say, but this little tract is certainly unlike any we have ever before seen coming from the *chosen* class to which we have already alluded: it is apparently the work of a gentleman, of a man of candour, of plain good sense, and professing a benevolent mind.

It would be too hypocritical and monstrous in us were we to pull it to pieces sentence by sentence, and glut ourselves with the savage satisfaction of pointing out trivial or perhaps typographical errors; it has evidently been written in a hurry, and there are some few inaccuracies that are not perhaps to be discovered in the writings of Junius; it certainly, however, is a matter of sufficient honour to the author to repeat that the style is plain, easy, and intelligible; the remarks are forcible and well chosen, and we shall give the following instances; notwithstanding it savours a little too much of the gypsey-jargon of the bar.

"Upon a cool consideration, the most common understanding would be able to calculate upon the dangers and mischiefs of arrests to the interests of the creditor. We will suppose A. as owing B. 100*l*. A is at present in a state of insolvency, but he hopes by the forbearance of his creditors, that he shall be able to work through his difficulties. C., another creditor, is however, impatient; he *will have his money*; and to obtain it, he not only takes his debtor from his labours and applications after means, and pinions him to the ground in a state of total incapacity to act or pay, but loads him with an additional burden of costs, as if a man already involved could, by being brought into greater involvements, easier satisfy the demands against him; and by which ill-judged severity both B. and C. lose their money: or to complete the problem of absurdity, as if a man owing 100l. could be enabled to pay it sooner by having fifty more added to it, and thus perform the work of reduction by the means of addition. This system, although entertained by the legislature, has some of the criteria of madness in it; but like that too, it has some method, which has given it sanction."

The subjoined case, which we feel ourselves bound to believe as correctly stated, is too flagrant to be tolerated in any free country whatever; it demands the interference, not of Westminster Hall, but of the Legislature, nay, of the Nation itself.

"A gentleman of the most respectable circumstances in life, and who had been arrested for debts he had never contracted, but which were the fatal consequences of a partnership, being on the point of settling his affairs, received an anonymous letter, that unless they were arranged in a particular way, he would have a detainer against him; and in truth the very next day he was detained for 2,200l. and upwards, on an affidavit of a man he had never known at all, nor even heard his name. His attorney made enquiries after this extraordinary plaintiff, and found his residence, as it was called, (for the man he could not find) in a little miserable room. A bill of particulars was demanded, and it was given under two general items, pantaloons and stockings, 2,245l. It is needless to add, that this infamous action never was proceeded in; but the consequences were fatal to the arrangement of the defendant's affairs, and with which intent the action was commenced."

After having considered with great candour the separate interests both of debtor and creditor, together with

Digitized by Google

the consequences of imprisonment, our author proceeds to give a brief and abstract history of the origin and progress of arrests and imprisonment, which latter section concludes with the following conspicuous sentence.

"By magna charta none were to be imprisoned, *Nisi per legale judicium parium suorum vel per legem terræ;* and Lord Bacon writes, that no man could be arrested for debt in England, according to our constitution."

The author afterwards proceeds to give a summary account of the laws between debtor and creditor in Holland, in France, in Scotland, and in Denmark; all of them, however, except the last, are too much abridged to allow their being so useful as a more enlarged account might have rendered them. The prospectus of a new law between debtor and creditor with which this tract concludes, is fair and candid: there are, as may be naturally supposed, some objections which the ability and industry of future revisions might probably cure. We shall conclude our criticism on this book with a quotation from an history of Peter the Great, written in Latin by some anonymous author, whose name we lament never having been able to discover. The Emperor, on being introduced into Westminter Hall, and informed the various grotesque figures he saw there were all lawyers, our historian says he exclaimed with some peevishness; "Ego in meo toto regno duos tantum habeo, vetera tores nequissimos, quorum alteri quam primum in patriam rediero, non unius usurum horæ sum ad vivendum daturus!"

## THE NEW PATENTS.

*Mr.* WILLIAM HYDE WOLLASTON'S *of St. Mary-le-Bone, Middlesex, for an Instrument whereby any Person may draw in Perspective, or may copy or reduce any Print or Drawing.*

*Dated December 4, 1806.*

THIS invention is described in the following manner: The instrument consists principally of two reflecting surfaces, so placed with regard to each other, as that one (which is called the first) of the said surfaces shall be wholly or in part interposed between the eye of the artist and the paper, or other material on which the delineation of any object or view, or the copy or reduction of any print or drawing, shall be intended to be made; and the said reflecting surface shall be so inclined toward the other (which is called the second) reflecting surface, that objects reflected by that second reflection may also be again reflected by the first, and may by that means be rendered visible to the eye after two reflections, when the sight is directed towards the said paper or other material. And in order that the said paper or other material may be seen with the same eye, as well as the doubly-reflected object, the said first-mentioned reflector is made of such materials as shall permit the said paper or other material to be seen through the same; or otherwise the said first-mentioned reflector is made of materials not capable of transmitting the light; and in this case the same is interposed in part only between the eye and the paper or other material. In the former construction the first reflector may be a piece of plain unsilvered glass, which is capable of exhibiting the image of a considerably luminous object by reflection, at the same time that a piece of white paper or other surface may be seen through the glass, and the image of that object may be placed upon the said paper or other surface; but in case the object be less bright, it may not be thus seen by reflection from clear white glass distinctly enough to be delineated, and in this case glass that is blue, or of any other dark colour, will be preferable. But it is in general better to use for the first reflector a glass partly silvered, and to allow the paper to be seen through an opening in the silvering, or past the edges of the same by one portion of the eye, while the doubly-reflected object is seen in the silvering by the other portion of the same eye.

The said instrument might also be made with surfaces, which act by what opticians call prismatic reflec-



Digitized by Google

tion; but that preference is not given to surfaces of this last description, because when the reflected object is much illuminated it may thus be made too bright to allow the paper and pencil to be seen distinctly. The most convenient position in which the said reflecting surfaces may be placed with regard to each other is such, that the rays proceeding from the object, and falling on the first mirror, (which are known to opticians by the denomination of incident rays,) shall each severally be at right angles to that proportion of the same ray which after reflection proceeds to the eye, (and is known by the denomination of the emergent ray,) because in these circumstances the instrument will be adapted to drawing upon an horizontal surface. And in order that the same incident and emergent rays may be at right angles to each other, it is requisite that the reflecting surfaces should be inclined to each other, at the angle of 45 degrees, or at an angle of 135 degrees (which is the supplement of 45 degrees.) When prismatic reflection is employed, the angle of the reflecting surfaces to produce a like effect must be 135 degrees. The glasses, or other suitable reflecting surfaces herein before described, when properly mounted, and supported at a convenient distance from the paper or other material upon which the said delineation, copy, or reduction, is to be made, do, together with the necessary framing, (which every competent workman may easily make of a variety of forms without farther instruction,) constitute the whole of this instrument, adapted to the use of persons who can with facility see both near and distant objects; but for persons who are short-sighted, a suitable concave glass is placed before the distant object, so as to receive and transmit the incident rays; and for long-sighted persons a suitable convex glass is placed between the eye and the said paper or other material.

The said convex and concave glasses may conveniently be made of the focal length of twelve inches; and the instrument must then be supported at the distance of twelve inches from the paper.

*Mr.* ROBERT VAZIE'S *of Rotherhithe, Civil Engineer; for Improvements in the Measures and in the Machinery to be used in making Bricks and Earthen-Ware; and also Improvements in the Carriages for removing the said Articles; which said Improvements are separately applicable to various other useful Purposes.*

*Dated November 6, 1806.*

THE first part of this invention is, to adjust the quantity of coals to be used in burning bricks, and in baking earthen-ware. On the outside of the coal-bushel measure with which the coals are measured, is placed a moveable semi-circular metal bow, upon which three moveable bobs, or pins of metal are suspended, so as to form three gauges of such a due length, and at such a distance from each other, that when the measure is filled with coals to the height of seven inches perpendicular above the centre of the plane of the top of the measure, the lower part of the gauge is equal to the due height of the heap, and the lower part of the gauges comes in contact with the straight side of the heap at a mean distance from the top of the heap to the outside of the measure; which heap is as nearly in the form of a cone as the nature of the coals will permit, the outside of the measure being the extremity of the base thereof; to prove the regularity of the sides of the said heap on each side of the bow when placed perpendicularly a straight rule, of metal or wood, or both, is applied, at least as long as the side of the cone. The bow and the gauges are turned down by means of hinges, and lie on the outside of the measure at the time of filling it. The bow, the gauges, and the rule, can be applied to any other perpendicular height of the heap besides seven inches, and may with utility be used upon measures of greater or less diameter, or of any other denomination besides the said bushel measure; in which cases a proportionate difference must be made in the length of the bow, the gauges, and the rule, and also in the distance at which such gauges are placed from each other, so that the side of the heap upon each

Digitized by Google

respective measure shall be of equal declivity with the heap upon the bushel measure at the time being. The said bow with the gauges might be applied to adjust the heap without the rule; or the rule adjusted to the due length of the side of the cone, may be applied on each side, and every side of the heap, without the bow and gauges; in the latter case the rule will both adjust the side of the cone, and form a standard for the perpendicular height of the heap. Measures thus adjusted may be usefully applied to the admeasurement of coals for household use, and the other purposes for which coals are used; and also for the measuring of grain, fruit, roots, and such other articles as are usually disposed of by admeasurement.

To raise the water to be used in tempering and preparing clay, or other materials for making bricks and earthenware, in preference to a pump with one piston or bucket, a pump with two or more pistons or buckets, is applied, in the following manner, *viz.* Upon a bar of wood or iron, called a spear or rod, is fixed the uppermost piston, upon the underside of the said piston is placed an eye of iron, and by means of a hook at the upper end of a separate bar of wood or iron (upon which bar is fixed the undermost piston,) the different pistons are connected together. The distance between the said pistons is two feet; and every thirty feet the water is to be raised, two pistons thus connected together, are applied, which rise and fall at one and the same time by means of a lever, or other machinery usually applied for that purpose. In order to prime the said pump in case there is more than one set of pistons applied, a funnel or small cistern is placed at a short distance above the lowest set. In the pipe which connects the said funnel with the pump, is fixed a brass cock, and in place of one plug, two plugs, or two separate cocks, may be fixed in the said pipes. The pistons may be placed at a greater or less distance from each other than is hereinbefore described, and may be connected together by hinges of different constructions, or may be fixed upon a rod passing through the different pistons with or without a fixed joint upon the said rod. The box or boxes in the lower chamber of the pump, also the valves upon the said box or boxes and upon the pistons, may be applied in any usual manner. Pistons thus connected together, may be also applied usefully in a pump to raise water from a mine, shaft, pit, or quarry, or the hold of a ship, or reservoir for general purposes, or for compressing or exhausting air or steam; and the cock may also be usefully applied to retain or draw off liquid matter from a pipe, cask, or reservoir, or a boiler or vat.

In the removal of bricks and earthen-ware with carriages engaged on hire, in the day time, upon and near the top of each and every such carriage, a signal is placed, when the carriage is unhired. The signal is placed perpendicularly, and when the carriage is hired, the said signal is turned down by means of a joint, (similar to the joint of a clasp knife) and lies horizontally. In the night time is placed in a similar situation to that before described, a lanthorn, containing a lamp or other light. When the carriage is unhired, the light appears through certain characters cut in a shutter, and when the carriage is hired, the shutter is turned down by means of the hinges, when the light alone, without any characters, will appear. One or more day or night signals, to answer the above purposes may be exhibited on one or more sides thereof, on each and every such carriage, in any other conspicuous situation, form, or description, on metal or other materials, and may also be affixed with advantage on hackney-coaches, stage-coaches, and other carriages usually engaged on hire: or the day signal may be exhibited on the person of the driver, or upon the outside of each such carriage when unhired, and concealed when hired.

A farther improvement in such carriages consists in reducing the friction of the wheels. To effect this, in the boxes of the said wheels, (in preference to common oil or other oily substance) oil prepared in the following manner is used to free it from heterogeneous matter, which renders it vicious or tenacious, *viz.* whale-blubber is taken and put into a pan (with

Digitized by Google

a moveable cover) of copper or other metal. This pan is placed upon a boiler, and by the heat of the steam arising therefrom when boiling, the oil is extracted. The oil is then put into a separate steam-pan with water, and is there purified. The aforesaid boxes may be made in any of the methods in use for retaining oil. The said oil is also burned in the signal lamps before described, because it affords a strong light, and leaves little or no incombustible matter in the lamp. This oil may be used with advantage in the boxes of the wheels of other carriages, or burnt in other lamps, and is applicable to various other useful purposes.

---

*Mr.* HENRY PRATT'S *of Birmingham, for a Toast stand, or an Improvement on the Article commonly called Cats or Dogs, upon which Things are placed before the fire.*

*Dated October 2,* 1806.

THIS is described as follows: Instead of the legs being screwed as in the usual way of constructing cats or dogs, to a ball or centre-piece, one, two, or more joints are substituted with one or more stops, to form proper angles, or they are made with fixed joints, by means of one or more rivets passing through the joints. The joints which are substituted instead of screwing the legs into the centre-piece, are described as follows; in the article commonly called a cat, it is about one inch more or less diameter, with a hole made through the centre of each joint to admit a pin, on which the centre joint moves. Another hole is made in each outside joint halfway between the centre hole and the outside of the joint through which another rivet passes, to fasten the outside joints to keep them from moving. The centre joint has a groove made in it about half an inch long, making about the third part of a semicircle. The pin that fastens the two outside joints together passes through this groove, making a stop, and forming a triangle when open. The joints which are substituted for the article commonly called dogs, in the diameter of the joints the centre pin and middle joint are the same as mentioned in the description of the cat; and in each of the outside joints is made a groove, similar to the one described in the middle joint of the cat. These grooves are opposite to each other. A pin passes through these two grooves and the centre joint making the stop, and forming the triangle when open. When required, a fork is attached to these stands for the purpose of toasting. This fork is attached in the following manner: the middle leg of the upper part of the cat or dog is made hollow, into which slides a small handle with a toasting fork, made to spring in the prongs, which when drawn out of the tube by means of a joint, falls in an horizontal position, and forms a toasting-fork. These articles are made of any kind of metal, or compound of metals, of sufficient stiffness, or of wood.

---

*Mr.* WILLIAM NICHOLSON'S *of Soho-square, for various Improvements in the Application of Steam to useful Purposes, and in the Apparatus required to the same.*

*Dated November 22,* 1806.

THIS invention which cannot be explained in detail without the plate may be applied for agitating, or for impregnating, or for driving over in distillation water or other fluids, or for oxidating, corroding, rusting, or altering the nature and state of lead or other metals, or metallic ores, or mineral bodies, more or less heated or ignited by the action of fire in tubes, or muffles, or tests, or bodies, or vessels, or upon hearths, grates, or otherwise so placed, or exposed, as may be best adapted for the changes intended to be produced in the said metals, metallic ores, or mineral bodies by means of a current of steam and air; or the said current of steam and atmospheric air may be made to pass through a tube or pipe, or in some cases simply through an aperture or hole, into a receptacle or air vessel, wherein the steam is subjected to condensation, and from which vessel the atmospheric air, thus deprived of its steam, is conveyed to a furnace or any other place containing fire or burning materials, in order that the said current or blast of air shall and may excite and increase the strength, rapidity, and effect of the combustion

Digitized by Google

# TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION.

THE Lectures at this national establishment commenced this season with Mr. Davy's introductory lecture "*On Vegetable and Animal Analysis, and on the Experimental History of Heat, Light, and Electricity*," the subject of his present course. In this introductory discourse Mr. Davy gave a general outline of this department of science, its objects, its applications, and its uses. He recommended to his audience a course of general reading on the subject, as the only mode of acquiring the accurate elements of the study, and as necessary for understanding the experimental illustrations. The works that he particularly pointed out were, *Grew's Anatomy of Plants*; *Mirbel, Traite d'Anatomie et de Physiologie Vegetales*; forming a *Supplement to L'Histoire Naturelle de Buffon*; the Vegetable Chemistry in the 4th volume of *Thomson's System of Chemistry*; Mr. Knight's Papers in the *Philosophical Transactions* from 1799 to the present year; and the various Treatises of *Physique des Arbres par du Hamel*, Ingenhouz, Sennebier, and T. de Saussure on Vegetation.

Mr. Davy's second lecture on Vegetable Chemistry was on the Organization of Plants.

Plants, exhibiting life only in their powers of assimilation and reproduction, display a very simple organization. A system of tubes for absorbing nourishment from the soil, a system of cellular membranes for the exposure of their fluids to the influence of the atmosphere, constitute, under different modifications, all their interior organs. The sap rising from the minute fibrils of the roots through the vessels of the sap-wood, or alburnum, is chemically altered in the leaves; much of its aqueous part evaporated, and its inflammable products increased. It appears to descend through the vascular system of the bark, and the new parts are produced between the bark and the alburnum.

In the great anatomical division of the organs of plants, the epidermis seems to act as a defence to the living parts. The heart-wood serves as the support and mould on which the new productions are formed; and the pith, scarcely visible, except in annual shoots or young trees, is probably useful as a reservoir of moisture, to supply the first wants of the rising plant. The leaves absorb gaseous matter and moisture by their lower surfaces, whilst their upper surfaces perform the function of transpiration. The flowers are the reproductive parts, the pistils the cases of the seed, the anthers the agents of impregnation.

He stated, that, though much had been discovered on the subject of the anatomy of plants by Grew, Malpighi, Ray, Linnæus, Mirbel, and Knight, yet still much more remained obscure and unknown. He recommended this department of inquiry, as affording ample sources of discovery, and as capable of being prosecuted with facility; as requiring no apparatus but the microscope; no extensive preliminary knowledge; merely an eye to observe and a hand to delineate. He recommended it particularly to the female part of his audience, as fitted to their habits and pursuits, capable of affording much rational amusement, and as an elegant and refined study.

In the third lecture, the subject was the Sap of Plants.

The difference between the sap in the alburnum, or sap-wood, and in the bark, was considered. Mucilaginous and saccharine matter abound in the sap of the alburnum of most trees and shrubs, and colouring and astringent matters are found in most cases in the sap of the bark. In large trees, the sap contains much less solid matter than in shrubs. In the sugar-cane, the proportion of saccharine and mucilaginous matter to the water is about as one to five. In the sugar-maple it is about one to forty of the whole. In the beech, according to M. Vauquelin, it is about one to forty-two; and in the elm, one to eighty-eight.

Mr. Davy mentioned the relation of different kinds of sap in trees, to the subject of ingrafting. Grafts from fruit trees, containing a saccharine sap, will not grow on trees, the sap of

Digitized by Google

which is in the slightest degree astringent. In this part of the enquiry, Mr. Knight's observations upon the decay of grafts taken from old trees were made a topic of discussion, and it appeared probable from the facts, that the graft partakes of the disposition to old age, and decay of the parent tree; and that though it does not die at the same time by any talicotian sympathy, yet it cannot by any means be made healthy and vigorous. All the favourite apples of the last century are gradually deteriorating. The golden pippin is not a fourth of the size described by the old writers on gardening; and our hopes for new and excellent varieties must rest upon enlightened experiments or seedlings.

In the fourth lecture the peculiar fluids, or as they have been called by some physiologists, the secreted fluids, of plants were considered. The vessels in which they are contained seemed to be cylindrical, and of the largest size belonging to the vegetable system, and distributed through the alburnum as well as the bark. The resinous, oily, and aromatic matters found in plants are all probably contained in those vessels.

Mr. Davy pointed out some of the obvious uses of the secreted fluids, both for nourishing and conserving the parts. In seeds, the oily constituent which preserves them through the winter, becomes in the spring a part of the food of the plume and radicle. The aroma belonging to flowers seems intended to preserve the essential, the reproductive parts, from attacks of insects, to which the volatile oils appear to be peculiarly offensive, and even destructive. Multitudes of aphides are often seen upon the calyx of the rose, but they never dare to attack the petals, and there are many analogous instances.

The fifth lecture was principally devoted to the examination of the causes which influence the motion of the sap. The sap rises through the tubes of the alburnum, is modified in the caves, and seems to descend in the bark. Mr. Davy is inclined to refer this motion to physical causes chiefly. To capillary attraction, to expansions and contractions of the vessels, from changes of temperature, and to the great evaporation from the leaves.

He seemed to doubt of the presence of irritable contractile power in the fibres of vegetables, and shewed that the other agents were adequate to the effect. He decided against the idea of any circulation in the vegetable system, similar to that occurring in the animal system, in which the heart and arteries are invariably active, and he detailed several instances of the inversion of the functions of the vessels, by merely changing the mode of application of external powers.

In the sixth lecture, water soils and the atmosphere were considered, as far as they are connected with the nourishment of plants. Water and the matters in the soil, which have once been organized, constitute the great part of their food received by the roots. Mr. Davy detailed the experiments of T. de Saussure, which prove that the earth found in the ashes of plants, is of the same kind as the earths of the soil in which they grow. He mentioned an original experiment which seemed to shew that corn would not grow vigorously if wholly deprived of saliceous earth, which, in the state of nature, constitutes its epidermis, and it has no power of forming this substance, which there is good reason for supposing elementary. Mr. Davy gave an account of the experiments which shew that carbonic acid is absorbed and decomposed by plants in the solar light, and oxygen evolved. He seemed inclined to doubt whether they ever evolved carbonic acid in a state of health; and he mentioned some facts which seemed to shew, that the carbonic acid which usually appears when plants are confined in darkness, in close vessels, is really owing to the decay of some of their dead parts. The epidermis, the heart wood, or a single yellow spot in the leaf, would be fully adequate to such an effect.

The seventh lecture was principally devoted to the consideration of the causes of germination, and the circumstances that affect the health of plants. Mr. Davy stated, that seeds were incapable of germinating, unless supplied with heat, moisture, and air; and that oxygen is always absorbed in

Digitized by Google

this process, and carbonic acid evolved. He mentioned Mr. Knight's experiments on the ascent of the stalk, and descent of the radicle, which seem to shew that gravitation is the principal cause of both these effects. The chief diseases of the more perfect plants, he stated, are produced either by parasitical vegetables, or by insects. Wet seasons conduce most to the propagation of mildew or blight; and dry weather to the increase of the turnip fly, and other analogous destructive insect tribes.

The eighth and concluding lecture of the course, was upon the mode of the dissemination of seeds, and upon the progress of vegetation, in a state of nature. Rocks, according to Mr. D., by their decomposition, form a soil; different species in very different periods. Lichens and mosses are their first productions; and lastly, a mold is formed capable of supporting grasses. Peat, he considered as chiefly arising from the destruction of forests, exposed by the early cultivators of different countries, by thinning their outskirts. Mr. D. made some general observations on the nature of different soils, and recommended new enquiries on this subject, as peculiarly important to the agriculture of the country.

The Rev. Mr. Dibdin has given a second course of lectures on the History of *English Literature*. In his introductory lecture, Mr. Dibdin began by observing, that a review of the first thirteen centuries would convince us that we had many intellectual characters of eminence to boast of during that period. For legislative wisdom we might notice Alfred, William, and Edward; for scholastic erudition, Bede, Alcuin, Lanfranc, and Anselm; for historical research and veracity, Ingulph, William of Malmesbury, John of Salisbury, and Giraldus Cambrensis; and for chemical and general scientific pursuits, the zeal of no one had exceeded that of the immortal Roger Bacon.

Some observations were made on the rise and progess of our language, and on its fluctuation with the French, from the time of the conquest to the reign of Edward III. The subject was also illustrated by a few historical facts, or anecdotes of celebrated public characters, adopting the English or French language as their usual speech; and the statute of the 36th of Edward III. for pleading all pleas in the king's courts in the English language, was particularly alluded to and explained. Mr. Dibdin then gave farther illustrations of the introduction of our language into deeds, records, and acts of parliament: of the first, he observed, that the earliest instance yet known of the English tongue being used in a deed, was that of the indenture between the abbot and convent of Whitby, and Robert, the son of John Bustard, dated at York, in the year 1343.

The lecture was concluded by an account of the works of Robert de Brunne and Adam Davie, with a few short specimens of the poetry of both these writers. Of the former, it was observed, from Warton, that "even such a writer as Robert de Brunne, uncouth and unpleasing as he might be, contributed to form a style, to teach expression, and to polish his native tongue. In the infancy of language, nothing is wanted but writers; at such a period, even the most artless have their use." Of Adam Davy it was mentioned, that his principal poem, called "*The Life of Alexander*," was preparing for the press, by Mr. Park, the well-known editor of the new and enlarged edition of "*Royal and Noble Authors*."

In his second lecture, Mr. Dibdin devoted the greater part of it to extracts from Froissart; which tended to illustrate the characters of Edward, and his queen Philippa; and afforded anecdotes of the civilization and literature of the age. An interesting anecdote was mentioned of Lord James Audley and the Black Prince, taken from the first volume of Mr. Johnes's edition of the Chronicles. Mr. Dibdin then gave a sketch of Froissart's life, chiefly from the Biography of M. de St. Palaye. He also alluded to the poetry of the Historian; for it appeared that Froissart had composed not fewer than 30,000 verses. The abode of the celebrated Gaston Earl of Foix, the zealous patron and the



Digitized by Google

admirer of Froissart, was next described; and the character of that nobleman given from the French of M. de St. Palaye, in the following words.—"The Count de Foix," says M. de St. P. "was surnamed Phœbus, on account of his beauty; and Froissart could not have fixed upon a patron or a residence more congenial with his feelings and views. Although in his 59th year, he was esteemed the handsomest, the best proportioned, and the most powerful man of his age; dexterous in all athletic exercises; valorous; consummate in the art of war; noble and magnificent; no warrior visited him without carrying away proofs of his liberality. His castle was the rendezvous of all the brave captains of the age, who were distinguished in fight or in tournament. The only discourse heard there was that which related to skirmishes, assaults, sieges, and pitched battles; and the only amusements encouraged were those of wrestling; hunting, tilts, and tournaments." The character of Froissart, as an historian, was largely entered into; and, among other observations descriptive of his excellencies, were the following: "All the events," said Mr. D. "are described with a minuteness which bespeaks fidelity, and in a manner highly spirited and entertaining. You are introduced to, and become acquainted with, his heroes, before you accompany them to the field. You hear them express their gallant sentiments at the festive board, rise up with them from table, see them buckle on their armour, brandish their spears, and rush into the thickest ranks of the enemy," &c. "In one respect," continued Mr. D. "Froissart is eminently happy: he never labours at the description of his heroes; one anecdote, or speech, gives you full information of the character he describes; and, like the master touch of an eminent artist, makes the picture complete without toiling at subordinate parts." The lecture was concluded by a distinct notice of all the editions of Frosssart extant, from the black-lettered edition, in the 15th century, by Antony Verard, to the recent one of Mr. Johnes. Mr. D. observed, that Mr. Johnes was in possession of a unique and magnificent copy of an edition, printed by Eustace in 1514, and struck off upon vellum, of which all the French bibliographers were ignorant.

Dr. Crotch has concluded a course of thirteen lectures upon music.

In the analysis of this course, it will be only necessary to notice its more prominent features. In his introductory lecture, after recommending the cultivation of taste, Dr. C. proceeded to a consideration of the origin of melody and harmony. In the music of the ancients, he considered whether it had any harmony, and whether the effects of this music were not in a great measure owing to its union with poetry. He compared the effects of music with those of other arts; and, in dividing it into stiles, he particularly illustrated the sublime, the beautiful, and the ornamental. The course then took an extensive range of research, from the remains of ancient music to the last vocal and instrumental productions of Haydn. The various national airs were noticed, and beautiful specimens of each given upon the grand piano forte; as were many other specimens of the more eminent composers in the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. The seventh and eighth lectures were devoted to Handel; the seventh to his early productions, his instrumental music, his operas, and oratorios; the eighth to his oratorio of Israel in Egypt. After noticing in his two succeeding lectures the most celebrated composers in the 18th century, and giving specimens of their several talents, Dr. C. confined his eleventh lecture to Mozart, Pleyel, and Kozeluch; and his twelfth exclusively to Mozart's Requiem. The thirteenth, devoted to the vocal and instrumental productions of Haydn, concluded the course. The specimens performed and referred to in these lectures will shortly be published.

Mr. Allen has commenced a Course of Lectures of *Natural Philosophy*; and the Rev. Mr. Hewlett on *Belles Lettres*. The Rev. Mr. Forster read his first Lecture on the *History of Commerce* on the 20th of January.

Digitized by Google

# MEMOIRS OF REMARKABLE PERSONS.

## Rev. Hugh Moises.

TO pay the tribute of gratitude to the memory of departed worth is the most pleasing employment of a rational mind; with this feeling I attempt to delineate the character of a man of whom no notice has yet been taken in your excellent Magazine. It is an ungrateful truth, that a man's fame in the world is not always in proportion to his usefulness, and this remark is particularly applicable to those who have faithfully discharged the office of a schoolmaster; in that department of life, perhaps, not one more meritorious was ever to be found than the subject of this memoir, the late Rev. Hugh Moises, formerly master of the Grammar School in Newcastle. Of his birth and parentage, I am little informed; he was born, I believe, in the year 1722, was a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a fellow at Peterhouse;—but these things are of trifling moment, compared with the virtues and talents, which it is my duty to record. During the course of three-and-thirty years, in which he was a school-master, he never once lost his temper, nor forgot that he was a gentleman: he was not what might be called a profound scholar, if, by that, is meant to be acquainted with all the niceties of grammar, or the minutiæ of prosody, but he was able to read every Greek and Latin classic with ease and fluency, and to convey a knowledge of their different merits to those whom he instructed; and his acquaintance with English literature was various and extensive, but divinity was his chief and principal study. He had the greatest pleasure, therefore, in those among his scholars who were intended for the sacred ministry; yet, he was by no means inattentive to the rest, and if he found he could not make a boy a good scholar, he endeavoured, at least, to make him a good man, and they must have been dull of heart and slow of head, who could leave their lesson without having derived from it some instruction and some amusement,—for such was his happy talent for imparting his knowledge, that he contrived to intersperse his lessons in the classics with information so various, apposite, and amusing, that no boy who had a taste for instruction could enjoy a higher treat, than that which in most other schools is no more than a dull and mere mechanical drudgery.—For seven years of my life, I listened with delight to his apt and elegant illustrations of the first-rate classics, nor did I ever hear a lecture at the University that could bear any comparison with his common school lessons, which derived, I believe, their greatest charms from the easy, friendly, and familiar air with which they were delivered. The grammar-school at Newcastle, during his time, was in such repute, that few gentlemen, either in the town or county, thought of sending their sons to any other; yet, from the right which the freemen possess of sending their children for half price, it continued a motley mixture of all ranks, a disadvantage which nothing but the fame of Mr. Moises could have overcome, and his excellent management have rendered tolerable; for he possessed such an authority in the school and was so much revered, that even the rudest of the vulgar were civilized and submissive when they came under him (for there were three masters in the school, of which he was the first); and every one, though he might not learn Greek and Latin, was sure to learn something, or if not it was his own fault. The means, by which this excellent man preserved his authority, were not those of harshness and severity, but by gentleness and affectionate kindness, tempered with dignity and moderation; as he constantly kept the best company in the town and its vicinity, his address was that of a polished gentleman of the old school; and if he was accused of being sometimes too prone to flatter, he did it from no mean or interested motive, but from a benevolent desire to make people pleased with themselves; for he was equally given to compliment the lowest tradesman and first gentleman of his acquaintance. To the harsh correctives of caning and flogging he



Digitized by Google

never resorted, for he used to say that a boy who could not be taught without them was not worth teaching, but of the more amiable methods of praise and conciliation he was a thorough master, and it was chiefly by these that he formed so many good scholars. He generally had a set at the top of the school whom he called his "white boys," and of these not a few have distinguished themselves in the world for their learning and virtues; to be noted by this enviable distinction was the aim of every boy who had any spirit of emulation, or love of praise: it was a custom with him to lend these boys books from his own private library, and thus excite in them a love of reading beyond the common routine of school hours, and they were generally such books as he had occasion to speak of in illustrating the classics which they read to him. If he had a fault, and a fault it certainly was, it was that of pushing the upper boys through too many books, and some too difficult for their age and comprehension, by which they were in danger of reading more than they could digest, and it sometimes, indeed, so happened.

The present Sir W. Scott, he put into Lycophron at thirteen, and at fifteen he advised him to be sent to the University, which was contrary to his general rule, for he always wished that boys should be kept long at school: and his reason for it was, that they might be well grounded and confirmed in virtuous principles, before they encountered the dangers and temptations of the world. But this young man he considered so premature in every virtuous and learned attainment, that he had no fear of trusting him to a University, even at so early a period, The great secret by which he acquired the affection of his scholars and induced them to attend to his instructions, was the interest which he seemed to take, and really did take in their welfare. His lessons and advice were not delivered with the cold and severe authority of a pedagogue, but with the warmth and earnestness of a father or a friend, and hence it was impossible not to receive the good which he intended.

The purpose which he had chiefly in view, in the instruction of his pupils, was to give them what he considered sound principles, in religion, government, and morality.—To impress them with the first, his constant practice was to begin the day with prayers, which he delivered extempore, on his first entering the school, and after that, one of the senior boys read a chapter in the English Testament; two or three chapters in the Greek Testament were then construed, which he endeavoured to explain, both as to the language and the sense, and enforce their meaning by exhortation and advice, and here he generally took occasion to express his sentiments on the prevailing practices of the world, and to contrast them with the purity of christianity; and among other topics of most serious moment, he was particularly eloquent in declaiming against the enormities committed in the East and West Indies, which he used frequently to say, "would weigh down this country like a talent of lead in the sea of perdition." Let it be remarked, that these admonitions were not addressed to children, but to young men from fifteen to seventeen or eighteen years of age, who were just beginning to think, and to form their opinions on the world which was opening to their view, and into which they were preparing to make their entrance.—The classics afforded this most excellent preceptor constant opportunities of enforcing his opinions on government and morality, and shewing how the greatest states had been reduced to insignificance by profligacy and degeneracy, and that the excellence of the British constitution could only be preserved by an adherence to (what he conceived) its original principles; though I must not disguise that he had a considerable leaning to toryism: he was a greater friend to prerogative than to liberty, and in his notions of church government a rigid episcopalian, and yet no man expressed himself with greater indignation against the encroachments of arbitrary power, and the secret inroads of corruption and venality. Though he has by some been accused of giving his pupils a distaste for every thing but classical learning, he was no enemy to the

Digitized by Google

severer pursuits of metaphysics or mathematics; yet it is true, he had no relish for them himself, and never admitted more than their comparative utility. He was, therefore, fond of quoting the celebrated passage of Johnson, in his Life of Milton, where he exalts the study of morality above that of nature.

Translations he never permitted, and used often to say, that one page of "immaculate Greek" well construed was worth whole volumes got by translations; and to those whom he particularly wished to make good Grecians, he used to give an old edition of a classic with all the contractions and set them to fag it out till they were fairly at a stand, and then they came to him for an explanation. One of the books he prized most highly was Plutarch's Morals, and of this he generally selected the best treatises for his most favoured boys, before they went to the University. Though it must not be denied that he had his faults, they were few in comparison of his merits, and they were rather the faults of the times in which he was born and brought up, than the faults of his disposition or heart; for though an excellent teacher of established opinions, he was not possessed of that elevation of mind which enables a man to look down upon the follies and weaknesses of his ancestors, and take a new road for the instruction of posterity. And though I am willing to confess that I have learnt much from him which I have retained, and wish to retain, to the end of my existence, I have had much to unlearn, which I should have been better without; and this brings me now to consider his general character as a man, and few men there ever were of my acquaintance whose conduct and principles I more thoroughly admire; for one more virtuous and independent in both I believe hardly ever existed. The smiles or the frowns of the great he regarded with equal contempt, and rather than stoop to any mean or servile compliances for the sake of interest or preferment, he spent a life extended beyond the common lot of mortality, in an honourable mediocrity of fortune. It is true, he was once in possession of a valuable living, but he resigned it to gratify the selfishness of his impatient successor; and, though he might have held it to the end of his life, yet when he found that the possession of it was grudged him, he gave it up, and when I once ventured to blame him for so doing, he replied to me with the spirit of an ancient Roman, "No, Sir, I could never have enjoyed in comfort what I saw another man envied me; and now that I have resigned it, here I am the happiest man alive, upon my two hundred a year." The principle of moral rectitude was never more strongly implanted in any human breast, and no man, I believe, ever acted more consistently with all that he believed and professed. Religion was in him, not merely a habit or a prejudice, but a vital principle which continually urged him to do all the good in his power, and to live in conformity with the precepts of him whom he believed to be his Divine Master: and, to the end of his life, he divided his time between meditation and practice, nor ever suffered the one to make him lose sight of the other. He was a man not much conversant in the affairs of the world; he neither understood nor wished to understand the tricks and intrigues of men in their dealings with each other, yet his behaviour and address were those of a highly polished man; and he estimated at a very high rate the decorum of civilized society. He was a gentleman and a scholar, and, as such, eminently qualified for the instruction of youth.

No man ever enjoyed society more than he did, nor more frequently, considering his employment; he regularly dined out, or had company, three days in the week, supped out the three other, and devoted the seventh to the offices of religion: by these means he preserved a constant flow of health and spirits, and though such a mode of living might not suit every man, it suited him, for he has often told me that he had been fighting all his life against low spirits, and succeeded in conquering them only by good living and constant exercise. He generally drank a bottle of wine a day, sometimes less, and seldom more; he rose constantly in summer at five, in winter at six, and seldom walked or rode less than three hours in the course

Digitized by Google

of the twenty-four; and thus he preserved his life to the eighty-sixth year in the full enjoyment of all his faculties, bodily and mental. No man had greater faith in the inspiration of the bottle, and no man more abhorred a water-drinker or a drunkard: he preserved himself the golden medium in all things, and constantly recommended it to others; he used often to say, that no man could write or compose well, either in poetry or prose, under a pint of wine, with more he might be in danger of writing nonsense, with less he might be in danger of being dull.

[*To be continued.*]

---

MICHAEL ADANSON, *Member of the late French Academy of Sciences, and of the National Institute, died at Paris, at the end of the Year* 1806.

THIS celebrated traveller was born at Aix, in Provence; and finished his education at Paris, in the colleges of St. Barbe and Plessis; here he obtained the first prizes in Greek and Latin poetry, on which occasion he was presented with the works of Pliny and Aristotle; and it is probable the reading of these two authors contributed towards the developement of his taste for natural history, with which he was occupied during the whole of his life. So early as the year 1740, when scarcely thirteen years of age, he had written some important notes on the ancient naturalists; but he soon relinquished books for the purpose of searching for the laws of nature in existence. At that time, naturalists confined the catalogue of species to 142.1500; but to him, his collection of 38,000 seemed still too defective: being resolved to complete it, he found himself under the necessity of travelling, particularly to Africa. Accordingly, in 1748, he sailed for Senegal. In 1749, he visited the Canary Islands, and transmitted an account of his discoveries to the Academy of Sciences, which, in 1750, elected him one of its corresponding members. In Senegal, that rich, but at that time little known country, he discovered, during a residence of five years, by his unwearied exertions and observations, an immense number of natural productions, which had not been before described. But not satisfied with these scientific discoveries, he likewise wished to exert himself for the promotion of the interests of the arts and of commerce. In consequence of this resolution, he made excursions and visited the most fertile and best situated parts of Senegal, with a view of drawing a map of the country; pursued the course of the Nigh, thinking that a suitable place for a colony; surveyed a district of seven leagues, on the map of which he marked the woods, salt-springs, lakes, &c. His researches led him to the discovery of the two genuine Arabic gums; and, after numerous experiments, he succeeded in extracting from the indigenous indigo plant of Senegal, which differs from the American, a sky-blue colour,—a valuable discovery, which had escaped the most expert indigo manufacturers which the French East-India company had at different times sent to Senegal. In the year 1753, Mr. Adanson, by the desire of that company, drew up a plan for the formation of a colony for the purpose of deriving greater advantages from that country; in which he shewed, that the culture of indigo, cotton, tobacco, rice, coffee, pepper, ginger, and the spices of the Malacca Islands, might, by the heat of the climate, be brought to an uncommon degree of perfection. He likewise shewed that, by a proper conduct towards the kings of Galam and Bambuk, permission might be easily obtained to work the gold mines of this country, which were more productive than those of Mexico or Peru; that they would yield an annual produce of from ten to twelve millions of livres, or even in cases of necessity three times that sum; that the gums would produce from eight to fourteen millions; the trade in negroes, wax, senna leaves, dye woods, salt, raw hides, maize, &c. seven or eight millions: this plan, however, was not carried into execution. On the 6th October, 1758, Mr. Adanson returned from Senegal to France, with an immense collection of philosophical, moral, political, and economical observations on the government of the different nations whose countries he had visited, and with observations on almost 50,000 non-descript natural productions, which with the 33,000 before known to him, gave to natural history a basis

Digitized by Google

of 69,000 species, which, as afterwards he frequently informed his friends, was increased to above 90,000. Soon after his return from Senegal, he was appointed by Louis XV. to be superintendant of the botanic garden at Trianon, with the title of Royal Naturalist, and soon after admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, in the third class, as Adjunct Botanist; and the history of the academy bears testimony to the zealous activity with which he contributed toward the promotion of the science; when he was invited, in 1760, by the Emperor to Louvaine, for the purpose of erecting an academy of natural history according to his plan; he was at the same time honoured by a letter from the great Linnæus, offering him a place in the academy of Upsal, which he declined. In the following year a proposal of quite a different nature came from England, which, as tending to the disadvantage of his country, he rejected with indignation. After the capture of Senegal by the English, Lord North, who was deeply interested in the trade of the English African company, sent Mr. Cumming, who next to his Lordship had the greatest share of it, to Mr. Adanson, for the purpose of obtaining from him, if not the originals, at least copies of his papers on the productions and trade of Senegal. In 1762, by desire of M. Choiseul, he employed his talents for the benefit of his country, by drawing up a plan for the new regulations of the colonies of Cayenne and Guiana, and another for Goree; for which important services, however, he received no reward. In 1766, very advantageous offers were made to him by the Empress of Russia, to induce him to settle at St. Petersburg, as member of the academy, and professor of natural history; but these offers, as well as a prior invitation of the same kind from the king of Spain, were declined. In 1767, he undertook a journey at his own expense to Normandy and Brittany, the object of which was an investigation of the natural history of those provinces. He continued to pursue his favourite studies with undisturbed tranquillity, till, in the year 1775, he had the mortification of seeing the reversion of Buffon's place given to M. de Angivillier in preference to himself, whose seventeen years services obtained only a pitiful pension of 2,000 livres. This disappointment was the more sensibly felt by Adanson, as he believed that possession of that place would have greatly facilitated the publishing an Encyclopædia of Natural History, in 120 volumes, and with 75,000 figures, in the compiling of which he was then engaged. On the 15th of February, 1775, he laid before the academy the plan of this work, of which, the committee appointed to examine it, gave a very favourable report. He continued to flatter himself with the hope of seeing this plan put in execution, till the revolution entirely annihilated it. In 1779, he undertook a journey to the highest mountains of Europe; whence he returned with more than 20,000 specimens of minerals, and drawings of more than 1,200 leagues of mountainous tracts. At a late period, though already oppressed with infirmities of old age, he offered to accompany Peyrouse in his voyage round the world; but his offer was not accepted. Being in possession of one of the richest cabinets, which contained at least 65,000 species belonging to the three kingdoms of nature, he had applied for a sufficient place in the Louvre to contain those treasures, consisting of the specimens themselves, of plates, and descriptions; but instead of it, obtained only an additional pension of 1,800 livres; nor did he succeed to the full pension of the academy till the death of Fougerour in 1789. At the beginning of the revolution, his experimental garden, in which he cultivated 130 species of mulberry-trees, was laid waste by the plunderers; still more, however, was he grieved at the total extinction of the hope he had entertained of collecting his numerous observations and the results of so much labour in the above-mentioned Encyclopædia. His income was now much reduced, and for want of fuel and candles, he was obliged to suspend his studies during the long winter nights. Some relief was afforded him by the minister Beneyech; and still more,—as much indeed as in those melancholy times could be done,—by Beneyech's successor, Francois de Neufchateau, whose friendship for him did not cease when he no longer held the

Digitized by Google

office of minister. M. Adanson, however, was now obliged to live without his usual comforts, in a small hut-like house in Chaulereyne-street, now Street-de-Victoire; which could not fail proving very prejudicial to an old man, who, by his long residence in a hot climate, had become extremely sensible to the effects of cold and moisture, and who was afflicted with the rheumatism. Here he passed almost the whole day in the little spot, where he cultivated plants; sitting cross-legged for the purpose of pursuing his observations on these plants, and some frogs, and at night he worked with so much diligence in his cabinet, that his female attendant was often obliged to put him in mind that for several nights he had not been in bed. This attendant, who had served him since 1783, was an inestimable treasure to him; without her it is probable that in the last fourteen years of his life, his best labours, perhaps all his discoveries and his numerous collections of natural productions, would have been lost. This worthy woman, who supplied the solace of relations, friends, and fortune, waited upon him the whole of the time, when he suffered a want of provisions, fuel, light, and clothes, during the day, and at night employed herself in work for the purpose of procuring him coffee and sugar, without which he could not live; whilst her husband, who was servant to another master in Picardy, sent him every week a supply of bread, meat, and garden herbs, and even money to purchase necessaries; and at length, when M. Adanson, through the accumulated infirmities of age, became daily more weak, came to live with him, and never after forsook him, not even when reduced to the greatest distress, when all his linen had been sold. But now his distress had reached its utmost limits, for Bonaparte being informed of it, sent him 3000 francs, which this worthy pair used so economically, that, when it was hinted to them that on their applying for it the gift would be repeated, they constantly answered, they still had enough left. In this situation, this venerable cultivator of the sciences closed his laborious life, which had merited a more favourable lot.

## MODERN DISCOVERIES,
AND
## IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;
*With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.*

LORD VALENTIA is employed in arranging his numerous and valuable materials for an Account of his extensive Travels in Asia and part of Africa. The extent of his work is not at present ascertained.

Sir John Carr is preparing for the press an Account of his recent Excursion into Holland, and up the Rhine, as far as Mentz. From the great political changes these countries have undergone, and the events of which they have been the scene, we think that the writer cannot fail of presenting the public with an extremely pleasant and interesting book. It will be decorated with numerous views.

Dr. Bardsley, Physician to the Manchester Infirmary, has been some time preparing for the press, a Selection of Medical Reports of Cases, Observations, and Experiments, chiefly derived from hospital practice; including, among others, Clinical Histories of Diabetes, Chronic Rheumatism, and Hydrophobia.

Mrs. Inchbald is employed on a Novel, which is mentioned as being of an extremely affecting and interesting character.

A Translation of Jameson's System of Mineralogy into the German language, is about to be published in that country.

Captain Beaver's African Memoranda will also soon be published in German.

The Abbé Sestini, of Italy, has undertaken to compose a complete system of Geographical Numismatics, in twelve folio volumes. It is intended to contain a description of the most interesting coins and medals of antiquity, and of all the cabinets of me-

Digitized by Google

dals in Europe, both public and private, of which the Abbé can obtain the particulars.

A new edition of The Student and Pastor, by the Rev. John Mason, M.A. author of the treatise on Self Knowledge, is in the press. To this edition will be added, the author's Essay on Elocution, Letter to a Young Minister with notes, and a short Essay on Catechising, By the Rev. Dr. Toulmin, of Birmingham.

Mr. F. Baily will, some time next month, publish the second edition of his Tables for the Purchase and Renewing of Leases.

Mr. Janson, an English gentleman, who has lately returned, after a residence of fourteen years, from America, has brought with him many interesting materials towards furnishing a complete Survey of the State of Society and Manners in the only Republic now existing on the face of the globe. These materials, the result of actual observation, he is now arranging for the press, and they will speedily appear, in one quarto volume, accompanied with a number of elegant engravings from drawings taken on the spot.

Dr. Percy, of St. John's College, nephew of the Bishop of Dromore, is preparing, with his uncle's approbation, a fourth volume of the Reliques of Ancient Poetry.

Mr. Beloe is arranging materials for two more volumes of his Anecdotes of Literature.

The Rev. Dr. Mant is printing a small volume of Lectures on the Occurrences of the Passion Week.

Mr. Lawrence, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, has, in the press, a Translation from the German of Blumenbach's Comparative Anatomy, with numerous additional notes.

The first number of a new work, entitled Illustrations of the most remarkable Scenes in Scotland, from pictures, by W. Scrope, Esq. F. L. S. will shortly be ready for publication.

Mr. Nathaniel Howard, of Plymouth, has completed a Translation in Blank Verse, of Dante's Inferno, with Notes, historical, classical, and explanatory.

A volume of Sermons, by the late Rev. Alphonsus Gunn, is preparing for the press.

Thomas Park, Esq. F.S.A. and editor of Harrington's 'Nugae Antiquae,' has long been preparing an *extended* edition of Lord Orford's 'Royal and Noble Authors,' which will not only bring down that popular work to the present time, but is to contain engraved Portraits of the principal personages, with selected specimens of their literary performances. The portraits, we hear, are finished; and the whole is announced for speedy publication, in five octavo volumes.

Mr. G. Dyer is proceeding with an "Enquiry into the State of the Public Libraries of this Kingdom." He has had free access to various public libraries in different parts of England, and has visited every one of those in Scotland; and he purposes in proportion to his encouragement and opportunities to pursue his researches till he has completed his design. The Enquiry will make three volumes, and is intended to comprehend a short account of every public library of a particular description in the island, together with such biographical sketches and literary observations, as will be naturally connected with such a work.

A new edition of Jacob's Law Dictionary, by Mr. Tomlins, with considerable Additions, is in the press.

Bott's Poor Laws, continued to the present time, are in the press, and may shortly be expected.

Mr. Semple has in the press "A Journey from Lisbon, through Spain and Italy to Naples, and thence to Smyrna and Constantinople," comprising a description of the principal Places in that Route, and Observations on the present Natural and Political State of those Countries.

A Treatise on Commercial Law is preparing for the press, by Francis Donaldson, Esq. barrister at law.

The Bishop of Dromore will shortly publish an edition of the Poems of the Earl of Surrey, with a Glossary.

A new edition of the celebrated Jacob Bryant's Analysis of Ancient Mythology, which has long been very scarce, is reprinting.

The Rev. Mr. Baseley has nearly ready for publication an interesting little work, entitled The Glory of the Heavens.

An account of Dr. Gall's new Theory of Physiognomy, founded on the



Digitized by Google

anatomy and physiology of the brain and form of the skull, is in the press.

Mr. Boteler, of Lincoln's-Inn, is employed on a Treatise on the Law of Tithes.

A new edition of Mr. Newman's Spanish Dictionary, much improved, may shortly be expected.

Mr. J. Sympson Jessop, of Lincoln's Inn, has, in the press, a new Treatise on the Law of Ejectment.

The Society of Antiquaries will publish, in the course of the spring, a Collection of Views and Plans of the Cathedral of Gloucester.

The Rev. Mr. Cobbold will shortly publish a Chart of English History, on the same plan as his Chart of Scripture History, recently published.

Mr. Comyn, of the Middle Temple, will publish in a short time the Law of Contracts and Agreements, as settled by the Determinations of the Courts of Common Law, in the Action of Assumpsit.

Dr. A. P. Wilson, of Worcester, will shortly publish an Essay on the Nature of Fever.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Professor Davy has discovered that the epidermis of the cane, and many other vegetable substances, consists chiefly of silex. He was led to the subject by seeing two canes in the hands of boys at play in the dark strike sparks of fire.

The same gentleman lately asserted in one of his lectures at the Royal Institution, on the authority of a friend, that the cells of the bee are formed of a circular shape; and that, by pressure, they are reduced to the hexagonal form. It may be proper to observe, that this assertion should be received with some degree of doubt.

Count Rumford has discovered, by accurate experiment, that light, transmitted through ground glass, loses very little more, if any, of its intensity, than when it passes through plain glass. This he applies to prevent the hurtful and painful effect which the intense light of Argand's lamps produces on the eye, by surrounding them with cylinders of ground glass, which he has made of a large diameter, in proportion as he wishes the light to fall less strongly on any particular spot. He also recommends the windows of rooms, lighted from narrow courts or yards, to be formed of ground glass, that more of the oblique rays may be refracted through them.

A method of pruning has been practised in the garden of the Margravine of Anspach, which has much improved the fruit produced. It consists in leaving the interval between the shoots on each branch as short as possible, cutting every branch off beyond its first shoot, and leaving a very short stem; by which means the sap will have the least possible distance to run to the fruit, and consequently the vigour of the tree be spent in producing fruit, instead of wood and leaves.

Mr. Taylor, of Morton, has discovered that hawthorn hedges may be formed more expeditiously than usual, by cutting the roots of this shrub into small pieces, and planting them with the top one-fourth of an inch above the ground; the upper-end of each piece may be marked when cutting by giving it two cuts and the lower end but one. The spring is the best time to plant the sets, and of those planted by Mr. Taylor not five in one hundred were lost.

Mr. Reynolds of the Ketley iron-works, Cornwall, has so much improved the quality of the iron manufactured under his direction, that it is fully equal to the best Swedish or Russian. It is stated, that the chief cause of this improvement is, his letting the iron out of each of the blast furnaces four times in twenty-four hours; but this is mentioned as very inadequate to the effect produced.

It has been lately recommended, that, excepting the lancet employed in vaccination, all the instruments of surgery should be dipped into oil at the moment when they are going to be used; by which method the pain of the subject operated upon will always be diminished. It is recommended to make all instruments of a blood heat a little before the operation.

The Annual Report of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, which has been recently published, states the number of children taught in the charity schools in and about London and Westminster to be 7108; viz. 4180 boys, and 2928 girls; the number of books which have been distributed by them during the pre-

Digitized by Google

ceding year were 8490 bibles, 11,466 New Testaments and Psalters, 16,096 Common Prayers, 20,460 other bound books, and 112,440 small tracts.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has commenced a correspondence with the Archbishop of Moscow, with a view to the printing of the Holy Scriptures in the Russian language. At present, it is said, that Bibles are so scarce that there is only about one Bible to 16,000 Russians.

There are 600 sugar-mills in the island of Cuba; from these, including what is consumed in the country, more than 500,000 cwt. of sugar was exported to Europe. In this island there is not one navigable river, only small rivulets and streams; there are 148 lakes which contain fish; there is abundance of turtle on the coast.

There were fifty sail of American ships in China last year, who took from thence to America from eight to ten thousand tons of tea, a great part of which finds its way to Europe.—Canton is full of American adventurers, many of whom retire with large fortunes in a few years; there are at least a dozen who have been resident for a year or two, and have already realized a considerable sum.

The Colony at Botany Bay is advancing gradually into a great mart for both British and East India produce. It is expected that the colonists of that settlement may be shortly able to furnish from hides and wool, hemp and flax, their share in the southern whale fishery, and from the part they may take in the fur trade, between India and the northwest coast of America, exports sufficient to repay for all the imports which the progress of the colony demands.

The trade for furs to the north-west coast of America is entirely, or almost entirely in the hands of the subjects of the United States. India and China are the places of sale for the furs, and it proves a lucrative branch of commerce. It is thought that this trade might be shared by British subjects. Our Canada fur trade is profitable, as is also that of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The following method of forming walls in India has long been in use in that country, though only lately made known here. The walls are first built with moistened earth, like those called *cob* walls in Devonshire; they are afterwards, when dry, surrounded with a frame work, at a proper distance to support fire-wood in contact with every part of them in different stages, so that the quantity in the lowest stage is the greatest; this, as it burns down, bakes the walls like bricks, to the thickness of ten inches. These walls are so strong, that they resist the attacks of floods, and last for centuries.

FINE ARTS.

A magnificent design is in progress under the title of The British Gallery of Pictures, to be published in numbers, in two series; the first series will contain a description of the cabinets and galleries of pictures in Great Britain, embellished with engravings, on a small scale, from all the best and most interesting paintings in the different collections. The second series will contain a History of Painting and its Professors; embellished with highly finished specimens from the works of the most celebrated masters, selected from the finest examples in Great Britain; together with a descriptive elucidation of the peculiar excellence of each painting, and anecdotes of the pictures. The historical and descriptive part of this work will be undertaken by Mr. Ottley, and the engravings will be executed by Mr. P. W. Tomkins, historical engraver to her Majesty, Mr. L. Schiavonetti, Mr. A. Cardon, and other eminent artists: the whole will be superintended by Mr. Tresham. Each number of the first series will contain four plates, each including several pictures; and of the second series, three highly finished prints. A number of each will be published once a quarter, till a more rapid delivery can be accomplished, and the whole, it is expected, will not exceed fifty numbers.

The principal object which occupies at present the attention of the trustees of the British Museum, is the arrangement of the celebrated Townley Collection of Statues, Busts, Inscriptions, &c. which are under the superintendence of Mr. Taylor Combe. It is in the recollection of every person, that parliament not only voted a considerable sum of money for these ancient and valuable marbles, but also an additional building to be exclusively appropriated to them. These statues, busts, &c. are intended to be



Digitized by Google

grouped in separate compartments, according to their classification of Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, &c. so that the whole *coup-d'œil* will present an effect at once magnificent and correct, and cannot fail of affording complete gratification to the lovers of ancient art.

In our number for August last, we noticed, that the east window in Guildhall was undergoing an entire repair; this we find is now completely finished, and amongst the many improvements and embellishments in this great city, none has given us more entire satisfaction, or, in our opinion, reflects greater credit on the artists concerned. The whole of the frame work is of copper, executed by Cruickshanks; the glass is painted, as we learn, at the manufactoryof Messrs. Anness and Co. patentees for the art of enamelling on vessels of glass, Red Lion place, Giltspur-street, (although it bears the inscription of Collins, Strand, fecit); the painting represents in the most beautiful colours imaginable the City Arms encircled with appropriate embellishments. It is with pleasure we notice this performance, as it proves to us the complete restoration of an art so highly esteemed, and which has been for so long a series lost to the world, as to be thought irrecoverable. It will readily be allowed that, in a subject like this, there was not room for that display of picturesque beauty and effect, which might have been produced in an historical painting, where variety in the design and brilliancy of colours might have been united to much greater advantage. This, we understand, has been accomplished in a superior style, in some of the artists' finest specimens, and that a small and elegant window purchased from them by Lady Essex for her house in Berkeley-square,is considered as a chef d'oeuvre in the art.

A new periodical work, entitled The Historic Gallery of Portraits and Paintings, or Biographical Review, will speedily make its appearance. It contains a brief account of the lives of the most celebrated men in every age and country; and graphic imitations of the finest specimens of the arts, ancient and modern, with remarks, critical and explanatory. The first number, besides eight lives and portraits, contains the following engravings, Death of the Virgin Mary, after Caravaggio; Descent from the Cross, after Rubens; the finding of Moses, after Poussin; and the Death of Socrates, after David.

An engraved portrait of the late celebrated Dr. Currie, from a miniature picture in the possession of the doctor's sister, will be published early in the Spring.

The designs of Mr. Flaxman, from the Italian poet Dante, which were originally composed in Italy, for Mr Thomas Hope, are preparing for publication; they consist of one hundred and nine subjects, of a smaller size than his compositions from Homer. Mr. Flaxman has also thoughts of publishing his compositions from the Lord's Prayer, and Acts of Mercy, the result of many years study. He is also employed on compositions from the Greek poet Hesiod. This celebrated artist has at this time the following pieces of sculpture in hand; a monument of Earl Howe, ordered by parliament, to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral; a statue of Sir Joshua Reynolds for the same place; a statue of Mr. Pitt, for the city of Glasgow; a public monument to the late Josiah Webb, Esq. for India, with several others of less importance, both public and private. He has just finished a magnificent statue of the Rajah of Tanjore, for that prince; and a monument to the Rev. F. Swartz, a missionary who died in the Rajah's dominions.

M. Labensky, superintendant of the palace of the hermitage at St. Petersburg, intends to publish by subscription a Description of the Gallery of Paintings in that palace. Each number will contain fifteen engravings in quarto, with explanations in Russian and French, to be published every four months. The whole work will consist of sixteen volumes, and will be finished in five years.

The Academy of the Fine Arts at Madrid, has lately published a complete Collection of the Antiquities of Grenada and Cordova.

*America.*

There are eight periodical Miscellanies published in America, devoted to theological literature, the profits

Digitized by Google

arising from which are applied to the defraying, in part, of the expences attending the different missions.

Mr. Warren has in the press, a History of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the American Revolutionary War.

A number of gentlemen in the city of New York have instituted an association, stiled "The New York Historical Society," to promote the knowledge of the civil, literary, and ecclesiastical history of their country.

*Denmark.*

Some well disposed persons in Denmark have begun to print an edition of 2000 copies of the Icelandic New Testament. The British and Foreign Bible Society has voted a sum of money to enable them to add 3000 more to the number, and intend to assist them hereafter in printing the whole bible in that language.

Counsellor Giesieke of Copenhagen has obtained permission of the king to make a Tour through Greenland, for the purposes of geography and mineralogy.

*France.*

M. Leroi, who has made many successful experiments in agriculture, advises persons by no means to procure grain for sowing from a soil north of their own land, but from a country south of it; because, he says, it is a general rule, that the product of seed improves in going from south to north, and that it decreases in virtue in going from north to south. He recommends boiled carrots as an excellent and cheap food for the fattening of pigs; and he adds, that by steeping raw carrots in water to deprive them of their acrid principle, then by boiling them and causing them to ferment, an ardent spirit may be drawn from them, more wholesome than brandy distilled from rye.

*Germany.*

Dr. Olbers has communicated the following information, relating to the comet discovered by M. Pons, at Marseilles, dated Bremen, Dec. 23:—

"The comet discovered by M. Pons, at Marseilles, on the 10th of November, has not been visible these few days past, on account of its too great increase of southern declination. According to observations made here and in Lilienthal, M. Bessel, superintendant of the observatory of the celebrated senator of justice Schroeter at Lilienthal, has calculated the path of this comet:—From the calculation it follows that the new comet, after appearing in superior brilliancy in the southern parts of the globe, and after passing very close to the South Pole of the ecliptic, on the 31st of December, will be again visible towards the middle of January, above the horizon of the observatories in the south of Europe, and about the 20th of the same month will be also visible in this neighbourhood. It will then be seen in the Milky Way, in the sign of the Whale, included by the new astronomers in the sign of the Electrical Machine. With us the comet will rise but a very little above the clearest part of the south and south-west horizons, and on that account we can only observe it if we are favoured with warmer weather; but in the south of Germany, France, Italy, &c. it may be very distinctly observed, and followed with the telescope, until very near the end of February. In order to facilitate the finding again of this comet, M. Bessel has calculated the following places of the same for the meridian of Paris:—

| | Degrees of Ascension. | South Declination. |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 15, | 25 14 | 39 18 |
| Jan. 25, | 19 40 | 29 34 |
| Feb. 4, | 17 33 | 23 58 |

Until the 16th of February this comet will become clearer and more brilliant than it was on the 10th of November, the day of its first discovery."

The Emperor of Austria has granted to the Observatory at Ofen, in Hungary, the sum of 7000 florins for the purchase of astronomical instruments. He has also given permission to the following gentlemen to visit the mines in the Hereditary States: to Mr. Chenevix, English chemist; to Don Gimbernat, director of the Royal Cabinet at Madrid; to Mr. Beker, inspector of the mines at Altenburgh; and to Mr. Grellman, merchant, of Vienna.

A prostrate forest of palm-trees has lately been discovered on the banks of the Necker, some of which are two feet in diameter. Among the perished wood were mingled in confusion bones, supposed to have belonged to Ilyænas, Elephants, and Bears, of a large size.

Digitized by Google

# NTERTAINMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

JRY-LANE, Dec. 26.—After e tragedy of *George Barnwell*, *hanters*; *or, Harlequin Sultaun*, ught out for the entertainment holiday frequenters of the

Had the Ghost of the cele- Rich condescended to have ed the representation of this le, we can figure to ourselves sations it must have excited in l of that Father of Pantomime. rselves we can most safely as- at we never witnessed any he- eous compound of this descrip- totally bereft of all interest, so unmeaning and unintel- a description. Instead of its n Harlequinade, fraught with trick, deception, and bustle, not gratified with Harlequin's in above *two* leaps, and with orous attentions and civilities *mbine*, more than four times, hout the whole piece. The in- were filled up with splendid ions, into which were intro- camels and dromedaries in pro- —these sort of *excrescences* have taken hold of both thea- ver since the memorable ro- of *Blue Beard*. A new per- (a Mr. Hartland) was the uin. He is possessed of the tes for the character, agility racity, but he has little of that display of whim and simple ness for which we look to a pro- of the *masque*. The *Clown* ) by Montgomery, from the Circus, was given by that per- with all the effect of which the elf was rendered susceptible by thor. We have to repeat our s upon nonsense of this kind eral, that we deplore the splen- n scenery and dresses, thrown pon so silly a trifle.

music by Shaw, the leader of nd, does that gentleman credit. ibbon, as *Hapuck*, an enchanter, a song in fine style, which ht down the unanimous ap- of the audience. The House owded in every part, and the was announced for repetition.

28.—This evening was pro- at this theatre, a new comedy, *Assignation*, from the pen of Miss Lee, the successful author of the comedy of the *Chapter of Accidents*. The high estimation in which this lady has been held by the public, and all the exertions of the performers who embraced the whole comic strength of the house, could not, however, save the piece from the most decided disapprobation of a crowded and elegant audience. The opposition commenced in the first act, in consequence of the length of the scenes, and the total absence of interest or humour.

The principal characters in this unfortunate comedy, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord Wellwyn | Mr. WROUGHTON |
| Sir Harry | Mr. ELLISTON |
| Somerville | Mr. H. SIDDONS |
| Admiral | Mr. BANNISTER |
| Bronze | Mr. DE CAMP |
| Lady Morelove | Miss POPE |
| Laura | Mrs. H. SIDDONS |
| Emma | Miss RAY |
| Adelaide | Miss DUNCAN |
| Tiptoe | Miss MELLON |
| Servant | Mrs. HARLOWE |

As this piece will never appear before the public again, it is not necessary to enter much into detail concerning it. In the fourth act the patience of the audience became exhausted, when some disgusting absurdities in *Lady Morelove*'s conduct in her dressing-room, and Mr. Bannister, as a *drunken Admiral*, roused the indignation of the house to the highest pitch. *Lady Morelove* was a female Lord Ogleby, without the interest of the original. Mrs. H. Siddons, a lovely young heiress, was made contrary to the rules of all delicacy, to avow her love for Lord Wellwyn, the father of Somerville, who did her the honour of accepting her hand. Miss Duncan, the wife of Sir Harry, whom he had left in France, appears first in the disguise of a French abbé, and is imposed on the old lady as a conjuror; and in the last scene, to display a very beautiful dress, when she meets her husband by *Assignation*, for the purpose of discovering herself. It appeared as if the author thought that the number of characters introduced would compensate for the total absence of interest, pathos, and humour. The prologue,

Digitized by Google

spoken by Mr. Bartley, was well received; and Miss Duncan in the epilogue was loudly applauded.

Feb. 4.—A new Ballet entitled *Emily*, or *Juvenile Indiscretion*, was performed at this theatre. The fable is founded on the airy spirit of the heroine, which tempts her into many wild excesses, but better principles of action at last prevail, and she is wholly reformed. Miss Gayton, a pupil of D'Egville, performed the character of Emily, and she was the main prop of the entertainment. Her dancing was light, animated, and expressive. Parisot, in a very elegant *pas seul*, gave considerable strength to the piece. D'Egville is the composer, and it is very creditable to his talents.

COVENT-GARDEN, Feb. 7.—Massinger's vigorous, but improbable comedy of *A new Way to pay old Debts*, was revived at this theatre. Cooke supported the part of *Sir Giles Overreach* with considerable ability. The language of this play is of so antique a cast, that the general effect is uniformly heavy.

The Oratorios commenced at this theatre on the 13th of February, under the direction of the Ashleys. The Orchestra was filled with able performers under the conduct of Mr. G. Ashley. The principal singers were Braham, Madame Dussek, Mrs. Dickons, (late Miss Poole) Bellamy, Doyle, Pyne, and Mrs. Bland.

OPERA-HOUSE, Feb. 3.—A new comic Opera, called *Roberto l'Assassino* was brought forward for the first time. The music is only indifferent, and there was nothing interesting in the fable. Naldi exerted his musical and comic powers with great zeal, but the mass was too heavy to receive animation even from his lively talents. Signor Siboni and Madame Perini deserved much credit for their endeavours to support the piece.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.—The first rehearsal of this Institution this season, took place on Monday evening, the 2d of February, in the room in Hanover-square. The Earl of Dartmouth presided. The selection was judicious, and the whole was admirably performed. Harrison displayed his usual chaste, simple, and elegant style of singing. Bartleman, whose health has lately been very bad, exerted his fine voice with judgment and effect. Mrs. Billington, disgusted it is said, with the caprices of fashion, has declined an engagement for the present season. Mrs. Ashe and Mrs. Vaughan appeared to considerable advantage. The band was led with the usual excellence of Cramer.

The first regular performance took place on Wednesday, Feb. 4. The opening piece was the *Coronation Anthem*, and the grand chorus from the Messiah concluded this entertainment.

## ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

*Further Account of Sir* RICHARD KING, *Bart. Admiral of the Red, whose Death was announced at page 549 of Vol. VI.*

HE was born in Hampshire in the year 1730, but descended from a respectable family who resided at Bromley in Kent. Before he was eight years of age he entered on the toils of that service, of which he afterwards became so splendid an ornament. In 1738, he went to sea with his maternal uncle, the late Commodore Curtis Barnet, under whose eye he first served in the Mediterranean, and in the year 1744, accompanied him to the East Indies, in the course of which voyage, three valuable French East Indiamen were captured. During the ensuing season he was employed in much service, for which his uncle rewarded him by promoting him to the rank of lieutenant. Soon after this appointment, he had the misfortune to lose his uncle, who died after a short indisposition in April 1746, but he still continued to serve in India, until the conclusion of the war in 1748, when in the year following he returned to England. From this time to the recommencement of hostilities in 1754, he had no opportunity of distinguishing himself; but in that year it being thought expedient to send a small squadron to the East Indies, under Admiral Watson, he went out as lieutenant of the Bristol. While

Digitized by Google

this fleet was at anchor at Kinsale, a violent storm came on, in which the Eagle and Bristol ran foul of each other, were dismasted, and rendered incapable of proceeding on the voyage. Mr. King was removed into the Tiger, which was ordered to proceed to India in lieu of the Bristol, and on the arrival of Admiral Watson at the place of his destination, was received on board the Admiral's ship. Early in 1756, Lieut. King highly distinguished himself at the attack and capture of Geriah, the capital of the dominions of the famous pirate, Angria. After this service, Admiral Watson, in July, advanced our young lieutenant to the rank of master and commander, and appointed him to the Blaze fire-ship. The squadron afterwards proceeded to Bengal, and having reduced all the forts below Calcutta, which, together with that city, had fallen into the hands of the nabob Surajah Dowla, who was then at war with the English, Admiral Watson co-operated with Colonel Clive in the reduction of that place. On January 2d, 1757, the ships took their stations, and began a most vigorous cannonade, which at the end of two hours, drove the enemy from their guns, and compelled them to abandon the fort. Captain King was here designated to the post of honour, the Admiral immediately landing a party of seamen under his command, with the king's troops under Captain Coote, with whom he conjointly took possession of the fort. At the time the squadron sailed to Bengal, Captain King was dangerously ill at Madras, but recovering, took his passage in the Protector, one of the Company's ships, and arrived at Bengal about the same time that the squadron did, but had the mortification to find that his fire-ship, the Blaze, had sprung a leak, and had been sent to Bombay. By this accident he became merely a volunteer, and though employed on the most active service, the Captains of the squadron took advantage of this circumstance, in refusing him to share prize money with them as a Captain, by which he lost many thousand pounds. Admiral Watson's next object being to attack the rich city of Hughly, belonging to the nabob, and Captain King's credit for courage, promptitude, and perseverance, being fully established, he was selected for that service. The fort having been carried by storm, Captain King and his detachment of seamen first entered the breach, but the riches found at Hughly fell far short of the expectations of the captors. As a ditinguishing mark of the approbation and confidence of Admiral Watson, he selected Captain King as the bearer of his dispatches to England, containing an account of the re-establishment of the East-India Company in their respective settlements; and accordingly he sailed from Bengal in February 1757, and arrived at London in the July following. The year after, he was appointed to the Bonetta sloop, in which he was sent to the Leeward Islands, and in January, 1758, was promoted by Commodore Moore to the rank of Post-Captain. His first appointment was to the Rye frigate, but he was soon removed into the Ludlow Castle of 44 guns. In 1759, he convoyed a large fleet of merchant ships from Jamaica to England, and at the beginning of 1760, was appointed to the Argo frigate of 28 guns, in which he for some time cruised off Brest, and afterwards in the North Sea, till the end of 1761. On the commencement of hostilities with Spain, in 1762, Lord Anson particularly recommended Captain King to his majesty, as an officer on whom he could depend to carry the earliest intelligence of that event to the East Indies; and General Draper, who was appointed to command the land forces on an expedition against Manilla, embarked with him on board the Argo. Captain King had the good fortune to make an expeditious passage to India; which, if he had not done, the enterprize against Manilla must have failed, as the squadron arrived there only a few days previously to the changing of the moonsoon. During the siege of Manilla, intelligence was received, that the rich galleon, St. Philippina, was on her passage from Acapulco, and Captain King, in company with the Panther, Captain Hyde Parker, were ordered to cruise with a view to intercept her; but missing this ship, they fell in with another, the Santis-

Digitized by Google

sima Trinidada, which had sailed from Manilla, and having been dismasted in a gale of wind, was returning thither under jury-masts. This ship was of larger dimensons than our 74 gun ships, and had on board 700 men, but only a few guns mounted. The Argo engaged her in the night, though she had only 80 men able to go to quarters, and on the next day, the galleon sustained a severe cannonade from the Panther and the Argo, before she surrendered. The two frigates returned to Manilla with their prize, the value of which was estimated at three millions of dollars. In the mean time the St. Philippina, on hearing of the war with England, had taken shelter at Palapa, a port in the island of Samar; and Captain King in the Argo, with the Seaford under his command, sailed from Manilla with orders to endeavour to proceed to Palapa, and take possession of her; but after persevering in the attempt for three months, against the monsoon, strong winds, and much rain, the ships' sails and rigging being rotten and worn out, and the provisions almost expended, he was under the painful necessity of returning to Manilla without the rich object of his pursuit. In 1763, Captain King was appointed to the Grafton of 68 guns, in which he arrived in England in July 1764, having, in company with the Lenox, the galleon he had captured. In 1771, he was appointed to the Northumberland, the flag-ship of Sir Robert Harland, who, having engaged to take a particular captain, Captain King was appointed to the Ardent, and immediately afterwards to the Asia, and continued in that ship, which was a stationed guardship at Portsmouth, for the usual period of three years. In 1777, he commanded the Pallas frigate of 36 guns, in which he convoyed a fleet of merchant ships to Quebec, and returning in September 1778, after the commencement of hostilities between France and Great Britain, he was sent with the squadron under the command of Commodore Evans, to assist in seizing the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, on the coast of Newfoundland, which service having been performed, he exchanged ships with Captain Spry, and, in the month of November, returned to England in the Europe of 64 guns. After his return he was appointed, in March 1779, to the Exeter of 64 guns, and ordered to proceed as second officer in command, under Admiral Sir Edward Hughes to the East Indies. On his arrival there in January 1780, he was promoted to the rank of Commodore, with a captain under him, and on this station he continued the whole of the war, and was engaged in all the actions with the French squadrons under M. de Suffrein. In the first engagement which took place off Fort St. George, on the 15th of February, 1782, Commodore King's ship, the Exeter, received the fire of most of the French ships, as they passed on towards the centre; and as it was evidently the design of Suffrein to disable the Exeter and Superb, those two ships were materially crippled. The Exeter had to sustain an unequal contest, first with three, and then with five of the enemy's ships, the smallest of them of equal force, and superior to her in size. The Superb was also assailed by four, possessing similar advantages; and a calm prevented the other ships of the British from coming to their assistance. The wind afterwards springing up, enabled the four headmost ships to come up, which induced the French to retreat. By this time the Exeter was almost reduced to a wreck, her Captain, Reynolds, had been killed close by the side of the Commodore, and ten of her men had shared the same fate, and forty-five were wounded. From the number of shot holes she had received under water, she was under the necessity of making a signal of distress, and had it not been for the most indefatigable exertions, she, in all probability, would have gone to the bottom. Commodore King, amidst this scene of horror, displayed the most consummate bravery, unshaken fortitude, and presence of mind. Towards the close of the action, as two of the enemy's ships were bearing down to attack the Exeter, the Master asked him what he should do with the ship; to which he replied, "There is nothing to be done, but to fight her till she sinks." The Exeter was however preserved, but so completely dis-



Digitized by Google

abled, that for two days after the action, she was obliged to be towed by the Monmouth, not being in a state to carry any sail. In the second action with Suffrein on the 8th of April, 1782, the Exeter did not experience so pointed an attack, but was nevertheless distinguishingly engaged, sustaining a loss of 44 men killed and wounded. During the latter part of the time Commodore King served in India, he had his broad pendant on board the Hero. In the last action of the war fought in the Indian Seas, which was on the 13th of June, he narrowly escaped being killed by a shot, which struck the speaking trumpet out of his hand, while he was giving orders on the poop of his ship. Peace being concluded between the belligerent powers, and a reduction of our force in the east becoming expedient, Commodore King was dispatched to Europe with the first division of the fleet, consisting of nine sail of the line and three frigates, and reached England in May, 1784, and soon after his arrival, on being introduced to the king, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, in approbation of his zealous and meritorious services. In Sept. 1787, Sir Richard King was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of the White; and in 1790, Commander in Chief in the Downs. In 1791, he was made Rear Admiral of the Red, and was appointed to command the third division of the fleet at Spithead; in 1792 he had the honour to be created a Baronet of Great Britain, and was appointed to be Governor and Commander in Chief at Newfoundland. In 1793 he was promoted to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and on his return from Newfoundland, was elected member of Parliament for Rochester. In December 1794, being then Vice-Admiral of the Red, he was appointed Commander in Chief at Plymouth; and in June 1795, was farther promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Blue. In February 1799, he became Admiral of the White, and in April following, he was succeeded in his command at Plymouth by Sir Thomas Paisley. This was the last professional appointment held by Sir Richard, who, in November 1805, was raised to the rank of Admiral of the Red. The deceased Admiral has not left behind him, in his majesty's navy, an officer of greater bravery, honour, or abilities, and he died as he lived, universally respected. He is succeeded in his title by his only son, Captain King, of L'Achille of 74 guns, which ship he nobly fought in the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

TWO circumstances have since our last engaged, very considerably, the public mind, and both denote a degradation of the country, and are symptoms of a declining empire. The one is the extravagance of joy, arising from the supposed complete defeat of the French in Poland; the news of which was received with the utmost avidity, and all ideas of examining into the truth of the account were swallowed up in the congratulations on the happy prospects that this event laid open to our view. The other circumstance affected our finances, and with gaping mouths the public swallowed the whale, thrown out by Lord H. Petty, that there were to be no more taxes; and the finances were in such a flourishing situation, that some degree of apprehension might be entertained of the bad effects that would arise from a too speedy payment of the national debt.

The joy arising from the first circumstance has already vanished away. The deluded people are ready for a new deception; and, notwithstanding what they have experienced with respect to both the battles of Austerlitz and Poland, they are just as ready to receive any idle account of a new victory obtained by the barbarians of Russia over the skill, numbers, and discipline of the French. It now appears, that Bonaparte, after having established himself at Warsaw, pushed on his army to a considerable distance beyond it; that he attacked the Russians, drove them back, and would have completely annihilated their armies, if it had not been for the badness of the weather. Some advantages, which the Russians had in one-

Digitized by Google

attack, gave rise to the rumour of their success. This was magnified into a complete and decisive victory, and a victory that must have annihilated the French power in that quarter. The rumour gained ground in England, because the people were willing to believe it: and it was in vain to observe, that the thing was incredible in itself, and that the news brought to England on the Saturday, must, if true, have been known in Holland on the preceding Thursday. Against this latter circumstance it was urged, that the French influence was so great as to prevent such intelligence from penetrating into Holland, and of course the Russian victory was the talk, till repeated mails from the continent weakened its credibility; and at last, the state of the two armies put it beyond all doubt, that the power of Bonaparte was not impaired.

The last accounts inform us, that he was in Warsaw, and preparing to make a visit to his army. The army is in cantonments to the east of the Vistula. The Russians are near Grodno. The setting in of the frost will probably put the bodies again in motion, for the French emperor will not be inclined to give a very long repose to his troops; and the Russians, though good soldiers, are not under such officers as can meet the activity and skill of their opponents. If the French should move on, a decisive action will soon take place as to the affairs of Poland; and, if a peace is not soon made, we should not be at all surprised if the terms of it were dictated at Moscow by Bonaparte before the summer.

Poland is not yet an independent kingdom. Its Starosties are under a government of Poles, appointed by the French. A king cannot evidently be set up, till the kingdom is completely conquered. The Prussian part of it is now in the possession of the French, the Russian part will soon follow the same fate. Whether the Austrian part should remain with its present possessors, depends on the will of Bonaparte; but it is most probable, that he will insist on its restitution, and thus claim the honour of having destroyed the schemes of the three royal Jacobins. Austria will receive its indemnification from part of the Turkish dominions, or in Silesia. The former is the most probable supposition.

Whilst the French were supposed to have been beat by the Prussians, they were bringing Silesia into complete subjection, and preparing an attack on Swedish Pomerania. Stralsund, we now hear, is invested, and we may expect very soon to receive the news that the authority of the King of Sweden, on the south and east of the Baltic, has ceased to exist. The change that he made in the constitution of his states is not likely to give him popularity; and, if he should head his own troops, we should fear very much for the fate of royal tactics, when opposed by those of a French general, taken from the shop or the plough.

The King of Prussia is not completely driven out of his dominions. Konigsburg and Dantzick acknowledge his authority, and he has, what is called, a court about him. He dispenses honours and rewards, and portions out disgrace, and rests his hopes on the ability of Russia to assist him. Whatever his hopes and fears may be, it is certain, that he has very few to condole with him in his calamities. All accounts concur in the censure of his rash and unadvised measures, and the complete want of generalship on his part, before and at the famous battle which lost him and his kingdom. It is supposed, that Lord Hutchinson and Sir T. Wilson are with him. He could not have better persons to assist him, if any thing remained to be done; and, if these officers had been sent to Austria and Russia, previous to the mad plans of Mr. Pitt, this country might have been saved the disgrace and expence attending those measures, which brought on the fatal battle of Austerlitz.

The insurgents of Hesse Cassel are brought into order, and their quiet is recommended by the elector himself. This is the only prudent measure he could adopt: for, if he is ever to be restored to his dominions, which is a very doubtful thing, it must be by the French emperor, and on the terms which he pleases to impose. The north of Germany is in great distress from the ruin of the commerce of Hamburgh, and that ill-fated town is



Digitized by Google

not likely for a long time to recover its former consequence. Denmark perseveres in its usual prudent course, and as yet has escaped the misfortunes which have befallen her neighbours. Sweden is preparing for the arduous encounter, in which we tremble for the fate of the chivalrous king.

Russia has beholden for a long time the war at a distance, and its barbarians have been gratified by their ravages in the south. The approach of an enemy to its frontiers begins to be felt, and the despot has issued a manifesto, which proclaims his terror. The usual terms of perfidy are thrown out against the French, the war is declared to be inevitable, and the protection of the Almighty, who is said ever to espouse the cause of the just, is implored. But, if in this the despot follows the usual stile of manifestos, he points out in other terms the causes of the ruin that has fallen upon Austria and Prussia, which is justly attributed to their neglect in providing for their internal security. Hence, their fate was determined by the loss of a few battles, after which the enemy meeting no obstacle, and dreading no opposition from an unarmed populace, suddenly forced his way through the interior provinces, spread devastation and terror by his rapid and violent depredations, destroyed the scattered remains of a routed army, and effected a total overthrow of their empires.

To prevent a similar catastrophe in Russia, the despot proposes the establishment of a general temporary armament or militia, which may be ready in all quarters at a moment's notice, to support the regular troops; and a wiser measure could not be adopted. The number of men to be raised upon the decree, amounts to 612,000 men; and this body, if properly disciplined and animated with a proper spirit, might with the regular troops annihilate every effort of the French. The plan is exceedingly well laid. The despot appoints the commanders in chief of the greater divisions, and the officers of the provincial corps are to be appointed by the nobility, living in the district to which the corps belongs. They are not prepared in this extensive empire to give emulation to their men, by letting commands follow desert. Various regulations follow for the provisioning of these troops, and the whole shews the confidence of the sovereign in his people. The immense extent of territory, over which this force is divided, will render its efficient strength far less than the numbers imply, and this diminution of strength is still more diminished by the sort of people to be brought into action. What the effect will be, if such a body is ever put into motion, it is not easy to decide, but a very large force cannot be kept assembled in one place, without an immense expence. The example is, however, a good one, and will have, we hope, a proper effect in this country; for, if the Russians can arm in this manner, it would be disgraceful for this island not to have a sufficient body in arms, to repel from its shores any force that can be brought against us by the enemy.

Russia will, however, have full employment for all its force. The French are on its western territory; Turkey will employ some of its troops on the southern territory, whether by actual invasion or by defending their own; and there is reason to apprehend, that the device of Bonaparte may bring the Persians into action. Thus, a new scene of things is open to our view, and the system of Providence will by degrees be unravelled. Bonaparte may be the destined instrument to reform the Mahometan, as he has done the Popish church; and the Greek church will feel the effect of his conquests. The immense body he is collecting in Poland cannot but effect some great purpose; and, if his standard is successively raised in Moscow and Constantinople, he will only have pursued a similar course to that of the great conquerors, which have occasionally been raised to shew the kings of the earth, that, if their thrones are not fixed on justice and wisdom, there is one above them who can at his pleasure humble their pride, and confound their devices.

In France every thing goes on as quiet as if the emperor were at Paris. The country, now left to itself, without any controul from its immense army, and sending forth to join their hero eighty thousand youths, shews no disposition to revolt; nor is there

Digitized by Google

an appearance of a wish in the people to restore their exiled sovereign. Yet the emigrants in this country look forward still with anxious expectation; and this decisive proof, how much they and their cause are abhorred by their countrymen, does not produce conviction in their minds. They have the folly to think, that a numerous army of Englishmen would produce a revolution. But France is grown too wise by the experience of the past, and wretched must be the disposition of the country, if it did not heartily concur in preferring a Napoleon to a Bourbon. Spain produces nothing new, but what comes from the court; and, in this critical conjuncture of human affairs, it is chiefly employed in devising and heaping new honours on the Prince of Peace. Portugal awaits with patience its detsiny, but the English merchants there are not without fears of an extinction of their trade. They may rest securely, as long as Bonaparte is employed in the north, and Portugal aids him by a tribute.

From America we learn the failure of Miranda's expedition, and the recapture of Buenos Ayres. On the latter subject we would defer our observations, as Sir Home Popham, the deviser of this ill-fated expedition, is returned to England, and, it is to be hoped, will be called to a strict account of his conduct. What strikes us as very remarkable in this affair is, that, after having taken Buenos Ayres, the ships should have left the place for an attack upon Montevideo, and thus discovered to the Spaniards the weakness of the force in the town. Had the vessels remained near the town till a reinforcement had arrived from England, their guns and their men would have kept the place in awe, and fifteen hundred sailors added to the land troops might have put the place into such a state of defence as might have baffled every effort of the insurgents. The loss to this country will be very great, for the dollars taken as plunder will not repay for the merchandise and baffled expectations of the persons who went, in consequence of the supposed conquest, to that part of the world. The court martial will bring to light the nature of the expedition: but we recollect, that the expedition to Holland, which was far more disgraceful to this country, was settled without a court martial.

The grand plan of Lord Henry Petty to produce wonders in finance, has been long enough before the public, to diminish the estimation in which it was held at the first broaching of it, and to expose the idle and extravagant boasts with which it was received, as a present from another heaven-born minister. A fine speech from his lord-hip was followed by a large quarto with a vast quantity of tables, prefaced by a very ill-written account of the plan. The account baffled the comprehension of the members, and the tables stupified them. It must be very fine, because it was so deep and unintelligible. But the fact is, that the tables might have been made by any boy at school, and they serve no one purpose whatever, but to confuse the understanding, and to throw dust into the eyes of the people. Divested of all the bombast and swelling jargon, which accompanied this grand scheme, the plan is simply this: to give the minister the power of mortgaging the war taxes, and to have at his discretion nearly two hundred millions, without the future controul of parliament. We remember the expressions used by the present ministry, when in opposition against Mr. Pitt. What would they have said, if he had advanced such a proposition! No language would have been too strong to express their abhorrence of so unconstitutional a measure. Indeed, if the parliament consents to it, we know not what hopes remain of any check to future wild prospects of a similar nature; and it is not expected, that very great wisdom will accompany so improvident a grant. It is needless to enter into the many other objections to the measure, founded on the mortgaging of what may be invalid securities. If it passes, the nation will, in proper time, feel the results, and instead of seeing its debt diminished, according to the idle boast of Lord H. Petty, will find by its increase that the prodigies in finance are not to be expected from fine speaking. As to the flourishing state of finance, it is absurd to talk of it, when the nation is taxed beyond the

Digitized by Google

conception of any individual, that died before the middle of the last century; and the mode of raising the supplies confounds entirely Dr. Franklin's idea in the first sentence of his Poor Richard's Way to Wealth.

It does not appear that much opposition will be made to the plan. Intrenched in his tables, the Chancellor of the Exchequer keeps the assailants at a distance. They cannot understand his plan without understanding his tables, and the tables are beyond the reach of their comprehension.—Sir F. Burdett, at a very large meeting, has given it the proper epithet of a splendid bubble: but in this, and many other instances, the language of the Baronet will make no impression, till the people, by severe experience, are made to comprehend its force and propriety.

The discussion on the Slave-Trade, in the House of Lords, has produced a considerable sensation amongst the West-India merchants and planters, and traders to the coast of Africa. Whatever humanity may dictate, policy, they say, ought to be consulted, and indemnification ought to be made to those whose capitals have been embarked under the faith of Parliament. The conduct of the Sierra Leone company, under the guidance of the persons most active for the abolition of the slave trade, ought to be a warning, how we trust ourselves to well-meaning enthusiasts; and how men, under the specious pretences of sanctity and religion, will commit acts, that others of less pretensions would not venture to justify. Thus they have ruined their company, expended between four and five hundred thousand pounds, and refuse to let the proprietors look into the state of their own affairs. Are such men fit to introduce a measure for the regulation of a concern, in which millions are employed? And may not the same ruin be expected from such counsellors in the affairs of the nation, as the proprietors of the Sierra Leone company have experienced in their own concerns?

The clamour about mad dogs begins to subside; but it has been attended with heavy calamities on the canine race. It is now time to examine coolly into the occasion of this clamour, and the real ground of the alarm. We are much inclined to believe that no such disease exists, as is attributed to the dog, and that no persons have died in the manner represented. As madness is so dreadful a calamity, the question deserves investigation, and the College of Physicians would be doing a service to the country, by making enquiries of every surgeon and apothecary within the bills of mortality respecting the cases of this kind which have come under their cognizance. The nature of each case should be strictly investigated; for a patient may attribute that to the bite of a dog which arose from very different circumstances. A very eminent physician, in very great practice, asserted, that he never met with such a case in his whole life; and that, if he were consulted on the apprehended madness from the bite of a dog, he should not know how to proceed, being as ignorant in such a case as one totally unacquainted with medicine.

An election has taken place in Canterbury, for a member, in the room of Mr. Alderman Simmons, deceased; when Mr. William Frend, whose Tangible Arithmetic was noticed in our last Number, and who is a freeman of that city, took occasion, on proposing, in a very numerous meeting, Mr. Sawbridge, who was unanimously elected, to call the attention of the meeting to a grievance severely felt, not only in that city, but over all England. This was in the mode of collecting the taxes; the agents of the taxes being frequently guilty of vexatious and frivolous surcharges, and putting, capriciously, a number of people to the expence and trouble of attending the meetings of the commissioners, and losing their time and labour to no purpose. In consequence of this address, several inhabitants of the town requested Mr. Frend to suggest a mode of redress, and he recommended a petition to parliament; which accordingly has been drawn up, and signed by a considerable number, and will soon be laid before the house. It is to be hoped that the example will be followed all over the kingdom.

In the two Houses of Parliament various things of importance have been brought forward: among the principal are—the question of the Slave Trade—the Poor Laws—the

Digitized by Google

Hampshire Petition—the Expulsion of a Member—Lord H. Petty's Finance Bill—Mr. Windham's Military Bill—and Lord Castlereagh's Financial Propositions. Able arguments have been introduced, and some of the speakers indulged in the fashion introduced by Mr. Pitt, of making very long speeches, a fashion that cannot be too much exploded. The debate on the exclusion of a member was interesting on several accounts; and the question is not as yet decided. It arose from a Mr. Cawthorne, the member for Lancaster, having, previous to his election, been tried by a court-martial, and in consequence dismissed from military service.

General Parker, upon this occasion, moved, that the charges and sentence against Mr. Cawthorne, with the proceedings of the House upon them, in 1795—1796, should be read. Mr. Cawthorne hoped that the case would have been more fully gone into; for he rested his upon precedents, and on the law of the land, that a person having been once tried, could not be again tried by the same judicature for the same offence. Besides he sat there legally qualified, returned by a large body of constituents, and without opposition. The sentence of a court-martial was of too flimsy a nature to ground upon it a motion of expulsion. —Lord Howick viewed the question in its proper light, and thought it necessary to enquire, first, whether the house possessed the power of re-expulsion; and then, whether it was fit and proper to exercise it in this particular instance. The proceeding was of great importance, as affecting the character of the individual and of the house, and the great constitutional principles that ought to govern the right of election. On this account, he declared it to be his intention to move for the appointment of a committee to search into precedents respecting the expulsion of a member. —Sir W. Herbert did not think this a question of precedent, but of principle; and he conceived that the power of re-expulsion was vested in the house, for the maintenance of its own honour and dignity.

General Gascoigne agreed with the last speaker, and asserted, that this case had no more connection with precedents, than a bankruptcy had with murder. The only precedent was that of 1796; where it appeared, that the gentleman, who was the object of the motion, had been found guilty by a court-martial of infamous and ungentlemanly conduct. Nothing could be more forcible; and unless he was expelled, there would be a precedent formed to cover disgrace and infamy. He begged of Lord Howick not to interpose the shield of power before guilt. Manifest disapprobation of the language and sentiments of this speaker appeared through the whole house; and Lord Folkstone expressed his disapprobation of the reproaches and harsh expressions that had been used in this stage of the business. They could answer no good purpose, and in his opinion the consulting of precedents was absolutely necessary.

The Attorney-General declared that the motion of General Parker would have met with his decided negative. He should have thought it his duty to the law of the land, to the constitution of the country, and the rights of electors, to oppose the motion! And he should not be dismayed by any overbearing expressions made use of by those who differed from him. He could not conceive how the minutes of a court-martial, which had been the foundation of proceedings in a former parliament, could decide the question against a member of the present parliament; nor could the minutes of a court-martial, though a good court for the trial of military offences, afford a proper ground for a proceeding in this house. He would not listen to any proposal of determining the merits of a case by the proceedings of a court, where there was no trial by jury, and no right of challenge. He would not proceed upon the sentence of a court of common law, much less on that of a court-martial. As for the fanciful notions about honour and disgrace, entertained by General Gascoigne, they could not be the foundation of proceedings, and the house was not to be led away by such phrases. The rights of electors must be defended on the principles of the constitution.

General Gascoigne denied that he had said that the proceeding of a court-martial ought to be the law of

Digitized by Google

the house; and, as to the learned gentleman's remarks on honour and such phrases, he would rather have the house a court of honour than a court of justice. Strong marks of disapprobation burst out against this last sentence; a sentence ridiculous in itself, and totally unconstitutional; such, in fact, as none but a military man could utter.—Mr. Adam thought that the first object was justice, the second the dignity of the house, the third a proceeding on firm and sure grounds. He was old enough to have been a member, and to be in the minority, on the expulsion of Wilkes, who afterwards sat in parliament, and the proceedings against him were, on his motion, expunged from the Journals. This precedent, in his opinion, was decisive in the present case.—Lord Howick's motion passed; and Lord George Cavendish introduced a petition from certain electors of Lancaster, remonstrating against the right of the house to render their elective franchise null and void; and praying the house to reject any motion submitted to them for that purpose. Sir W. Herbert was moved with indignation at the language of this petition, and thought that the house would have the justest grounds to disfranchise all persons who had dared to put their signature to such a paper All parts of the house resounded with No! No! No!——Lord Stanley objected also to the petition; first, because it was too dictatorial; and, secondly, because it anticipated the measure it complained of.—Mr. S. Bourne protested against the language and principles which he had heard advanced by the two last speakers; and was astonished that, when the memory of the precedent, furnished by Wilkes, was so fresh in the minds of every man, any person could venture to obtrude upon that house doctrines so novel and so unconstitutional.—Mr. S. Stanhope called upon the chair to state, whether there was any precedent of a petition against a proceeding not yet instituted. The Speaker, with becoming dignity, replied, that it was the invariable custom of the house to open its doors wide to all petitions from the king's subjects, upon the subject of alledged grievances, whether real or imaginary. The petition was ordered to lie upon the table; and the debate of this day affords a testimony, that military and aristocratical notions are not to guide the Commons of England. Every person knows too well what stuff courts-martial are made of, and how they exercised their judgments in Ireland, to allow their decisions to be of any weight, except in the circle of military men and military affairs. As to the case of Mr. Cawthorne, we know no farther of it, than that he was condemned by a court-martial. The electors of Lancaster have elected him their representative, and we would sooner trust to their judgment than to that of any court-martial. A General will of course think differently from us: but his angry looks will not shake our opinion; and we trust, that the men of Lancaster, if it is necessary, will assert their rights undismayed by military notions of honour.

The Hampshire petition produced, on the 13th of February, a very long debate. On its previous introduction into the house it had been treated by the ministry with great asperity; and insinuations were thrown out against the petitioners. The debate was brought on by Mr. A. Smith; on whose motion the resolution of the house, declaring it to be a breach of privilege for any person, filling an office under Government, to employ his influence derived from it in the election of a member, was read. Mr. S. then observed, that the influence of government in Hampshire was greater than in any other part of the kingdom, and it had been used to oust a gentleman who had served the county for fourteen years with diligence and fidelity. Such practices were highly unconstitutional; and, if not corrected, the independence of the house would be severely wounded. The remedy he must leave to the discretion of the house; and he moved for a committee to consider of the allegations in the petition.—Sir H. Mildmay seconded the petition, and pointed out the nature of the government influence in Hampshire; after which he proceeded to prove the charges in the petition. He first, brought forward a paper, containing the minutes of a conversation between Sir W. Heathcote and Lord Temple;

Digitized by Google

from which it appeared, that the Lord had called on the Baronet, by the desire of Lord Grenville, to ascertain whether the Baronet would, if re-elected, support administration; and to inform him, that the administration was determined to oppose Mr. Chute, on account of his opposition to its measures. Another paper contained the copy of a letter from Mr. Freemantle, one of the secretaries of the treasury, to General Hewitt, the barrack-master general, requesting him to cause Major Davis, the deputy-barrack-master general, to exert himself, and every influence he had in the barrack department, in favour of the ministerial candidate. Major Davis, in reply, stated, that he had done every thing in Winchester and the neighbourhood, to ensure success to the ministerial candidates; and suggested, that he could be serviceable in the Isle of Wight, if he had leave from the office to go thither. The barrack-master-general replied, that his expences could not be allowed, as it would not be proper to introduce such an item in the public accounts of his department. Another letter from Mr. Davis stated, that he was going to canvas about Christchurch and Lymington, places pointed out to him by Lord Caernarvon. Another letter from Major Davis stated, that he might have been relieved from some embarrassment, if he would deliver up the treasury letters. In a committee it would be proved, that the instructions to the barrack office had been carried into execution.

Mr. Freemantle asserted, that every allegation in the petition was without foundation, and that there was not the smallest proof that the administration had committed itself in the gross and unconstitutional manner that had been stated. He had written the letter, alluded to, to General Hewitt, and he read it to the house. It was dated Treasury Chambers, and marked private, and contained a request to recommend the ministerial candidates to Major Davis, or any freeholder within his department. Mr. Freemantle contended that, as a freeholder of the county, he had a right to speak in this manner, and his office of Secretary to the Treasury did not disfranchise him. If the contrary were maintained, every person holding a place under government would be deprived of those privileges, which were the proudest boast of an Englishman. There were but two cases, he conceived, which could be considered as such an exertion of ministerial influence, as called for the interference and and censure of parliament: the offering of money or the employment of threats, and any other degree of influence might be used by any officer of government; and he was confident that there had not been the slightest instance whatever, either in Hampshire or elsewhere, of the influence of the treasury being used for the purpose of unduly carrying any election in favour of any particular person favoured by administration.

Mr. Broderick observed that, though Mr. Freemantle had informed the house of his connections with Hampshire, it was evident that, before he solicited his neighbours and tenants, he had thought it necessary to send his request to the barrack master general. Mr. Herbert rejoiced, that the petition was brought to a fair and candid investigation. Every one must have hoped that the influence of the dock yards had been used in his favour at the late election, yet he had authority from the first commissioners and principal clerks to declare that not a word had been spoken by them to influence the artificers. He contended, that any distinct member of the administration had a right to interfere as an individual in an election. Magistrates used, and so might country gentlemen, whatever means they pleased to menace their tenants, and those over whom they had authority, and he considered the petition as unworthy of farther attention, nothing have been urged which could attach to administration.

Mr. Jeffrey, of Poole, asserted, that the secretary of the treasury had openly and plainly told him, that, if he again offered himself as a candidate for Poole, he must not expect the influence of government in his favour, because he had opposed them in the last parliament, and that they would endeavour to open the borough, and try the right of commonalty. Places were actually given to persons to obtain their support of the candidate



Digitized by Google

who opposed him in his native place; and this and many other instances of a similar kind proved beyond contradiction, that the undue influence of government had been exerted. Mr. Biddulph thought, that the gentleman who had brought forward the petition deserved the thanks of the house and of the public. The sentiments he had heard that night, that government, as government, had a right to interfere in elections, were such as ought not to be tolerated in that house. A letter had been sent from the treasury chambers to an officer, of a public department, to interfere in elections; such an interference was highly unconstitutional. It was the duty of the house to call the delinquent to an account, and he should therefore vote for the enquiry.

Mr. Jenkinson stated, that several persons, belonging to the victualling office at Dover, received positive directions to vote against him, under penalty of losing their places. Mr. Tierney, adverting to what had been said by Mr. Jeffrey, respecting an absent member, declared such conduct to be most unparliamentary, most out of order and most ungentlemanlike. He was going on in this rude, and violent, and ungentlemanlike language, when he was called to order by Mr. S. Stanhope, who declared that, during the many years he had sat in parliament, he had never witnessed more unparliamentary language. It seemed as if Mr. Tierney wished to set two members to challenge each other. Mr. Tierney expressed his sorrow at what had passed, but declared that he would not be led away from the subject. It now appeared, that the charges against administration were reduced to one single instance, and that of an individual acting in his private capacity as a freeholder, who inadvertently had dated his letter from the treasury chambers. It did not appear, that a single vote had been gained by corrupt influence, and it was on the whole one of the most frivolous, unimportant, and foolish petitions that had ever been brought into the house.

Mr. Canning bore testimony to the zeal of Mr. Tierney and his friends in the cause of parliamentary reform; and it must be highly satisfactory to the house to observe their quietness on this subject now that they were in power. It seemed, that they were now resolved not to depart from those practices and principles, which were made to be formerly such strong grounds of complaint, or rather they conceived themselves to be at liberty to return tenfold all the injuries they had ever complained of in the same way. Mr. Tierney, it seemed, differed widely from his former opinions, on the ground of suspicion, constitutional jealousy, and alarm. It was now no ground of suspicion, to write from the public treasury in favour of the administration candidates. He had no objection to a private friend writing to a private friend, but a secretary of a public office writing to the agents of another public office to influence their votes was using in an unjustifiable manner the powers belonging to his department. It appeared, that the secretary of the treasury had been interfering in elections, and the petitioners asserted that they had similar complaints: how then can the house dismiss the petition without a severe censure on the secretary, and an enquiry into those complaints? But say the members of administration the same things have been done before, and therefore we may do them. Let it be remembered, however, that in opposition these gentlemen were vehement in their censure of such acts, and they now give the world an opportunity of judging of the value of their former speeches. To be sure the petition did state some things, which made gentlemen in power very sore; but it did not follow that the house should, on this account, reject the petition. He had heard that night an extraordinary doctrine brought forward, that the members of administration might use their influence in the same manner as a private individual. Such an unconstitutional doctrine he should ever resist, and he should support the motion to reserve the house from the disgrace and opprobrium, which would attend the rejection of the petition.

Mr. Adam considered this to be a question of general parliamentary law, and he could not find any act of parliament prohibiting a secretary of the treasury from canvassing, and therefore he should vote against the mo-

Digitized by Google

tion. Lord Folkstone considered the secretary's letter as an official letter, and he had indulged the hope, that administration would, in support of their character and of the consistency they so much boasted of, have agreed with the motion. He was decided in his opinion, that the allegations in the petition ought to be referred to a committee of privileges. Mr. Johnstone considered the act of the secretary as an official act, and was surprised at its being considered as a single act, when every member in the house knew, that similar letters were sent all over the kingdom. He had seen a letter sent by the same secretary to a poor voter in Yorkshire, and it could not be said, that this and many others were written in his individual capacity. There had been an administration, which did not direct its secretaries to write in this manner, and in consequence a free parliament was chosen; and, because it was so chosen, the present ministers would not suffer it to exist any longer.

Mr. Perceval was not at all surprised that the servants of the crown should abandon all the professions they had made before they ascended the seat of power. He had indeed indulged a faint hope, that they would have met the question with a manly fortitude; yet, instead of courting examination, they eluded research, and plainly proved that they were afraid of inquiry. Whatever might be the result of the debate, the country, he was convinced, would not be satisfied without a full discovery of the whole plot against their liberties. As to the Secretary, he considered him merely as an agent in this business. As to his being a freeholder, if this were allowed to be an excuse, ministers would easily find freeholders of every county in the kingdom to subscribe their official letters. But was such a practice to be defended? Was this the conduct to be vindicated by your pretended reformers? By reformers, who wanted only power to put their fine plans into execution; and when in power resorted to every method they had previously complained of. When they were out of power, the house heard repeated complaints of the influence of administration, but no instance was adduced:—now it is broadly exposed, but no redress is to be obtained. But the mask would soon be thrown off, and the deformity of their conduct would be exposed.

Lord Howick (formerly Mr. Grey) was feelingly alive to the attacks upon the pretended reformers, of whom he had been, in the society of the friends of the people, one of the chiefs. He allowed that he had offered to the house propositions to insure the interests of freedom. The public sentiment was necessary to give them effect; but this he must candidly allow was not sufficiently in his favour. He had never gone so far, however, as to say, that a secretary of the treasury might not solicit a vote for a candidate, who was a friend to administration. He allowed it to be a bad defence of an unjustifiable measure, that it had been done before; but it might be stated, that such things had happened without parliamentary censure. The mere act of solicitation, without threats or bribes, did not require parliamentary interference. All that was desired on the subject, was before the house; and if there had been improper conduct, let a vote of censure be passed; but there was no pretence for farther inquiry. A more frivolous and unfounded charge was never brought before the house. He saw nothing in the conduct of Mr. Freemantle, more dangerous than the conduct of certain landlords; and he trusted that the house would not be led away by the vehemence of certain gentlemen, but would refuse their countenance to so light and frivolous an attempt to discredit and oppose administration.—Mr. Rose brought forward several instances of the interference of administration; and defied the whole world to prove that he had ever wounded the feelings of individuals for the purpose of extorting their votes.—Some other members spoke; and, on the question being put, it was lost; there being for it only 57, and against it 184; majority in favour of administration 127.

We lament that so important a question was disposed of; and think that the case was completely made out, and required parliamentary censure. But we were more grieved at the language held by the members of administration, recollecting their speeches when out of power, and observing the



Digitized by Google

gradual imitation of the arbitrary conduct of Mr. Pitt. The case requires to be proved; and a law should be made, with severe penalties, to prevent the commission of this crime:—a crime, in our opinion, far greater than many for which a poor felon is hanged at the gallows. We would propose, then, that any officer in administration, or any of their clerks or secretaries, who solicits by letter, or by personal application, or by any means whatever, the vote of any man for a representative in parliament, should be dismissed from his employment, be rendered incapable of serving his Majesty for seven years, and be fined in one year's salary, one half to go to the informer, the other half to be applied to some public work in the borough, city, or county in which the offence was committed.

---

*Letter to a Member of Parliament, on Lord H. Petty's Plan of Finance.*

To Sir —— ——

DEAR SIR, 14*th Feb.* 1807.

I CANNOT but approve of part of Lord H. Petty's Plan of Finance for the present year, since it is established upon a plan which I submitted to him myself last year, and afterwards communicated to the public in a letter to a friend of mine in the Upper House, with a view to prevent what appears to me to be an excessive burden, the present property-tax, or a tax by which the tenth of our income is devoted to the service of the public. My plan was stated in a pamphlet, entitled, "The Policy of reducing the Property Tax, and of carrying on the War for the next Five Years without any additional Taxes;" and I advanced what then appeared to be a paradox, that "the taxes levied upon the subject were not only quite sufficient to carry on a war for the next five years, and beyond, but also that the property tax should, instead of being raised to a tenth, be lowered to a twentieth of our income." This was upon the supposition, that the minister wanted ten millions a year; and I proposed to raise it by loans upon the income tax, reduced to a twentieth, and shewed the operation of such a principle upon that tax. Lord H. P. has accommodated this principle to the war taxes, and the whole is founded upon a proposition well known to every one acquainted with numbers, that a small sum above the interest of a loan, applied to the payment of the interest of the loan, and the reduction of the capital, will, in very few years, extinguish the debt. If the interest of money is five per cent., and you apply ten per cent. annually to the payment of the interest and the reduction of the principal, the debt will be extinguished in a little less than fourteen years and three months: if six per cent. is applied to the payment of the interest of the loan, and the reduction of the debt, the debt will be extinguished in somewhat less than thirty-seven years.

But, though I suggested the propriety of reducing the income tax, and carrying on a war for five years or more without additional taxes, and shewed how loans were to be raised on the income tax, or any other tax, not appropriated to other purposes, I was perfectly sensible of the impropriety of making any loan at all upon the strength of those taxes, when we had other resources in our hands; and the not availing ourselves of these resources is almost unaccountable in a nation so well acquainted as this is with the use of money. We have commissioners for redeeming, as it is called, the national debt: their funds now amount to eight millions five hundred thousand pounds annually, for which taxes are provided; and with this sum they go weekly into the market to buy up what the minister has borrowed by his loans the week before. The absurdity of this plan strikes me in so forcible a manner, that I cannot but think, that if you applied it to yourself, and to your own concerns, you would not suffer the nation to be plundered by such a delusion. The millions it has already lost are considerable: and as long as the nation permits the operation of the sinking fund during the time that it is making loans, so long will the nation continue to be a very great loser.

I would therefore amend Lord H. Petty's plan, which he originally borrowed from me, in the following manner. I would say to him, you

Digitized by Google

shall have twelve millions above war taxes this year. From the sinking fund you shall have eight millions, and four millions cash, secured on the taxes, which supply the remaining five hundred thousand pounds of the sinking fund; and of course this loan will be paid off in less than fourteen years. If you want twelve millions next year, you shall have, in the same manner, seven millions and a half from the sinking fund, and the remaining four millions and a half, by a loan secured on the taxes, supplying five hundred thousand pounds of the sinking fund, and so on as long as the war lasts.

If the war should last seventeen years my sinking fund is reduced to nothing; but several of the debts upon it were extinguished some years before this time, and the sum appropriated for their extinction and interest upon them becomes the security for new loans. If peace should take place before this period, the sinking fund is in fuller action, and the extinction of debt might advance with greater rapidity. That rapidity may employ the attention of a future time; but he, who looks back to the expectations of a ministry at the beginning of the last seventeen years, will judge what dependence may be placed on the expectation of a minister at the end of the next seventeen years.

If you are determined, however, to let the delusion of the sinking fund sink into your mind, and overcome the power of common sense and reflection, still let me beg of you to pause, before you give your assent to the present plan of the minister. Let him have a loan for as many millions as he may want for the service of the present year, and let ten per cent. annually, upon that loan, be secured upon a portion of the war taxes; but do not give up the constitutional power of the House of Commons, and leave to him the power of raising loans upon war taxes, *ad infinitum*, if the war should last as long. Let him come to you year by year, and you will then judge of the exigences of the case. But I forget; you have been so accustomed to hear the minister speak to you *en maitre*, that the constitutional checks are out of sight. I, you know, look upon the minister as a high executive officer, and think that it would be equally for the interest of the king and people, if he came only occasionally to address you on these subjects, and having proposed them, to make his bow and retire. It has been, and I conceive is, a great misfortune to both king and people, that the ministers of the crown should be members of parliament.

If the finance minister was not a member of parliament, and a board was appointed on that subject, it would produce its plans, and members of parliament would compare them with what might be suggested by themselves, or from other quarters. To such a board, the knowledge of arithmetical is of more importance than that of rhetorical figures. Yet I trust, that it would never send forth such a large quantity of tables as this plan of Lord H. Petty's has introduced into your House; tables, that not one in ten will look into, and which are of no importance to the consideration of the question. They can only make the unlearned stare, the learned smile.

I remain,

Your very obedient servant,

PHILOXENUS.

## APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

"*The Battle of Maida.*"—An Heroic Song, written by Captain Spencer, L. L. V. The music composed by J. Terrail. Price 1s.

THE custom of recording the achievements of brave and heroic warriors in verse, is almost coeval with time itself. The battle which gave rise to the present tributary stanzas, was a striking and undeniable proof of the superiority of British valour; and Capt. S. has very properly taken the opportunity of this spirited and glorious contest, ending in a most decided victory; to arouse the martial genius of his countrymen against the

Digitized by Google

common enemy, perhaps we may say of all mankind. The music by Mr. T. is bold, martial, well-conceived, and properly adapted to the subject.

Z.

"*Tom Larboard,*"—Sung with unbounded applause by Mr. Gibbon, at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane, written by Mr. D. Boden, and set to music by J. Birch. Price 1s.

We are most friendly to this class of ballads, commonly called sea-songs, which being frequently read and sung by our brave and gallant tars, we believe to have a strong tendency towards impressing the mind with sentiments the most patriotic and exalted. Mr. Birch has here presented us with a very bold and spirited melody, well suited to the subject. We heartily recommend it, and think it is a song which will become very popular.

Z.

"*I ponder many a silent Hour.*"—Written by Miss. Betham, the music composed, and respectfully dedicated to Miss Lyman; by Wm. Walsh (Late of his Majesty's Chapel Royal.) Price 1s.

We are happy in having an occasion to express our good opinion of Miss B. as a ballad writer: and to do her justice we are compelled to say, that we seldom meet with any thing in the ballad style which to us appears so pleasing as those few specimens of hers which we have noticed.—Delicacy, pathos, neatness, and good sense, (an article not seldom deficient in this species of writing,) appear conspicuous in her compositions. This before us is a charming little ballad; and the music by Mr. Walsh is arranged with taste and ability, and is very suitable to the words. Z.

"*Accept a Heart, my dearest Girl.*"—A favourite Rondo, written by Mr. William Preston, and set to music with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte; by Mr. Ross. Price 1s. 6d.

We have before noticed a piece of Mr. Ross's, and on account of the words of that piece having been set to music long before Mr. R. took them in hand; and that by an old favourite of the muses, we did not express our admiration of that piece in the strongest terms.—The present, however, is not in the same predicament, and we certainly have perused and played it with considerable pleasure. The melody is prettily imagined, and the Piano Forte part is generally well arranged. On the whole we rank this among Mr. R's best performances: the words are written in a neat and pathetic style.

Z.

"*We'll meet beside the dusky Glen.*"—A Scottish Ballad, writen by Mr. Robert Tannahill, and set to music with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte; by Mr. Ross. Price 1s.

This little ballad in the Scottish style is set to music by the composer of the last article, and to say the least of it, is done in a pleasing and familiar style; and will suit the practice of beginners on the Piano Forte.

Z.

"*Secure by George's Care.*"—A Glee for four voices. Composed by John Stafford Smith. Price 2s. 6d.

The author of the words of this glee (whether or not the same who composed the music we are not informed) is, we presume, a true friend and lover of his country, The sentiments expressed, are such as every true Briton must heartily applaud.

Much modulation is attempted in the music of this glee, and a great variety of keys introduced; perhaps more than young practitioners will wish to see: yet we believe from looking over the piece, that the general effect of the whole will be pleasing, although we think that some of the transitions are rather too sudden, and not quite sufficiently prepared. Still when compared with the tame and spiritless productions which we daily see issuing from the press, with scarcely any variation of key, or any thing like musical effect; we must say, the composer is entitled to our praise. Z.

The celebrated Overture to the "*Mysterious Freebooter*" arranged as a Duet for two performers on the Piano Forte, by M. P. Corri. Price 2s. 6d.

Our readers will recollect that in our number for December we had the

Digitized by Google

satisfaction of warmly recommending this overture to them in its original form; and at the same time advised Mr. Corri to arrange it as a duet, which advice he has taken; and we feel sincere pleasure in assuring the lovers of light, fanciful, elegant, and at the same time (in general) correct music; that in this duet they will find a piece grateful to their taste. Mr. Corri has manifested the same skill and ingenuity in the arrangement, that he did in the composition of the overture. Teachers of music will find this duet an excellent companion to Martini's celebrated one, of the overture to Henry IV. for their pupils; and to those gentlemen, as well as to our fair readers we heartily recommend it. L. S. N

---

"*Mary, I believ'd thee true.*"——A Song in the Scottish style, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte or Harp. The words by T. Moore, Esq.: the music by Sir John Stevenson. Price 1s.

This song is, in our opinion, one of a very superior order; the words, without indelicacy, evince all that warmth and vigour of imagination, and smoothness of versification, for which Mr. Moore's songs are so celebrated. The music by Sir John Stevenson is in a style peculiarly impressive and affecting. In short, in the whole range of modern amatory songs, (if we except Davy's "*Just like Love.*") we know of none superior, very few equal, to this.

L. S. N.

---

"*Mary, I believe thee true.*"—A Song with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte, written by T. Moore, Esq. Price 1s.

We notice this contemptible composition merely to put our readers and the public, on their guard against a minor species of swindling, which several low music-sellers have lately practised; we mean, that of publishing the *words* of some popular songs with *music totally different* from that of the original composer's. Thus, no sooner did the excellent song reviewed in our last article, become popular, than out came the paltry thing now before us, for the mere purpose of deceiving those hasty or unwary purchasers, who look no further than the *first line* of the title of the song they purchase. Such arts may for a *short time* answer the purpose of Mr. P—e, as far as respects *his purse*, but if he regards *his reputation*, as a respectable music-seller, he will desist from them.

L. S. N.

"*A Musical Grammar,*" in four parts: 1. Notation. 2. Melody. 3. Harmony. 4. Rythm. By Dr. Callcott. 8s.

Our limits this month will not permit us to give a full criticism on this *elaborate work*, calculated only for players on the harpsicord, piano forte, or organ; it having totally slipped the memory of the author that music was necessary for performers on the violin, tenor, violoncello, harp, flute, oboe, clarinet, &c. &c. The author, after consulting *ninety-six different* writers on the science of music, has produced us a puzzle for young students, instead of a clear method whereby to learn the rules and rudiments of music and harmony. In short, this grammer shews only the vast reading of Dr. Callcott.

(We shall resume our criticism on this work next month.)

CENSOR.

---

*To the Editor of the Apollonian Critic.*

SIR,

I AM no professor of music, neither am I in the least acquainted with that science, consequently I am not going to criticise on your criticisms, but being a lover of truth, I trouble you merely to state a matter of fact, that in your next Magazine you may rectify a mistake you have been unknowingly led into; and I have the same reason to expect it, as I have no reason to doubt but you will always keep to the true spirit of your motto.

In page 351 of your last Volume, you have given a very just general description of the new musical instrument, invented and made by Mr. Hawkins of Dalby Terrace, Islington, and which he calls a CLAVIOLE: but at the close of your paragraph you say, Mr. Barthelemon was the original projector; in this Sir, permit me to say, that you are wrongly informed. If you mean simply the idea of such an instrument, this cannot hold good, for that it was an idea formed long before Mr. Barthelemon was born,

Digitized by Google

is sufficiently testified by the history of music; if you mean as to the mechanism of the instrument, you must give me leave also to say, that your information is erroneous, as Mr. Barthelemon did not contribute one single idea towards it.

I am well aware Mr. Barthelemon did imagine he had assisted Mr. Hawkins with some useful hints, because he advised him to try to invent something of the kind; in consequence of which a little friendly altercation took place, and it was made very evident to a meeting of the friends of both parties to settle this point, that Mr. Barthelemon did not contribute the least idea towards it; and as further proof of this, I have now before me a letter from Mr. Barthelemon to Mr. Hawkins, wherein are these words, "I left you to do the bow either round or little round as you pleased, knowing your genius." In these words are contained the sum of all the ideas Mr. Barthelemon ever communicated, and he left to Mr. Hawkins' genius to form the bow, and all the necessary and ingenious mechanism, to give motion to the bow, to bring it in contact with the strings, and to make the keys act on the strings, so as to produce the delightful harmony for which this instrument is so eminently distinguished.

Do not imagine Sir, that I mean to depreciate Mr. Barthelemon by what I have said, far from it, for I have the happiness of the intimacy and friendship of both the parties, and therefore as an impartial friend to both, I cannot bear to see one aggrandized at the expence of the other's merit, but wish to see strict justice done to each; and hence hope your liberal mind will correct the mistake in the next number of your useful Magazine.

I am Sir, Yours, &c.

JONATHAN PRATT,
86, High-Street, Mary-le-bone.

Feb. 13, 1807.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have punctually considered the Lines to a Sister, by our Correspondent of Eaton-Street. Much as we approve the sentiments of private affection which breathe through the composition in question, and desirous as we are, on every occasion, to gratify the wishes of our friends, we feel nevertheless compelled to decline the publication of the present contribution.

Dr. Toulmin's Communications arrived too late for insertion in our current Number.

On turning back to our Memoranda Literaria, we find the Poem and Essay of which we are now reminded by J. T., were finally set aside by our critical judgment. We have, therefore, to apologize to him for not having officially informed him of this decision: at the same time, we beg leave to assure him, that we by no means wish to discourage him from future exertions.

We would advise the writer of the Letter signed Robert Caif, to study his own grammar and orthography, before he presumes to criticise others. We have never seen a more miserable and unfounded production; a production, we suspect, from the pen of a juvenile knight of the pestle and mortar, alarmed lest the dissemination of knowledge may prove injurious to his trade!

Lucius will find his *Original* Letter of Franklin in p. 37, Vol. III. of the works of Franklin.

*Correct the Press*—Page 13, line 11, for *Horace*, read *Virgil*.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED FEBRUARY 1807.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

### BIOGRAPHY.

THE Life of George Washington. Compiled, under the inspection of the Hon. Bushrod Washington, by J. Marshall, vol. V. 8vo. 10s. 6d.—This completes the work.

The Public Characters for 1807. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

### DRAMA.

False Alarms: a comic opera, in three acts, performed at Drury Lane. By J. Kenney, 2s. 6d.

The Thespian Preceptor; or, a Full Display of the Scenic Art. 2s.

### EDUCATION.

Hints on the Education of Children. By J. Fawsett, A. M. 3d.

### LAW

A Short Inquiry into the Policy, Humanity, and Past Effects of the

Digitized by Google

Poor Laws, particularly on the Supply of Food in England. By one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for three inland counties. 8s.

Case of the Bishop of Oxford against the Parish of Piddington, in Cause of Simony. Extracted from East's Reports for Easter and Trinity Terms 1806. With an Appendix, containing the Endowments of Ambrosden and Piddington.

MISCELLANIES.

The Works of Sallust. Translated into English by the late A. Murphy, Esq. 8vo. 9s.; large paper, 12s.

A Letter addressed to Mercator, in reply to his Letters on the Abolition of the Slave Trade. By a Planter. 1s.

Memoir, containing a Description of the Construction and Use of some Instruments designed to ascertain the Heights and Distances of Inaccessible Objects without the Necessity of Reference to Logarithmic Tables. By G. Grigby. 5s.

The Works of St. Pierre; including the Studies of Nature, Arcadia, and the Indian Cottage. From the French, by F. Shoberl. 4 vol. 8vo. 1l. 12s.

Asiatic Annual Register for 1805. 8vo. 13s.

New Annual Register, 1805. 8vo. 16s.

Reflections on the Slave Trade. Extracted from Button's compendious Dictionary of the Bible, under the article Slavery. Extracted by R. R.

The System of Colonial Laws compared with the indispensable Principles of the English Constitution. By G. Sharp.

Some Account of Dr. Gall's New Theory of Physiognomy, founded upon the Anatomy and Phisiology of the Brain and Form of the Skull. 8vo. 6s.

Observations on the Means of providing Naval Timber, 1s. 6d.

The Pleasures of Human Life. By Hilaris Benevolus and Co. 8vo. 8s.

MILITARY.

A Detailed Account of the Battle of Austerlitz. By the Austrian Major-General Stutterheim. From the French by Major P. Coffin. 8vo. 5s.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

Observations on the Humulus Lupulus of Linnæus. With an Account of its Use in Gout and other Diseases, with cases and communications. By A. Freake. 2s. 6d.

An Account of the Diseases of India, as they appeared in the English Fleet and in the Naval Hospital at Madras in 1782-3. By C. Curtis. 8vo. 7s.

POETRY.

All the Talents: a Satirical Poem, with characteristic Notes. By Polypus. 3s. 6d.

Beachy Head, with other Poems. By C. Smith. 8vo. 6s.

Specimen of the Later English Poets, with Preliminary Notices. By R. Southey. 3 vol. cr. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

The Ratiad: a Seri-comic Poem, in 8 cantos. By an Anti-Hudibrastion. 3s. 6d.

POLITICAL.

Advantages of Russia in the present Contest with France. 2s. 6d.

South American Independence: or the Emancipation of South America the Glory and Interest of England. By W. Burke. 3s.

Substance of the Speech of the Right Hon. G. Canning, on Monday January 5, 1807, on the Conduct of the late Negotiation with France. 2s. 6d.

Statement of a Plan of Finance proposed to Parliament in 1807. 5s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Treatise on Indulgence: exhibiting a general View of the National Resources for Productive Labour. With Propositions for ameliorating the Condition of the Poor. By P. Colquhoun, LL. D. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

RELIGION.

Lectures delivered in the Parish Church of Wakefield in 1804 and 5, on the Liturgy of the Church of England. By T. Rogers, M. A. Vol. III. IV. 12s.

Primitive Truth in History of the Internal State of Reformation expressed by the Early Reformers. 7s.

The History of the Effects of Religion on Mankind in Countries Ancient and Modern, Barbarous and Civilized. By E. Ryan. 8vo. 8s.

Future Punishment of Endless Duration. A Sermon preached at Knight's Meeting-house. By R. Winter. 1s.

Horæ Psalmodicæ; or, a Popular View of the Psalms of David, as Evi-



Digitized by Google

dence for the Divine Origin of the Jewish and Christian Religions.

A Sermon, preached in the Chapel at Lambeth, February 1, 1807, at the Consecration of the Rev. C. Moss, D. D. Lord Bishop of Oxford. By the Rev. C. Barker. 1s. 6d.

A Catechism, compiled from the Book of Common Prayer; in which the questions are formed from the Articles of the Church of England, and the answers are given in the very words of some one or other of her venerable services. By W. Buckle, A. M. 2s. 6d.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Durham, at the ordinary Visitation of that Diocese in 1806, by Shute, Bishop of Durham.

A New Year's Sermon, preached to the Children of the Sunday Schools in the Parishes of ———, January 1, 1807. 3d.

A New, Clear, and Concise Vindication of the Holy Scriptures; in an affectionate address to the Deists. By E. Nicholson. 1s.

The Evidence of the Christian Religion. By the Right Hon. J. Addison. With Notes by G. S. De Correvon. Translated by the Rev. R. Purdy. 10s. 6d.

Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, delivered in the Parish Church of Stockton upon Tees, during Lent of 1803, 4, 5, and 6. By the Rev. J. Brewster. 2 vol. 8vo. 14s.

A Form of Prayer used in all Churches and Chapels, February 25, 1807, the Day appointed for a General Fast. 3d.

A Reply to the Layman: containing Strictures upon his Notions of Christian Liberty, in opposition to Church Authority. By Philokosmus. 1s.

The Work and the Reward of Faithful Deacons. A Sermon addressed to the Baptist Monthly Association, August 21, 1806, at Mr. Hutchings's Place of Worship, Tooley Street. With an Appendix; including a Sketch of the late Mr. Booth. By W. Newman. 1s.

A Letter to Mr. R. B. on the Primitive State of Adam. By W. Foxwell. 6d.

A New Testament; or the New Covenant, according to Luke, Paul, and John. Published in conformity to the plan of the late Rev. E. Evanson, A. M. 8s. 6d.

Lectures on the Liturgy; delivered in the Parish Church of St. Antholin, Watling Street. By the Rev. H. Draper, D. D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Sermon for a General Fast, suitable to Christians of all Denominations, and calculated to revive the genuine Spirit of our Holy Religion. By a Layman. 1s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Tour to Sheeraz, by the Route of Kazroon and Teerozarbad; with various Remarks on the Manners, Customs, Laws, Language, and Literature of the Persians. To which is added a History of Persia, from the Death of Huteem Khan to the Subversion of the Zund Dynasty. By E. S. Waring. 4to. 1l. 5s.; royal, 1l. 15s.

Travels in Scotland, by an unusual Route; with a Trip to the Orkneys and Hebrides. By the Rev. J. Hall, A. M. 2 vol. 1l. 6s.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th January, to the 20th February, 1807.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Catarrhus | 16 | Diarrhœa | 4 |
| Hæmoptysis | 6 | Hydrops | 2 |
| Phthisis Pulmonalis | 3 | Morbi Cutanei | 3 |
| Cynanche Tonsillaris | 2 | Morbi Infantiles | 6 |
| Rheumatismus | 8 | Asthenia | 14 |
| Ophthalmia | 2 | | |
| Paralysis | 2 | | |
| Amenorrhœa | 3 | | |
| Menorrhagia | 2 | | |
| Leucorrhœa | 1 | | |
| Hypochondriasis | 4 | | |
| Dyspepsia | 5 | | |

Know then thyself, ————
The proper study of mankind is man.

HOW proper, how important this study! Yet how few engage in it, or give it any consideration! The generality of mankind are not aware

Digitized by Google

of the importance of the study of themselves. They come forth like a flower and are cut down. The causes of disease and death pass over them, and they are no more.

Know then thyself. Attend to a few brief observations on the importance of this injunction in regard to the science of living, or the preservation of health.

The vital spark is kindled in the womb. There the organization of the infant is fostered and brought to a certain degree of perfection. He is sent forth capable of existing by the exercise of his own functions, and by the action of certain external powers. Accordingly Nature has appointed air for respiration, the mother's milk for nutrition, and temperature to operate upon the whole body. These powers duly applied preserve the life and the health of the infant; unduly, they produce disease.

The infant advances in growth, his organization becomes more and more perfect, his mental faculties and passions unfold, he forms a more extensive connexion with external things. These faculties and passions bear sway over some of his functions, and can exert an influence over his whole frame. He is now a more complicated being. The preservation of his health not only requires the due regulation of external agents, but also the command of some of his own functions, his mental faculties and passions, volition and motion.

The infant, now become a man, enters the bustle of society; participates in all its luxuries, refinements, and dissipations; indulges in repletion and inebriety; is exposed to the undue action of temperature; to the over exertion of his mental faculties, volition and motion; to the indulgence of his appetites and passions; to excess both of pleasure and pain. Thus his nerves get unstrung and his sinews begin to tremble, his vital powers fade and his functions decay; his constitution becomes a wreck, and he is plunged into chronic and excruciating disease.

But is he of another description—is poverty his lot, and does he gain his bread by the sweat of his brow? Is he ill fed, ill clothed—exposed to every vicissitude of temperature—exhausted by labour, and reduced by depressing passions; then also is he the subject of disease.

How, then, shall health be preserved? By a due regulation of every physical power, which operates upon the body; by a proper command of the mental faculties, the appetites, and passions, that the system may neither be exhausted by excessive action, nor deranged by debilitating powers.

How important, then, to know thyself—to learn the science of living in early life—to impress the youthful mind with a proper knowledge of itself—of the frame which it inhabits, and over which it presides—the relation in which that frame stands to external things—to all the powers which operate upon it. The importance of such education no language can express. It would invigorate the body and regulate the mind, preserve health and prolong life—destroy immorality and renovate society itself.

J. HERDMAN.

*Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury,*
*22d February*, 1807.

# HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*London.*

THE British Institution was opened for public inspection on the 16th of February, at the late Shakespeare Gallery in Pall-mall, being the second season of this admirable sanctuary for British genius. The artists who contributed last year have on the present occasion manifested very striking marks of improvement, and we may defy any nation on the continent to produce an equal proof of general talents.

Cook is we believe the only new artist who has come forward this year. He is a pupil of Smirke, and possesses great abilities. His two pictures, Nathan reproving David, and The Death of Abel, are much in the style of his master, but contain a considerable share of original merit in conception and execution.

Barker, of Bath, who first distin-



Digitized by Google

guished himself by the picture of The Woodman, appears to great advantage, and displays a variety of talents.

Shee, in a picture of a Cottage Girl, has given a most beautiful specimen of the variety of his powers. It is a delicious picture for simplicity, taste, and harmony of colouring.

Northcote has sent his series of moral pictures on the progress of The Good and The Bad Girl.

Copley's fine picture of King Charles the First demanding the five impeached Members, graces the rooms.

Among the most interesting works in the place are the models for the national monuments to the memory of Nelson, the greatest of our naval heroes, and William Pitt, the first of our orators. These models have been submitted to the Committee of Taste, appointed by Government to select the best specimen of genius, and most calculated to do honour to the illustrious dead. Among these and other models of a similar kind are admirable proofs of the talents of Bacon, Flaxman, Nollekens, and other artists.

Among the artists belonging to the Royal Academy who have this year sent paintings to the British Institution, the President, Benjamin West, Esq. has two, the first, The Crucifixion of our Saviour, and the second, The Ascension of Christ. Mr. Copley, besides the picture already mentioned, has another, A Youth rescued from a Shark in the Harbour of the Havanna.—Mr. T. Daniell has four views of places in the East Indies, viz. Bridge Ghur, a hill fort; The Sculptured Rocks on the Coast of Coromandel; View near Cape Comorin; and A Scene on the Banks of the Jumna, near Delhi.—Mr. E. Garvey has three, the first, A View near Rome (oval), A View in Switzerland, and The Eagle's Nest on the Lake of Killarney.—Mr. Lawrence has a fine picture of Hamlet.—Mr. Northcote's series of five subjects, exemplifying the effects of good and bad conduct in the female character, embrace the following subjects: the first is, "Good Advice from the old Servant to the young ones;" the second, "The Good Girl in her Bedchamber;" the third, "The Wanton turned out of Doors for Misconduct;" the fourth, "The Wanton dying in Poverty and Disease, visited by the Modest Girl;" the fifth, "The Good Girl married, the Wanton laid in her Grave."—Mr. Opie has two subjects, viz. The Cottage Girl, and Belisarius.—Mr. Shee has four subjects, the first, Prospero and Miranda; the second, St. Peter; the third, A Girl sleeping; and the fourth, A Cottage Girl.—Mr. Stothard has two; one, Queen Elizabeth haranguing her Troops at Tilbury, and the other, The Pilgrim's Progress.—Mr. Westall has thirteen pictures, the subjects of which are, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen on the Morning of his Resurrection: The Death of James the Second at St. Germain's, with Louis XIV. at his Bedside; The Foot-path Bridge; Girl at a Cottage Door; Ariadne; Peasant's Child returning from Market; A Monk praying; Inside of a Stable; Old Peasant at a Cottage Door; and four Landscapes.—Mr. S. Woodforde has six pictures, viz. Owls, from Nature; A Bacchante; Abra, or the Georgian Sultana, taken from Collins's third Oriental Eclogue; The Norfolk Spinner; Lavinia; and The Soldier's Widow.

Besides the above, there are pictures by various other members of the Academy, as Howard, Bone, Reinagle, Hone, Nixon, Sir Wm. Beechey, and Rigaud.

The number of pictures amounts to 310.

Jan. 22. Humphrey Davy, Esq. Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, was unanimously elected Secretary and Member of the Council of the Royal Society, in the room of Dr. Edward Whitaker Gray, deceased.

Jan. 24. A new ship, named the Valiant, of 74 guns, was launched at Perry's Dock, Blackwall. Her head is ornamented with the bust of a naval officer in uniform, and the stern is decorated with figures and trophies. This ship has been twelve months on the stocks; she was laid down by Sir William Rule, surveyor and builder of the yard.

26. This evening a person in the gallery of Covent Garden theatre threw a glass bottle, and severely wounded a gentleman in the pit.

Digitized by Google

Two Bow-street officers went into the gallery, and Mr. Farley, the performer, offered a reward of fifty guineas to any one who would discover the offender. He was immediately pointed out, and carried by the officers to the office in Bow-street. The gentleman, though severely wounded in the head, is mentioned as being out of danger.

An iron railing is constructing round St. Margaret's church, Westminster. The new area to the north is now undergoing the necessary operations of being paved and lighted, previously to the intended removal of the hackney-coach stand from Palace-yard. Palace-yard is also being newly paved. A design has been made for beautifying and improving St. Margaret's church externally, so as to make it a proper object from Parliament-street. In consequence of this, the idea of pulling down that church is laid aside. Indeed, though the laying open of the whole side of the abbey be desirable, still it is to be recollected, that the inside and roof of this church have cost nearly 12,000l. of the public money within these five or six years.

28. A fine young lion and lioness were landed in the Tower, sent by the Emperor of Morocco as a present to his Majesty. It is singular, that while on their voyage they were captured by a French vessel, but retaken by an English frigate before they had reached the French coast.

Feb. 23.—The two men, *John Holloway* and *Owen Haggerty*, convicted of the murder of Mr. Steele, lavender distiller, of Catherine-street, in the Strand, were executed in the Old Bailey. This murder was committed so long back as the 6th of November, 1802. Various persons have been apprehended, at different times, on suspicion of the above murder, but no direct evidence appearing against them they were discharged. It was at length brought to light, through the means of one of the party concerned, of the name of Benjamin Hanfield, who, a considerable time subsequent to the murder, was convicted at the Old Bailey of grand larceny, and sentenced to seven years transportation. He was conveyed on board a hulk at Woolwich, to await his conveyance to New South Wales; and having been suddenly taken ill and tortured in his mind by the recollection of the murder, about which he continually raved, he said he wished to make a discovery before he died: he was consequently admitted as king's evidence against Holloway and Haggerty.

The trial commenced on Friday, Feb. 20th, at the Sessions house in the Old Bailey, when the record of pardon having been first read to Benjamin Hanfield, without which his deposition could not have been taken. (The pardon, however, only applied to the offence for which he was suffering at the time he made his confession on board the hulks at Portsmouth). He deposed nearly as follows:—"I have known Haggerty eight or nine years, and Holloway six or seven. We were accustomed to meet at the Black Horse and Turk's Head public-houses in Dyot-street. I was in their company in the month of November, 1802. Holloway, just before the murder, called me out from the Turk's Head, and asked me if I had any objection to be in a good thing. I replied, I had not. He said, it was a '*No Toby*,' meaning a foot-pad robbery. I asked when and where? He said he would let me know. We parted, and two days after we met again, and Saturday, the 6th of November, was appointed. I asked who was to go with us? He replied, that Haggerty had agreed to make one. We all three met on the Saturday, at the Black Horse, when Holloway said, 'Our business is to *serve* a gentleman on Hounslow Heath, who, I understand, travels that road with property.' We then drank for three or four hours, and about the middle of the day we set off for Hounslow. We stopped at a public-house, the Bell, and took some porter. We proceeded from thence upon the road towards Bedfont, and expressed our hope that we should get a good booty. We stopped near the eleventh mile-stone, and secreted ourselves in a clump of trees; while there the moon got up, and Holloway said we had come too soon. After loitering about a considerable time, Holloway said he heard a foot-step, and we proceeded towards Bedfont. We presently saw a man

Digitized by Google

coming towards us, and on our approaching him, we ordered him to stop, which he immediately did. Holloway went round him, and told him to deliver. He said, we should have his money, and hoped we would not ill-use him. The deceased put his hand into his pocket, and gave Haggerty his money. I demanded his pocket-book. He replied that he had none. Holloway insisted that he had a book, and if he did not deliver it he would knock him down. The deceased again said that he had no book, and Holloway knocked him down. I then laid hold of his legs. Holloway stood at his head, and swore if he cried out he would knock out his brains. The deceased again said, he hoped we would not ill-use him. Haggerty proceeded to search him, when the deceased made some resistance, and struggled so much that we got across the road. He cried out severely; and, as a carriage was coming up, Holloway said, 'Take care, I will silence him,' and immediately struck him several blows on the head and body. The deceased heaved a heavy groan, and stretched himself out lifeless. I felt alarmed, and said, 'John, you have killed the man!' Holloway replied, that 'it was a lie, for he was only stunned.' I said, I would stay no longer, and immediately set off towards London, leaving Holloway and Haggerty with the body. I came to Hounslow, and stopped at the end of the town for near an hour, when Holloway and Haggerty came up, and said, they had done the trick, and, as a token, put the deceased's hat into my hand. The hat Holloway went down in was like a soldier's hat. I told Holloway it was a cruel piece of business, and that I was sorry I had any hand in it. We all turned down a lane, and returned to London. As we came along, I asked Holloway if he had got the pocket-book. He replied, it was no matter, for as I had refused to share the danger I should not share the booty. We came to the Black Horse, in Dyot-street, had half-a-pint of gin, and parted. Haggerty went down in shoes, but I don't know if he came back in them. The next day I observed Holloway had a hat upon his head which was too small for him. I asked him if it was the same he got the preceding night. He said it was. We met again on the Monday, when I told Holloway that he acted imprudently in wearing the hat, as it might lead to a discovery. He put the hat into my hand, and I observed the name of Steele in it. I repeated my fears. At night, Holloway brought the hat in a handkerchief, and we went to Westminster-bridge, filled the hat with stones, and having tied the lining over it, threw it into the Thames."

The principal head of evidence was that collected from Holloway and Haggerty themselves. It appeared, that they were confined in separate apartments after their separate examinations; but as there was only a slight partition betwixt them, they were enabled to converse together. An officer had taken the precaution of placing himself in a situation where he could overhear their conversation, and by that means became possessed of every thing they said to each other. They deprecated the villainy of Hanfield, and flattered themselves that the crime could not be brought home to them, and that Hanfield might suffer for his perfidy. They confided to each other that they had denied having any acquaintance with the accomplice, and, in fact, recapitulated to each other the whole of their examinations.

*Elizabeth Godfrey* was also found guilty, for the murder of Richard Prince, by running a pen-knife into his eye, which occasioned his death.

One of the most dreadful accidents, for a long time experienced in this city, took place on the morning of the execution of these three unfortunate culprits:—The populace began to assemble so early as five o'clock, and continued to accumulate until eight. (It is supposed, that the concourse of people was greater than at the execution of Governor Wall.) At eight o'clock, the prisoners ascended the scaffold. Haggerty came forward first, attended by the Rev. Mr. Devereux, a Roman Catholic clergyman. His deportment was correct, and afforded a striking contrast with the brutal ferocity of Holloway. As soon as he appeared upon the scaffold, he exclaimed, "I'm innocent, gentlemen, I'm innocent, no verdict, no

Digitized by Google

verdict!" He seemed hardened, and to have made up his mind to what is called *dying game*. The woman followed next, and appeared very penitent. She was dressed in white. As soon as the platform fell, the woman and Holloway appeared dead. Haggerty was extremely convulsed. Immediately after they were launched off a most dreadful scene took place. The approaches to the place were completely blocked up with carts, filled with spectators, and when some of the crowd began to move away the pressure became dreadful. Some fell, and others fell over them, they were trampled to death. Terror took possession of the crowd, they became desperate, and their efforts only contributed to encrease their danger. As soon as this frightful confusion ceased, forty-two sufferers in the scene were carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Of these, twenty-seven were dead; and though every effort was made for their resuscitation, in not one instance was it crowned with success. Of forty-three, the whole number, five were women, and three of these are among the dead. Of the remaining twenty-four bodies, five were men, and the rest lads, from twelve to seventeen years of age. Among the dead men, is Tom the pie-man, who was said to have fallen first, and caused the dreadful catastrophe.—Two other bodies of boys were taken to St. Sepulchre's church, and a third to the Swan Inn. A great number of the pupils in attendance happened to be collected at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at the time, and afforded prompt assistance; and Dr. Powell and a surgeon, who were both upon the spot, directed their humane exertions.

*List of the Killed.*

Sarah Fry, Joseph Thorn, Joseph Field Hurst, Richard Russel, Thomas Cooper, Joseph Taylor, Charlotte Ponton, Mr. Bradford, Thomas Blair, Master Roderiguez, —— Welch, —— Cross, George Wilson, Samuel Howard, William Platt, John Woodcock, William Bochter, Mr. Cuttel, John Harrington, and nine others. Total 28.

*Survivors.*

Thomas Worcester, James Devise, William Wight or Wigats, Dagnet Mitchel, James Manning, John Hamsden, John Ward, Charles Okford, Richard Steele, Dennis Maund, James Sylvester, and four others. Total 15, making 42, in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

*Married.*] At St. George's Hanover-square, Thomas Lee, esq. of Dover-street, to Miss Helen O'Grady, sister of Viscountess Haberton.—By special licence, at the Hon. Col. St. Leger's house in Sloane-street, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Taylour, brother of the Marquis of Headfort, to Miss St. Leger, eldest daughter of Colonel St. Leger, and niece to Viscount Donegraile.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. Sir Daniel Fleming, bart, to Miss Fleming, daughter and sole heiress of the late Sir Michael Le Fleming, bart, of Rydall-hall, in Westmorland, and grand-daughter of Thomas Howard, late Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.—At Barham-court, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Ld. Barham, W. H. Hoare, esq. eldest son of H. Hoare, esq. to Miss Noel, eldest daughter of Gerard Noel, esq. of Exton Park, Rutlandshire, and grand-daughter of Lord Barham.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Edw. Barnwell, esq. of Demerara, to Miss Lucy Brotherson, of Charlotte-street.—At Mary-le-Bone Church, Captain Henry Onslow, of the Royal Artillery, second son of Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, to Miss Caroline Bond, of Mitcham.—Robert Harry Ingliss, esq. only son of Sir Hugh Ingliss, bart. to Miss Biscoe, eldest daughter of J. S. Biscoe, esq. of Pendhill, Surrey.—Captain Irvine of the 6th Dragoon Guards, son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir John Irvine, K.B. to Miss Antrobus, of Grove-house, Knutsford, Cheshire.

*Died.*] Lately, Mrs. Gulston, relict of Joseph Gulston, esq. and only sister of the Rev. J. Woodham, rector of St. Catherine's, Jamaica.—Jan. 24. Murdered by his own servant, Mr. Chivers, of Clapham Common. He had gone into the garden to walk, his daily custom, inspecting the gardener at his work; when, about half-past eleven, the latter ran into the house, and in great agitation and terror exclaimed to the servants, "Lord, what have I done! I have struck my master, and he has fell!" and immediately left the house and made for Clapham. He was pursued and apprehended, and has since been committed for trial.

Digitized by Google

Mr. Chivers was between 70 and 80 years of age.—29. In Wellclose-square, Capt. Wright, of the 2d Royal Regt. of Tower Hamlets Militia.—30. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 88, H. Sutherland, esq. one of the pages of the presence to her Majesty.—In Love-lane, Mr. Alex. Crawford, many years of the London Assurance Office.—In Queen-street, Edgware-road, Mr. W. Taplin, veterinary surgeon, author of the Gentleman's Stable Directory, and various other publications.—Feb. 4. Mr. Benj. Jett, the eldest chorus singer of Covent-Garden Theatre.—In Upper-Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, G. Wright, esq. many years a Major in the East-India Company's service.—In Portland place, James Law, esq. aged 60, formerly a Major in the service of the East-India Company.—At Edmonton, Mrs. Bigg, wife of Mr. Bigg, solicitor. The death of this lady was occasioned by an accident, from which so lamentable a result was not to be apprehended. About a fortnight since, in adjusting the skewer used in trussing a pheasant, she perforated her thumb, and the bird being in a slight degree tainted, an inflammation ensued, which terminated in her death. —At his residence in Old-Palace-yard, aged 66, James Simmons, esq. senior alderman and representative for the city of Canterbury. In a long and active life, he distinguished himself as a firm and persevering friend to his native city, devoting a great part of his attention to its improvement and prosperity. In the respective branches of business in which he has been engaged, he displayed a very superior ability and sound judgment; and, by indefatigable attention and industry, amassed an extensive fortune, which enabled him at all times to exercise his liberality and public spirit for the benefit of Canterbury. Among the numberless instances that have occurred we shall mention the following, which are alone sufficient to prove his regard. In the year 1790, he cultivated, at an expense of more than a thousand pounds, that beautiful promenade the Dungeon Field, solely for public accommodation; and, as another instance of his active spirit, he proposed, patronised, and has hitherto supported, the expense of plans, &c. for cutting a navigable canal from the sea to this city; an undertaking which must in the end have been attended with very important benefits. Indeed, by his lamented death, the city has lost a benefactor, and, as a public character, one of its brightest ornaments. The last testimony of gratitude and confidence which he experienced from his fellow-citizens was, by being unanimously elected a representative in parliament for their ancient city; an honour thus handsomely and deservedly conferred upon him, he felt like a man; and, when elected, addressed them in the most pathetic language, with his usual energy. His popularity at this moment appeared to overwhelm him with gratitude: and his choice was the general theme of admiration: but, alas! the web of life was nearly spun, and their hopes destroyed; for scarcely had he witnessed this new scene, than he ceased to live.——Feb. 5. At his house near the Edgware-road, after a short illness, General Paoli. After having employed the early and best part of his life at the head of his countrymen, in rescuing Corsica from the tyranny of the Genoese Government, and defending its liberties against Gallic invasion, overpowered at last by the superior force of the French arms, he retired, with a few followers, to this country, where he has, with the short interruption of a few years, remained ever since. [*Further particulars of the General in a future Number.*] —Feb. 8. At her house in Hind-street, Manchester-square, aged 80, the Rt. Hon. Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye, of the county of Down, Ireland. She has left issue five sons and four daughters, all married, and by them fifteen grand-children. She was the mother of the gallant and brave Capt. Henry Blackwood, the confidential friend of the illustrious Lord Nelson. She is succeeded in her fortune and title by her eldest son, the Hon. Sir James Blackwood, now Lord Dufferin and Claneboye.—At his house in the Haymarket, aged 87, John Reid, esq. General of his Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the 88th Regt. of Foot. His promotions in the army were, Colonel, 29th Aug. 1777; Maj.-General, 19th Oct. 1781; Lieut.-General, 12th Oct. 1793; and General, Jan. 1, 1798.—Feb. 8. Suddenly, at his house in Albion-buildings, Bartholomew-

Digitized by Google

close, Mr. Wm. Davis. He was born at Gresford, in the county of Denbigh, Sept. 16, 1771, at which place he practised some years as a land-surveyor. Having arrived in London, he was soon afterwards admitted a member of the mathematical and philosophical society in Spitalfields. He was author of a "Complete Treatise on Land-Surveying;" a useful practical work, which met with general approbation, it having already passed through three editions. He also published a volume on "The Use of the Globes." and a Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra, Mensuration, and Arithmetic. He was editor of the Gentleman's Mathematical Companion, which commenced in 1798, and was published annually to the present year. He published new editions of Maclaurin's and Simpson's Fluxions, Fenning's Algebra, and his British Youth's Instructor. He was also the editor of a new edition of Sir Isaac Newton's "Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy," to which was added Sir Isaac's "System of the World;" and a short Comment on, and Defence of, the Principia, by the celebrated Wm. Emerson. His mathematical pursuits having brought him acquainted with scarce and valuable scientific publications, he made it a rule to collect as many of those as he could find, and he had procured one of the best mathematical libraries of any person in London. His death will be a great loss to every person of similar pursuits, as well as to an extensive circle of friends, to whom his simplicity of manners and general good nature had particularly attached him. His death took place in the prime of life, and without any previous indisposition to make it expected. As a member of the society of Freemasons, he was attended to his grave by a great number of persons of that order.—— Feb. 9. At Chelsea, Sam. Wyatt, esq. ——Mr. W. Williams, of Earl-street, Blackfriars, many years of the Fines and Forfeiture Office, Custom-house, London.—At Laytonstone, aged 75, Charles Lincoln, Esq. late Deputy of the Ward of Aldgate, and many years a Member of the Corporation of London, and a Governor of Christ's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. —— Feb. 19. Suddenly, at his house in Greville-street, Hatton-garden, aged 74, Mr. Alexander Hare, an inhabitant of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, for nearly fifty years. To innocence and active philanthropy, the essential characteristics of a good man, he united the liberality of sentiment, and equanimity of conduct, which can alone constitute the true philosopher. The native integrity, the guileless simplicity, and the unostentatious benevolence of his character, will long live in the affectionate remembrance of his family and friends. With a very uncommon share of general and scientific information, he possessed a mild and unaffected manner of delivering his sentiments, which impressed conviction on the minds of those who enjoyed his conversation, without offending their feelings by any arrogant appearance of superiority. Such amiable qualities with the most undeviating temperence, could not but tend to the preservation of his mental and corporeal faculties; he consequently enjoyed them unimpaired to the last hour of his life. His death is thought to have been occasioned by the rupture of some of the larger blood-vessels in the breast, and was unattended by any previous symptoms which could be considered alarming. He was born at Kirkpatrick, Irongray, in the vicinity of Dumfries, Scotland.

## FOREIGN EVENTS.

### *America.*

The Grand Jury summoned in Kentucky, to inquire into the conduct of Colonel Burr, who had been represented as carrying forward treasonable practices against the American Government, returned the bill *ignoramus*.

[*Want of room again obliges us to defer the President's Speech.*]

### *Germany.*

The Elector of Saxony has assumed the regal dignity, with the title of—Frederic Augustus, by the grace of God, King of Saxony.

A very brilliant ceremony took place at Stutgard, on the 6th of January, when the oath of allegiance was administered to all the princes and counts whose sovereignties were, by virtue of the treaty concluded at Paris, transferred to the King of Wirtemburg. Among these were the Princes of Hohenloe Langenburgh, Bartingstein,



Digitized by Google

Schillingsfürst, Neustein, Ingelfingen, Kirchburg, Prince of Walburg, &c.

The recruiting service goes on briskly, the King of Wirtemburg being determined to make a considerable augmentation to his army.

*Holland.*

The King of Holland has ordered a legion of foot, horse, and artillery to be raised, composed of inhabitants of the department of Zealand, who are not to be employed on any other service than the defence of that department.

The neutral vessels which were under embargo in the ports of Holland, in consequence of Bonaparte's decree, have been allowed to depart, on the several captains giving bond not to land their cargoes in any British port.

*Indies, (West).*

The inhabitants of the island of Curaçoa having expressed a wish to place themselves under his Majesty's protection, Admiral Dacres sent a proper force to take possession of the island in his Majesty's name. The situation of this island is of great importance; it commands the islands to leeward of it, viz. Porto-Rico, Cuba, St. Domingo, and Jamaica. This small spot is in every respect a complete military situation. It contains the best, safest, and strongest harbour in the West Indies, which will hold upwards of 200 ships of any burthen; and the entrance may be defended with a trifling force. The island contains a population of about 2000 whites, and 10,000 blacks and people of colour. The climate is healthy and not subject to hurricanes.

*Russia.*

The emperor has ordered that "all Frenchmen, Italians, Genoese, Hollanders, and inhabitants of those parts of the left Bank of the Rhine which have submitted to the sway of the usurper of the government of France shall leave the country." An exception is made in favour of such men as have resided fifteen years in Russia, and maintained an irreproachable character, on taking an oath that, during the war, they will hold no communication or correspondence with France, or any of the countries alluded to above. Heavy penalties are annexed to any breach of this order.

*Spain.*

Dr. Francis Xavier Balmis, surgeon extraordinary to the king of Spain, has lately returned from a voyage round the world, taken for the sole purpose of conveying the benefits of vaccination to all the transmarine possessions of the crown of Spain, and other countries in their vicinity. This expedition set out from Corunna, in November 1803, carrying out twenty-two children who never had the small-pox, as the means of preserving, in due efficacy, the vaccine matter, by successively transmitting it from one to another during the voyage. It stopped at the Canaries, at Porto Rico, and at the Caraccas; in that province, it was divided into two branches, one destined for South America, the other for the Havanna and Yucatan. The latter, by a subdivision, spread vaccination through New Spain; and, uniting again at Vera Cruz, proceeded with twenty-six fresh children across the Pacific Ocean, to the Philippine Isles, where this salutary disease was propagated through all the islands subject to Spain, and among the natives of the Visayan Archipelago. It thence reached Macao and Canton, where it was successful in bringing the matter in an active state, in which the English practitioners had hitherto failed. Dr. Balmis proceeded for Europe in a Portuguese vessel, and touched at St. Helena, where he prevailed upon the English settlers to adopt vaccination, which they had before neglected, though communicated to them by Dr. Jenner. The branch of the expedition sent to South America, though it underwent shipwreck, was successful in saving the children, and the matter, in active state, and spread vaccination widely in New Granada, from whence, in March 1805, it proceeded to Peru.

The King of Spain has conferred on the Prince of Peace the same powers and rights which, under the titles of generalissimo, captain and governor-general of the seas, or admiral-general, were enjoyed by Don Juan of Austria, the son of Don Carlos I. the second Don Juan of Austria, the son of Don Philip IV. and the Infant Don Philip, uncle and father-in-law to his present Majesty, with the additional title, also enjoyed by Don Philip, of protector of the maritime commerce of his subjects throughout all his dominions. His Majesty, after technically describ-

Digitized by Google

ing the extent of the authority thus conferred on the favourite, proceeds in the following terms:—"In all these respects you are empowered to communicate whatever orders you may deem proper for my royal service, which, being signed with your hand or by the secretary of the admiralty, must be punctually obeyed, and executed by all persons without exception, to which they shall be addressed. I further declare, that as well in order to maintain the brilliant lustre of the exalted dignity of generalissimo of my armies and admiral-general of my maritime forces in all my dominions, as on account of your extraordinary merits and services, and your most singular personal qualities, you are of right, and by my command, in writing and speaking, to be styled 'Most Serene Highness,' and to possess all the prerogatives, honours, immunities, and franchises, belonging to that elevated title. Finally, I command all my councils, chanceries, audiences, and the other tribunals of my kingdoms, and all other persons whatsoever in my dominions, to obey and execute your orders in every thing that relates to my service and to the execution of your office, paying the same respect to you as to myself in person, and assisting you with their advice and aid, whenever you require the same; and that as often as you shall judge it necessary, you shall receive from the ministers and officers of marine, such information as you may require, in order to ascertain the state of the whole, and thereupon to take such measures as you may deem proper."

---

GAZETTE LETTERS.

Dispatches were received at the Admiralty and War-Offices, on the 27th of January, from Sir Home Popham and Lieut. Col. Backhouse, giving an account of the capture of Maldonado, and the island of Goretti, in the river Plate, on the 30th of October, 1806. Maldonado is an excellent harbour, and the island of Goretti is very strong.

Jan. 31, 1807.—Copy of an Inclosure to Lord Collingwood.

*His Majesty's sloop Minerva, Gibraltar Bay, December 29, 1806.*

My Lord—I have the honour to acquaint you, that on my passage to this port with the Spanish vessel I captured on the 23d, on entering the Straits eleven of the enemy's privateers stood out to reconnoitre us so near, that I gave chace to them, on which they dispersed. We were coming up with two very fast, when the largest stood to the westward, with the intention of cutting off our prize. Having allowed her to get a sufficient distance off shore, to prevent her regaining it, I hauled up, and after a chace of two hours, captured her, close to Cape Trafalgar. Her name is the Nostra Senora del Carmena alias La Caridad, mounting two 12-pounders, two 4-pounders, and two large swivels, having on board thirty-five men out of her complement of fifty. I have peculiar satisfaction in announcing this capture, being one of the largest of that class which infest these Straits. I afterwards captured a small felucca, the Spanish packet from Tangier to Tariffa, having a mail on board.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. G. Waldegrave.

Copy of an Inclosure to Sir Home Popham.

*Diadem, Monte Vide, N.N.E. 5 leagues, July 30.*

Sir—I beg to inform you, that a strange sail having been discovered in the N. W. quarter, about noon this day, I immediately weighed and chaced her, until the Diadem was in four fathoms water, when I hove to, and detached the boats, who soon came up with her and captured her. She proved to be a Spanish man of war brig, called the Arrogante, pierced for twelve guns, but had only two mounted, with twenty-four men on board. I have, &c.

(Signed) William King.

Copy of another Inclosure to Sir Home Popham.

*Leda, off Monte Video, Sept 9, 1806.*

Sir—In obedience to your signal to slip, at 10 A M. we made sail in chace of a brigantine standing towards the river St. Lucia; at two P.M. Point del Espinello bearing N. about four miles, and conceiving ourselves near the rock La Panela, tacked ship, with an intention of making a short board to prevent the enemy from gaining the river: shortly after the chace, not being able to weather the rocks off the point, she bore up, and ran for Monte Video; tacked, and made all sail towards her, and at half past three drove her on shore, close under the Ponta de las Yagues, when she hoisted Spanish colours; anchored in four fathoms within gun-shot, hoisted out the large cutter, pinnace, and launch, and sent them manned and armed, to endeavour to bring off or destroy the enemy; Lieutenant Parker and Mr. O'Grady, Mate, in the large cutter; Mr. Lascelles, Mate in the pinnace; and Lieutenant Stewart, and Mr. Sterne,



Digitized by Google

Midshipman, in the launch with a carronade to cover the boats.—During the time they were pulling to the vessel, we fired from the ship, to prevent, if possible, the enemy from collecting. At six P. M. the cutter and pinnace returned; Lieutenant Parker reports his having boarded the enemy; she was pierced for 14 guns, had none on board, and deserted by the crew. From the heavy sea and state of the vessel, found it impossible to get her off, or destroy her by fire; he therefore cut the cable, and left her to drift further in amongst the breakers The wind veered more to the southward after the boats left the ship; the launch unavoidably sunk and was lost, and in the act of taking out her crew, above 200 men, who had before concealed themselves behind the sand-hills, commenced a fire of musketry on the other boats, and unfortunately wounded Lieutenant Stewart and three men, who were with much difficulty brought off.

Lieutenant Parker and those with him, appear to have acted with great zeal, and had the weather been more favourable, I make no doubt they would have done themselves great credit, and had to contend with a visible instead of an invisible force.

I cannot conclude this without mentioning that it is the second wound received this war by Lieutenant Stewart, in the service of his country; and I trust their Lordships will consider him entitled to their protection, his last wound having occasioned the loss of his left arm, much above the elbow joint, but I am happy to say he is now in a fair way of recovery Inclosed I have the honour to transmit a list of the names of the wounded.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROB. HONYMAN.

*List of Wounded*—Lieutenant William Stewart; William Cumber, John White, seamen; and —— Abdula, ditto dangerously.

Feb. 8. Transmitted by Lord Keith.

*His Majesty's sloop Cruizer, at Sea, Jan.* 28.

MY LORD—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 26th instant, at two A. M. as we were stretching from the island of Walcheren towards the Galloper Shoal, and only four leagues from the latter, a lugger was seen passing our weather beam on the opposite tack; being both under easy sail, no alteration was made until out of sight, when the wind veering to the west, enabled us to fetch into her wake; after a long chase, we forced her on shore three miles to the westward of Blankenberg, at which time her captain and a considerable part of her crew made their escape. I anchored about half gun-shot off, to scour the beach, if necessary, and cover the boats, which were dispatched under the direction of Lieutenant Pearse, assisted by Mr. Lash, the master, and Mr Moffatt, master's mate; through whose animated exertions the privateer was got off without sustaining the smallest damage. During the performance of this service, the enemy collected on the sand-hills, and kept up a brisk fire of musketry without effect. The lugger is Le Brave of Dunkirk, carrying 16 guns, and is reputed one of the fastest sailing vessels of her description; she had captured the Leander, a collier brig of Shields, and an English galliot, laden with rum on government account; the masters and crews of which were found on board of her. The Leander was retaken by us that afternoon, as well as the Guardian, of Bridlington, which had been captured by Le Revanche privateer, off Flamborough Head, along with four others, all from the Baltic. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) P. STODDART.

Transmitted by Admiral Russell.

*His Majesty's hired Cutter Princess Augusta. Yarmouth Roads, Jan* 31, 1807.

MY LORD—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 27th inst. Lowestoffe bearing west by north 45 miles, at half past eleven P. M. I fell in with a French cutter privateer, and chaced her to the S. S. E until half past two A. M. on the 28th, when having got alongside of her, and firing some guns and musketry into her, she lowered her sails, and hailed that she had struck.

She is called the Jena, commanded by Captain Francis Capelle, with 30 men, mounting four guns, and has on board a great number of small arms; had sailed from Flushing twelve days ago, and made two captures; one of which, a large Prussian ship, with a valuable cargo of timber, bound to London, I recaptured on the same morning.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J TRACEY, Licut. and Com.

Feb. 10. Transmitted by Lord Keith.

*His Majesty's Sloop Kite, Downs, Feb.* 7.

SIR—I beg leave to inform you that last night, about half past eleven, the North Foreland light bearing W. by S. distant about four leagues, I fell in with and captured, after a chace of one hour and a half, a French lugger privateer, Le Chasseur, commanded by J. F. Fourmentier, pierced for 16 guns, two only mounted, the remainder being in the hold. She is a very fast sailing vessel, only three months old, sailed from Calais yesterday morning, in company with another privateer of the same description; had not made any capture since she last sailed; her complement of men was 52, but had only 42 on board

Digitized by Google

when captured, two of which were wounded. Fortunately our shot cut away his jib when we first commenced our fire upon him, otherwise the chace would have been long, and our success doubtful.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Jos. James.

Vice Admiral Holloway, &c.

Feb. 14.—Transmitted by the Hon. Captain Stopford.

*His Majesty's Ship Nereide, off Madeira, Dec. 2.*

Sir—His Majesty's ship under my command captured, on the 25th ult in lat. 42 deg. N. long. 11 deg W. 11 Brilliante Spanish lugger privateer, of four guns and fifty men, out two days from Vigo, on a four months cruize, and had captured nothing.

I was much pleased at this capture, as there were several sail in sight when I chaced him, some of which might have become his prey.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. Corbet.

*His Majesty's Ship Nereide, at Sea, Nov. 21.*

Sir—Yesterday, whilst under separation from the convoy under your orders, in lat 47 deg. N. long. 10 deg. W. I captured after a chace of some hours, El Veloz Spanish corvette, pierced for 20 guns, fitted out at Bilboa, with 10 guns mounted, and 75 men, to carry dispatches, some passengers of distinction, and a cargo of flour on government account, to the Caraccas. She is a beautiful vessel, was to have been full armed abroad, and since her capture has kept way with the Nereide on all points of sailing.

R. Corbet.

---

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

*Fourteenth Bulletin.—Dessau*, Oct. 22, 1806.—Marshal Davoust arrived on the 20th at Wittenberg, and took by surprise the bridge on the Elbe, just as the enemy were setting fire to it.

Marshal Lasnes is arrived at Dessau. The bridge was burnt. He set people to repair it immediately.

The Marquis Lucchesini appeared before the advanced posts, with a letter from the King of Prussia. The Emperor sent the Grand Marshal of his Palace, Duroc, to confer with him.

Magdeburgh is blockaded. Marshal Soult has his posts round the city. The Grand Duke of Berg has sent thither General Belliard, the chief of his staff. The general saw there the Prince of Hohenlohe. The language of the Prussian officers was much changed. They loudly demanded peace.

The confusion in Berlin is extreme. All the good citizens who groaned under the false direction given to the politics of their country, reproach the fire-brands kindled by England, with the sad effects of their intrigues. There is but one cry in all the country—against the Queen. The enemy appears to be endeavouring to rally behind the Oder.

The Sovereign of Saxony has thanked the Emperor for the generosity with which he has treated him.

*Fifteenth Bulletin.—Wittenberg*, Oct. 23. Here is the intelligence we have collected concerning the causes of this strange war.

General Schmettau (dead, a prisoner at Weimar) drew up a memorial, written with much force, in which he established, that the Prussian army ought to regard itself as dishonoured; that it was, notwithstanding in a state to beat the French; and that it was necessary to make war.

General Ruchell (killed) and Blucher (who only saved himself by a subterfuge, and by abusing the French good faith) subscribed this memoir, which was drawn up in the form of a petition to the King. Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia (killed) supported it by every species of sarcasm. The flame spread through every head. The Duke of Brunswick (wounded very badly), a man known only to be without a will, and without decision, was enrolled in the war-faction. In short, the memoir, thus supported, was presented to the King. The Queen undertook to dispose the mind of the King, and to make known to him what was thought of him. She reported to him that he was not thought brave; and that if he did not make war, it was because he was afraid of putting himself at the head of his army. The King, really as brave as any Prussian prince, gave way, without ceasing to preserve the opinion, that he committed a great fault.

We should signalise the men who have not partaken of the illusions of the war partizans. These are the respectable Field Marshal Mollendorf and General Kalkreuth.

The Emperor, already master of the communications and magazines of the enemy, wrote, on the 12th of this month, the letter which is annexed,* which he

* *Letter to the King of Prussia, carried by Monsieur De Montesquieu, captain, who set out from Gera, the 13th of October, 1806, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and arrived at the camp of General Hohenlohe at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.*

"Sire, My Brother,

"I have only received upon the 7th your Majesty's letter of the 25th of September.

Digitized by Google

sent by the orderly officer, Montesquieu. This officer arrived on the 13th at the quarters of General Hohenlohe, who kept him there, and took the letter of which he was the bearer.

The camp of the King of Prussia was about two leagues behind. That prince should, therefore, have received the letter of the Emperor at six in the evening at the latest. We are assured, however, that he did not receive it till nine o'clock in the morning, on the 14th; that is to say, when the battle was already begun.

The Queen was always to be found at the head-quarters at Weimar. It was necessary at last to tell her that circumstances were serious, and that on the morrow great events for the Prussian monarchy might occur.

Lord Morpeth, sent by the Court of London, arrived on the 11th at Weimar, charged to propose considerable subsidies. The horizon was already very cloudy; the cabinet was not willing to see this envoy: he was told, that perhaps there was little safety for his person, and they engaged him to return to Hamburgh, there to wait the event.

The French columns are already marching upon Potsdam and Berlin. Deputies from Potsdam are arrived to request protection.

The Imperial head-quarters are now at Wittenberg.

*Sixteenth Bulletin.*—The Duke of Brunswick has sent his Marshal of the Palace to the Emperor. That officer was entrusted with a letter, in which the Duke recommended his States to the protection of his Majesty. The Emperor said to him, "If I were to demolish the city of Brunswick, and if I did not leave one stone upon another, what would your prince say? Does not the law of retaliation authorise me to

---

I am sorry that you have been induced to sign a pamphlet of that kind*. I only answer your Majesty's letter for the purpose of assuring you, that I shall never attribute to your Majesty the things contained in it. Every thing in it is contrary to the character of your Majesty, and to the honour of us both. I pity and despise those who have been the authors of such a production. I received immediately afterwards the note of your minister, dated the 1st of October. It has given me the rendezvous for the 8th. As a true knight, I have kept my word, and am now in the middle of Saxony. Let your Majesty believe me, I have such a force, that all your Majesty's forces cannot keep the victory long doubtful. But why should we shed so much blood? For what purpose is it? I shall use to your Majesty the same language that I used to the Emperor Alexander, before the battle of Austerlitz. May heaven grant, that corrupt men and fanatics, who are more the enemies of you and your throne, than they can be of me and my nation, may not give you the same advice, to bring you to the same result!

"Sire, I have been your friend for these six years. I do not wish to profit by this kind of vertigo which animates your councils, and which has made you commit errors in politics, with which Europe is quite astonished, and errors, in a military point of view, with which Europe will soon resound. If your Majesty had, in your note, demanded any things that it was possible for me to grant, I should have granted them: you have asked what would be dishonour to me, and therefore you might be sure about what would be my reply. War is, therefore, declared between us, and the alliance broken for ever. But why should we shed the blood of our subjects? I set no value upon a victory which is purchased by the lives of my children. If I were now beginning my military career, and if I could fear the chances of war, this language would be out of its place. Sire, your Majesty will be conquered: you will have compromised the peace of your life and the existence of your subjects, without even the shadow of a pretext. This day you are unbroken, and may treat with me in a manner suitable to your rank: your Majesty may treat with me before a month is over, but in a situation very different. Your Majesty has permitted yourself to use irritating expressions, which have been artfully prepared. You have told me that you have often rendered me services. Well, then, I shall give you a great proof of the recollection that I have of them. It is now in your power to save your subjects from the ravages of war. It is hardly now begun, and you may finish it, and Europe will be much indebted to you. If your Ma-

* This alludes to a letter of the King of Prussia, consisting of twenty pages, which was a mere rhapsody, that the king, most certainly could not have read or understood. We cannot print it, because, whatever relates to the private correspondence of sovereigns, remains in the port-folio of the emperor, and does not come before the public. If we publish that of his Majesty, it is because many copies of it having been made at the Prussian head-quarters, (where it was much admired) one copy has fallen into our hands.

Digitized by Google

do at Brunswick what he would have done in my capital? To threaten to destroy cities may be merely the act of madness; but to attempt to deprive a whole army of brave men of their honour—to propose to them to quit Germany at stated marches, is what posterity will hardly credit. The Duke of Brunswick ought not to have committed such an outrage. Men, who have grown grey under arms, should respect the honour of military men; it was not in the plains of Champagne that that general acquired the right to treat the French colours with such contempt. Such a summons only dishonours the soldier who makes it. That dishonour does not belong to the King of Prussia; it attaches to the Chief of his Military Council; to the general to whom, in difficult circumstances, he had confided his affairs. It is the Duke of Brunswick alone whom France and Prussia can accuse of the war. The frenzy of which that old general set the example, encouraged a set of turbulent young men, and hurried on the King, contrary to his own disposition and conviction. Sir, tell the inhabitants of the country of Brunswick, that they will find the French generous enemies; that I wish to soften the rigours of war with regard to them; and that the inconvenience which the passage of troops may occasion, will be against my inclination. Tell General Brunswick, that he shall be treated with all the attention due to a Prussian officer, but that I cannot recognise a Sovereign in a Prussian General. If the House of Brunswick lost the sovereignty of its ancestors, it can only be ascribed to the author of two wars—who, in one, would have sapped the Great Capital to its foundation; and who, in the other, attempted to dishonour two hundred thousand brave men, who, perhaps, might be conquered, but who would never be surprised out of the path of honour and glory. Much blood has been shed in a few days. Great disasters press upon the Prussian monarchy. How blameable is the man, who, by a single word, might have prevented them; if, like Nestor, rising in the midst of the councils, he had said, "Be silent, ye inconsiderate youth!—women, return to your spindles, and to the management of your domestic concerns! And you, Sire, believe the companion of the most illustrious of your predecessors; since the Emperor Napoleon does not wish for war, do not place him in the alternative of war or dishonour. Do not engage yourselves in a dangerous contest with an army, that boasts of fifteen years spent in glorious labours, and that victory has accustomed to every sacrifice." Instead of holding this language, which agreed so well with the prudence of his years, and with the experience of so long a career, he has been the first to raise the cry of war; he has even been faithless to the ties of consanguinity, in arming a son against his father; he has threatened to place his colours on the palace of Stutgard, and accompanying those proceedings with

---

jesty shall listen to those frantic persons, who, fourteen years ago, wished to take Paris, and who now have induced you to embark in a war, and in offensive projects equally inconceivable, your Majesty will do an injury to your people, that the remainder of your life will not be able to heal. Sire, I have nothing to gain in a contest with your Majesty: I want nothing, nor ever did want any thing from you. The present war is a most impolitic one. I feel that, perhaps, by this letter, I am irritating that sensibility which naturally belongs to every sovereign; but the present circumstances admit of no disguise. I tell your Majesty what I think. Let you Majesty moreover permit me to tell you, that it is no great discovery to Europe to learn that France is three times more populous, and as brave and warlike as the States of your Majesty. I have not given you any real subject for war. Let your Majesty then order this swarm of malevolent and inconsiderate persons to be silent, with that respect that is due to your throne, and restore that tranquillity that is due to yourself and to your dominions. If you will never again find an ally in me, you will find a man who is desirous of never waging any wars that are not indispensable for the interests of my people, and of never shedding blood in a contest with Sovereigns who have no opposite interest to me from industry, commerce, and political system. I pray your Majesty to see in this letter only the desire I have to spare the effusion of human blood, and to save a nation that, from its geographical position, cannot be an enemy to mine, from the bitter repentance which it would have to feel, from having listened too much to those momentary passions which are so easily roused and appeased among all nations.

"Sire, my Brother, I pray God that he may have you in his worthy and holy keeping.

"Your Majesty's good Brother,

From my Imperial Camp at Gera, "NAPOLEON."
Oct. 12, 1806.

Digitized by Google

invectives against France: he was the declared author of that frantic manifesto, which he has denied for these fourteen years, although he could not deny that he had given it the sanction of his signature.

*Seventeenth Bulletin.—Potsdam*, Oct. 25. The corps of Marshal Lannes arrived here on the 24th.

Marshal Davoust's corps entered Berlin on the 25th.

The corps of the Marshal Prince of Ponte Corvo is at Brandenburgh.

Marshal Augereau's corps will enter Berlin to morrow, the 26th.

The Emperor arrived at Potsdam yesterday. In the afternoon he went to inspect the new palace of Sans Souci, and the country in the environs of Potsdam. He staid some time in the Chamber of Frederick the Great, the hangings and furniture of which are the same now as at the time of his decease.

Prince Ferdinand, the brother of the Great Frederic, remains at Berlin. There are 500 pieces of cannon in the arsenal of Berlin, several hundred weight of powder, and a great quantity of arms.

General Hulin is nominated Governor of Berlin.

General Bertrand, the Emperor's aid-de-camp, has been sent to Spandau. That fortress defends itself; he has invested it with the dragoons of Dupont's division.

The Grand Duke of Berg is gone to Spandau to follow a Prussian column, which is marching from that place to Stettin.

The Marshals Lefebvre and Bessieres arrived at Potsdam on the 24th. The foot-guards marched fourteen hours in a day. The Emperor remained the whole of the 25th at Potsdam.

Marshal Ney's corps blockades Magdeburg.

Marshal Soult's corps passed the Elbe a day's journey from Magdeburg, and followed the enemy to Stettin.

The weather continues very encouraging; the present is the finest harvest ever seen.

The result of the celebrated oath, taken upon the tomb of the Great Frederic, on the 4th of November, 1805, was the battle of Austerlitz, and the evacuation of Germany by the Russian army, by forced marches.

*Eighteenth Bulletin.—Potsdam*, Oct. 26. The Emperor has reviewed the Imperial foot-guards, consisting of ten battalions, and sixty pieces of cannon, served by the riding artillery. These troops, which have undergone so much fatigue, had the same appearance as when they were at Paris.

The General of Division, Victor, received a musket-shot in the battle of Jena, and was obliged to keep his bed some days. The general of brigade, Gardannes, aid-de-camp to the Emperor, had a horse killed and is slightly wounded.

The Emperor has been to view the tomb of Frederic the Great. The remains of this great man are inclosed in a wooden coffin covered with copper. It is placed in a vault without any ornaments, any trophies of victory, without any distinction to recal the memory of his great and heroic actions.

The Emperor has presented to the Hall of the Invalids at Paris, the sword of the Great Frederic, the riband of his order of the Black Eagle, and also the colours which he took in the seven years' war.

Lord Morpeth, the English envoy to the Prussian court, was only six hours distant from the field of battle on the 14th.

The citadel of Spandau, three miles from Berlin, and four from Potsdam, strong by its situation, in the midst of water, having a garrison of 1200 men, and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions, was surrounded in the night of the 24th. General Bertrand, the Emperor's aid-de-camp, had previously reconnoitred the place. The cannon was ready to open upon it, and the garrison began to be alarmed when Marshal Lannes proposed the capitulation to be signed by the commandant.

Large magazines of tents, clothing, &c. have been found at Berlin; we are employed in taking inventories.

A letter from Helmstädt, lately intercepted, contains some interesting particulars.

The Prince of Hatzfeld; Busching, the Superintendant of the Police; the President Kerchiefen; Formey, a Privy Counsellor; M. M. Ruck, Siegren, Hermensdorf, Counsellors, sent as Deputies by the City of Berlin, have this morning delivered the keys of the place to his Majesty at Potsdam. They were accompanied by M. Groote, Counsellor of Finance, and the Barons Vichnitz and Eckarlstein.

The head-quarters are at Charlottenburg.

[Here follows the capitulation of the fortress of Spandau, consisting of six short articles, of no material importance.]

Digitized by Google

# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

## CAMBRIDGE.

JANUARY 23. Eighty-three students of the University were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and seven as Compounders.

Two graces passed the Senate; one for assigning a place in the senate-house for the intended statue of Mr. Pitt, and the other for removing the statue of glory from the senate-house to the law-schools.

The subject for the Norrisian prize for the next year is, *The Fulness of the Time when Christ came into the world.*

*Died.*] Mr. Wm. Cooper, formerly a bookseller on the Market-hill, Cambridge.—The Rev. William Elliston, D. D. aged 75, Master of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, to which he was appointed in the year 1760.

## DEVONSHIRE.

A more violent gale of wind blew at Exeter on the 22d of January than has been felt for a number of years, and occasioned considerable damage to many buildings in that city and neighbourhood. Nearly the whole front of the theatre, with the piazza, and the pillars on which it was erected, was levelled with the ground. In the streets many persons were wounded by slates, &c. blown from house-tops, and one of the band of the Montgomery militia was killed by the fall of a stack of chimnies.

*Died.*] at Plymouth, aged 70, Lieutenant-colonel Hatfield, much lamented by his friends and acquaintance. He distinguished himself on several occasions during the late American war, as commanding officer of the 43d and 45th grenadiers, and was truly a soldier's real friend.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Poole, aged 58, John Bird, Esq. an alderman, and one of the oldest members of the corporation of that town.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Eules Green, aged 89, the Rev. J. Carless, vicar of Stratford, Herefordshire, and of Kerry, Montgomeryshire.—At Clifton, Lady Hesketh. She was the eldest daughter of Ashley Cowper, Esq. formerly clerk of the Parliament, and widow of Sir Thomas Hesketh, of Rufford hall, Lancashire. This is the lady to whom so many of the letters of the poet Cowper are addressed.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Died.*] Jan. 21. At Portsmouth, J. Swaffield, jun. Esq. chief clerk of the Navy Pay-office at that dock-yard.—At Alverstoke, near Gosport, aged 74, the Rev. J. M. Bingham, rector of Birchanger, and of Runwell, in Essex, and many years an acting magistrate of the county of Southampton.—At Southampton, aged 67, Arthur Hammond, Esq. a justice of the peace for the town and county, and late one of the surveyors-general of the customs in London.—At Bramdean, aged 80, Mrs. Shakspeare, relict of John Shakspeare, Esq. late alderman of London.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mrs. Knill, wife of Thomas Knill, Esq. mayor of that town. She was sitting alone by the fire, when her clothes unfortunately caught fire, and were instantly in a blaze; by which she was so dreadfully burnt before her situation could be discovered, that she expired on the following morning. She was nearly 90 years of age.

## HERTS.

*Died.*] At Paul's Walden, aged 35, the Hon. George Bowes, second son of the late, and brother of the present Earl of Strathmore.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

A few days ago, as some labourers were digging clay in the brick-yard of Mr. Pool, at Bottleford, near Grantham, about nine feet from the surface they discovered the head and horns of an animal of the bull kind, of most extraordinary dimensions. The weight of the horns, with a piece of the frontal bone, is 21 pounds, the span from tip to tip is two feet one inch; and the greatest bulge of the horns three feet two inches; each horn from the skull to the tip measures two feet eight inches, and is at its base one foot one inch and half in circumference. One tooth weighs two ounces and a half. There is an imperfect cavity in the clay, in which the body of the animal was supposed to have been, and on each side was a large piece of an oak tree, as black as ebony. Some part of the horns near the tip is completely petrified.



Digitized by Google

*Died.*] Jan. 26. The Rev. John Ellison, aged 76, rector of Wold Newton, Lincolnshire, perpetual curate of Shotley, curate of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, which he had held upwards of 50 years, chaplain to the Infirmary, and secretary to the society of the Sons of the Clergy.—The Rev. Humphrey Hyde, aged 68, vicar of Bourn, and also of Dowsby, Lincolnshire.—At Stamford, aged 68, Mr. Lilly, sub-librarian to the Subscription-room in that town. He was born at Market Raisin, and early in life embarked for America. In an excursion up the country, he and his companions were seized by a party of unsubdued negoes, and those who were not massacred were detained as slaves. In this situation he was held for a long period, being repeatedly transferred from one savage chieftain to another, at the price of a few skins of wild beasts. Having endured innumerable hardships, he at length effected his escape; and after spending some time as a schoolmaster in America, he returned in indgence to his native country, and was indebted for a moderate subsistence to the situation he was put into by the Public Library.

LANCASHIRE.

Among other modes of assistance afforded by the Repository at Lancaster, the plan of selling blankets at reduced prices to the poor has been adopted. Twenty pieces have been already ordered, which are to be paid for by those who purchase them in small weekly sums. This method has been found in other places to supply the poor with an essential comfort, without taking from their earnings more than they can conveniently afford at one time, and to be more beneficial than where the relief has been entirely gratuitous.

NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Wolterton, the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Wodehouse, youngest son of Lord Wodehouse, to Miss Hussey, eldest daughter of Thomas Hussey, Esq. of Galtrim, Ireland, and grand-daughter of Lord Orford.

OXFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Oxford, aged 68, Sir John Treacher, Knight. He was elected one of the eight assistants of Oxford on the 8th of April, 1784, and mayor on the 20th of September following. He was chosen one of the aldermen on the 20th of July, 1785, the year in which the king visited Oxford, when his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on him.—At Bampton, Mr. Fox, sen. His death was occasioned by a daughter who lived with him, and who has at different periods discovered symptoms of derangement, who placed a quantity of gunpowder under the chair in which her father was sitting, and by means of a train which reached to the outer door, set fire to it; the explosion from which was so powerful as to force a hole through the ceiling, and the window out of the room above. Mr. Fox was so severely injured, that he remained speechless for two days. It is very remarkable, that a short time since she had nearly effected the death of her father, by administering poison to him. She is now in strict confinement, and will shortly be sent to a mad-house.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Clavedon, H. Hallam, Esq. commissioner of stamps, son of the Rev. Dr. Hallam, canon of Windsor, to Miss Elton, eldest daughter of Sir Abraham Elton, Bart.

*Died.*] Jan. 25th, at Bath, Mrs. Smith, mother of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] Jan. 16th, at the Deanery, Lichfield, the Rev. Baptist Proby, dean of Lichfield, rector of Doddington, in the isle of Ely, and of Thornhaugh, Northamptonshire.

SURREY.

*Died.*] Jan. 29th, at Shepperton, Fletcher Read, Esq. aged 40. He was well known in the sporting world, particularly among the gymnastic professors. He had spent the evening before his death in a jovial manner, and at a late hour went to bed, after having drank freely. In the morning he was found dead by his servant, having, as is supposed, died through suffocation. Mr. Read has been one of the chief patrons of boxing for the last three years, and in him the professors of that art have lost their best friend. Mr. Read was a native of Dundee, in Scotland, near to which place he had succeeded to estates by the death of his mother, the intelligence of which event he received only two days previously to his death.

Digitized by Google

## NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

*Dulse* (Ireland)—Samuel Boddington, Esq. *vice* Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald.

*Heytesbury*—Charles Moore, Esq. and Michael Symes, Esq. *vice* Right Hon. Chas. Abbot, and Sir Wm. A'Court, Bart.

*Dundalk*—Josias Dupre Porcher, Esq. *vice* John Metge, Esq.

*Minehead*—John Fownes Luttrel, Esq. *vice* Sir John Lethbridge.

*St Michael*—Hon Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B *vice* Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. and Henry C. Montgomery, Esq. *vice* F. W. French, Esq.

*Arundel*—Lord Lecale, *vice* Francis John Wilder, Esq.

*Sussex*—Hon. C. W. Wyndham, *vice* Gen. Lennox, now Duke of Richmond.

*Canterbury*—S. E. Sawbridge, Esq. *vice* James Simmons, Esq. *dec.*

*Dungarvan*—Lord Hamilton, *vice* Hon. George Knox.

*Coleraine*—Walter Jones, Esq. *vice* Sir Geo. Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.

*Plympton*—Hon. Wm. Assheton Harbord, *vice* Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart. *dec.*

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

JANUARY 20, 1807, to February 18, 1807, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette*]—*The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthesis.*

ATKINSON T. Brown's-quay, Wapping, wharfinger, (Jackson, Fenchurch-buildings). Armitage M. Altham Mills, near Blackburn, miller, (Orred, Liverpool.)

Brown J. Liverpool, draper, (Royle, Chester) Brake D. Nether Compton, Dorsetshire, flax-dealer, (Score, Sherborne). Battens J. Bitton, Gloucestershire, maltster, (Davis, Bristol). Bagshaw, A. North Walsham, Norfolk, shopkeep. (Foster, Son, and Co. Norwich). Banks R. Bamber-bridge, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, (Aspden and Co. Preston.) Brodbelt T. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturer, (Cross, Bolton). Bairstow E. Manchester, factor, (Johnson and Co. Manchester). Braint R. G. Minories, butcher, (Cattell, Philpot-lane). Brown W. F. Birk's-mill, near Sedburgh, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner, (Holland, Manchester). Burghall, J. Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, cheesemonger, (Beaurain and Co. Union-st. Bishopsgate). Banks E. Bamber-bridge, Lancashire, cotton-manufact. (Aspden and Co. Preston). Blunt G. and Mount J. Little Carter-lane, Doctor's Commons, grocers, (Sudlow, Monument-yard). Butler N. I. and Butler B. Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothiers, (Vizard, Gray's-Inn-square). Battens J. Bitton, Gloucestershire, maltster, (Jenkins and Co. New Inn). Batt M. St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, malster, (Jenkins and Co. New Inn). Barnard J. L. Shorter's-Court, Throgmorton-street, stock-broker, (Mayo and Co. Cloak-lane).

Chamberlain N. Fleet-street, druggist, (Loggen and Co. Basinghall-street). Coombe W. late of Queen-street, Cheapside, warehouseman, (Hall, Coleman-street). Clark T. Chatham, Kent, corn-dealer, (Parnther and Son, London-st.). Chinnery F Cranbourn-passage, linen-draper (Walker, Old Jewry). Cook J. Gloucester, wine-merchant, (Meredith and Co. Lincoln's Inn). Thompson J. Queen-street, Oxford-street, [illegible]cher, (Wild, Warwick-square). Dove J. Newmarket, grocer, (Hall, Salter's-hall). Dowland W. Devizes, draper, (Nethersole and Co. Essex-street, Strand). Dutton J. Levenshulme, Manchester, calico-manufacturer, (John Higton, Manchester). Dobson J. Ratcliffe-highway, linen-draper, (Syddall, Aldersgate-street).

Eddington J. and Grosvenor. J. Montague-street, builders, (Allen, New Bridge-street). Eamer J. Preston, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, (Barrett, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn). Everall M. P. Worcester, plumber, (Rosser & Co. Bartlett-buildings).

Fox H. Kingston-upon-Hull, Clock-maker, (Williams, Red Lion square). Fowler R. Mortimer-street, upholder, (Taylor, Mortimer-street). Feather H. Manchester, tea-dealer, (Parker and Co. Essex street, Strand). Fowles, R. Nag's Head-Court, Gracechurch-street, merchant, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Frankis, J. parish of Churchdown, Gloucestershire, dealer, (Vizard, jun. Gray's Inn, London). Fletcher S. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, chinaman, (Dove, Lincoln's Inn Fields).

Garner T. Greenwich, victualler, (Fillingham, Union-street, Whitechapel). Galloway J. Brook-street, Holborn; engineer, tool and lath-maker (Patten, Cross-street, Hatton-Garden) Greensill E. Stourport, Worcestershire, coal-merchant, (Bigg, Hatton Garden). Green, T Kingston-upon-Hull, dealer, (Fgerton, Gray's Inn). Gaymer J. Mistley, Essex, corn-merchant, (Ambrose, Mistley). Grove W. Poultry, haberdasher, (Loxly, Cheapside).

Hingston W. Princes-street, Rotherhithe, mariner, (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street). Handley W. Beverley, Yorkshire, currier, (Campbell, Beverley). Hall J. Stafford, mercer, (Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn). Hayes A. Lancaster, spirit-merchant, (Blakelock, Temple). Hensley, S Liverpool, merchant, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Hammond R. Myton, Kingston-upon-Hull,

Digitized by Google

druggist, (J. Egerton, Gray's Inn.) Heslop R. Chiswell-street, painter and glazier, (Syddall, Aldersgate-street). Harding T. and Crean L. Godfrey-court, Milk st drapers, (Syddall, Aldersgate-street). Hurry J. Nag's Head Court, Gracechurch-street, merchant, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Hamilton J. Newgate-street, linen-draper. (Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square).

Johnson D. Brown-street, Hanover-square, smith, (Freame, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields). James J. Stafford, grocer, (Tarrant and Co. Chancery lane).

Kershaw J. Shaw Chapel, parish of Prestwich cum Oldham, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, (Chippendale, Temple.)

LawsonT. Lancaster, grocer, (Blakelock, Temple.) Lovell J. Birmingham, pin-manufacturer, (Egerton, Gray's Inn, Holborn). Lister L. Sheerness, shoe-maker, (Silvester, Field Court, Gray's Inn). Leach T. Grace's Alley, Wellclose Square, haberdasher, (Devon & Co. Gray's Inn Square) Lugg W. J. Worcester, baker, (Stephenson and Co. Gray's Inn.)

Meredith E. Blackmoor-street, Drury-lane, linen draper, (Harman, Wine-office-court). Morley, R. Old-street Road, money-scrivener, (Calcraft, Lyon's Inn). Morton W. Lancaster, corn-dealer (Hurd, Temple). Morris J. Union-street, Bond-street, boot-maker, (Metcalfe, Basinghall-street). Mair J. Fenchurch-buildings, insurance-broker, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Morton C. Croydon, horse-deal. (Benton, Union-street, Southwark). Mountfort, B. Walsall, miller, (Kinderley and Co. Symond's Inn). Medford, M. New City Chambers, broker, (Cuppage, Jermyn-street). Monk W. Parbold, Lancashire, limeburner, (Windle, John street, Bedford-row).

Niblett J. Rodborough, Gloucestershire, clothier, (Constable, Symond's Inn). Newbury E. Old Broad-street, builder, (Smith and Tilson, St. Paul's Church yard).

Ogilvy W. the younger, Mylne G. and Chalmers J. Jeffrey-square, merchants, (Crowder and Co. Fredesick's-place). Osler W. Birmingham, baker, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry).

Powell W. Brecon, liquor-merchant, (Smith and Co. Great St. Helens). Purkiss S. Acton-green, Middlesex, carpenter, (Bower, Clifford's Inn). Page J. Needham Market, Suffolk, grocer, (Kinderley and Co. Symond's Inn) Prichard J. S. Wigmore street, grocer, (Allen, New Bridge-street). Price E. otherwise Spence A. Leeds, merchant, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Parkinson G. London, warehouseman, (Meddowcroft and Co. Gray's Inn).

Pope W. Westbury-upon-Severn, Gloucestershire, dealer in pigs, (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn). Prior J. Princes-street, Spitalfields, drysalter, (Parnell, Church-street, Spitalfields).

Richardson W. New Cross, Surrey, baker, (Kayll, Crown-street, Newington). Robinson T. and Robinson M. Kirby Stephen, Westmoreland, liquor-merchants, (Rigge, Carey-street). Richardson W. Wrotham, Kent, innkeeper, (Poole, Serjeant's Inn). Reynolds G. Back-lane, Shadwell, cow-keeper, (Hoard, Hooper-square, Goodman's Fields). Roffey G. and Swinton R. Great St. Helens, merchants, (Foulkes, Southampton-street, Covent Garden).

Scott G. Thames-st. grocer (Godmond, Bride-court, New Bridge-street). Spencer J. Taplow Mill, Bucks, miller, (Pearce and Co. Paternoster-row). Squire H. Exeter, ironmonger, (Sandford, Exeter). Self W. Bath, mercer, (James, Gray's Inn Square). Shakeshaft J. jun. Widegate-street, Bishopsgate, dealer, (Wilson, Temple). Saunders A. Duke-street, St. George's Fields, horse-dealer, (Keys, Somerset street, Aldgate). Steel J. Stockport, check-manufacturer (Hannam, East Retford). Senior J. Broad-court, Drury-lane, money-scrivener, (Baddeley, Pearle-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields). Stone I. and Constance P. Great Yarmouth, shipwrights, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Stephens J. Reading, Berks, grocer, (Vines, Reading).

Thornley W. Adlington, Cheshire, carrier, (Sherwin, Great James street, Bedford-row). Tyrrell J. Maidstone, ironmonger, (Bolton and Co. Lawrence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street). Travis J. and Travis R. Prestwich, Lancashire, bleachers, (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry). Tomlinson R. Leek, Staffordshire, linen draper, (Berry and Co. Walbrook). Tuplin T. Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, coal-merchant, (Sykes and Co. New Inn). Todd J. Berwick-upon-Tweed, ship-builder, (Allen and Co. Furnival's Inn). Tabrum R. and Barton J. Walbrook, Manchester warehousemen, (Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square).

Unsworth J. Manchester, perfumer, (Bousfield, Bouverie-street).

Wilcocks T. Orchard-street, Westminster, baker, (Vincent and Co. Bedford-street). Wood T. Hereford, statuary, (Woodhouse, Hereford). Whitaker G. St. Columb, Cornwall, linen-draper, (Sandford, Exeter.) Wilkinson J. R. Three-oak-lane, Horsleydown, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Ward J. Banbury, Oxfordshire, dyer, (Pearson and Co. Temple). Whitehead J Church-street, Blackfriars-Road, hat-manufacturer, (Meymott, Charlotte-street). Whiteley J. Plymouth, merchant, (Whiteford, Plymouth). Deschamps W. W. Morgan B. S. and M'Taggart P. Suffolk-lane, merchants, (Pearce and Co. Paternoster-row). Woof J. Ryder's-court, Soho, glover, (Nelson, Maddox-street). Wilkins T. jun. St. Albans, horse-dealer, (Tatham, Craven-street,

Digitized by Google

Strand). Wild J. and Wild W. Stockport, cotton-spinners, (Chetham, Stockport). Walker F. T. Liverpool, merchant, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). West J. Richmond, Surrey, breeches-maker, (Patten, Cross-street, Hatton Garden).

Young A. and Bacon J. St. Mary-at-hill, merchants, (Gatty and Co. Angel Court, Throgmorton-street).

DIVIDENDS.

Austin W. Dursley, Gloucestershire, Feb 16. Arbuthnot A. and Bracken R. Philpot-lane, Feb. 17, and March 10. Arrowsmith J. Richmond, Yorkshire, February 24.

Bonsall T. Crescent, St. George's Fields, Feb. 14. Bryan W. White Lion Court, Birchin-Lane, Feb. 17. Betts B. and Smith Ann, Basinghall-street, Feb. 17. Bates R. Cuttle-Bridge, Derbyshire, Feb. 18. Bristow C. Newgate-street, Feb. 24. Brain G. Bristol, Feb. 26. Bankes H. Lincoln, Feb. 28. Barrett R. High-street, Southwark, Feb 28. Battier J. R. and Battier J. J. Gould's-square, Crutched friars, March 3. Buck C. Wainfleet, All Saints, Lincoln, March 3. Bell C. Sampson's-Gardens, Wapping, March 10. Brookfield J. Aldermanbury, March 14. Brown W. and Yoxen J. Jermyn-street, April 25.

Champion J. H. Gravesend, Feb. 14. Cole C. Oldham, Hants, March 17.

Drake F. Plymouth Dock, Feb. 14. Dodsworth J. Stamford, Feb. 24. Dearman R. Barnsley, Yorkshire, and Dearman R. Worsborough, Feb. 24. Dawson R. H. Southwold, Suffolk, Feb. 28. Davie T. Leicester, March 2. Day E. Collingborne, Ducis, Wilts, March 10.

Egerton T. Alston, Lancaster, Feb. 19. Enock R. Oxford-street, March 3.

Fisher S. M. Gravesend, Feb. 24. Fisher R. Gracechurch-st. Mar. 3. Feltham S. New Sarum, Wilts, March 7. Flavell M. High-st. Southwark, March 31. Hughes J. F. Wigmore-street, April 4. Glover D. Gutter-lane, Feb. 21. Gurden W. jun. Stoney Stratford, Feb. 24. Green M. and Green H. C. Oxford-street, March 7. Greenwell J. South Shields, March 5.

Hargrave E. Whitcomb-street, Feb. 14. Hamilton J. and Surkington W. Finch-lane, Feb. 14. Hawkins J. Ash, Suffolk, Feb. 17. Higgins T. Throgmorton-street. Feb. 14. Harris T. Prince's-street, Feb. 21. Hattersley T. Holborn, Feb. 24. Harding J. Abingdon, Berks, Feb. 26. Huddleston W. Manchester, Feb. 26. Hewitt J. Birmingham, Feb. 27. Hughes M. Warrington, Feb. 21. Hill J. Deptford, Feb. 28. Herbert T. Dowgate-hill, Feb. 21. Howett J. St. Martin's-lane, March 10. Hayes J. Maidstone, March 14. Harris J. Cardiff, March 16. Hoffman D. Belton-street, Long Acre, March 21. Higgins T. Throckmorton-street, March 24. Hargrave E. Whitcomb-street, March 24. Houlding R. and Houlding J. Preston, March 31.

Jackson J. Great Yarmouth, Feb. 10. Jameson R. and M'Quoid S. Sherborne-lane, Feb. 21. Jones W. Strangford, Hereford, Feb. 27. Jobson J. Alnmouth. Northumberland, March 10. Jones J. New Bond-street, March 31.

Kirkman J. Kirkdale, Lancashire, March 11. Kirkman R. Liverpool, March 11.

Lowe G. and Lowe C. Amber Mill, Derbyshire, Feb. 25. Leach J. A. Jewry-street, Aldgate, Feb. 28. Lazonby W. Manchester, March 2. Lewis R. and Darvell J. Holborn, March 7. Lewis J. Old Jewry, April 4

Moyser J. Sutton-upon-Derwent, Yorkshire, and Beal G. Pocklington, Feb. 16. Moore S. Leicester, March 14. Marriott T. Olney, Bucks, Feb. 24. Martin T. Birmingham, and Nicholls T. Stone, Feb. 27. Mallard J. Bristol, March 28. Miller T. Preston, Feb. 19. Morgan T. Holborn, March 3. Milner G. Thurlston, Yorkshire, and Whitaker D. Manchester, March 5.

Nicholls T. Stone, Staffordshire, Feb. 27.

Ockenden R. Bexhill, Sussex, Feb. 24. Owen T. Rood-lane, Feb. 28. Owles J. Bungay, Suffolk, March 3.

Pettett J. Feb. 14. Poole R. Ratcliffe-highway, Feb. 24. Price R. Cannon-street, Feb. 28. Price W. Leadenhall-street, March 7. Papillon P. J. St. Swithin's-lane, March 24. Pendred J. Brook Green, Hammersmith, March 31. Pritchard J. S. Wigmore-street, April 4.

Raby J. Narrow-street, Limehouse, March 7.

Smith A. Basinghall-street, Feb. 17. Simpson J. Fairford, Gloucestershire, Feb. 26. Starr J. Worcester, March 2. Stark W. Blue-Coat Buildings, March 3. Sutton T. Ringmore, Devonshire, March 7. Simms W. Birmingham, March 7. Steedman G. and M'Lean J. Lamb-street, March 7. Sutton B. Birmingham, March 9. Simpson F. Preston, March 14. Shepherd P. Lynn, March 17. Scott J. and Scott G. South-street, Finsbury-square, March 31. Sutton W. Salter's-Hall-court, April 25.

Taylor T. Birmingham, March 11. Thompson J. Hand-court, Upper Thames-street, March 17. Thomas R. Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, March 25.

Underhill J. Barbican, March 7.

Warne E. Tottenham Court Road, Feb. 21. Whatman W. Guildford, Feb. 24. Wiseman J. Liverpool, March 2. Whitehouse, E. Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, March 10. Ward J. Bermondsey, March 31. Wilson W. Coal Exchange, April 25. Wyatt J. Cheadle, Cheshire, Francis W. P. Litchfield, Staffordshire, and Chadwick J. Stow, March 9.

Digitized by Google

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Feb. 14, 1807.

INLAND COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d | s. | d | s. | d. | s. | d |
| Middsx. | 82 | 9 | 49 | 0 | 37 | 3 | 51 | 2 |
| Surrey | 84 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 37 | 10 | 33 | 0 |
| Hertford | 74 | 5 | 43 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 27 | 4 |
| Bedford | 74 | 10 | 52 | 0 | 36 | 10 | 25 | 8 |
| Huntin | 75 | 5 | | | 36 | 0 | 23 | 0 |
| Northa. | 70 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 34 | 11 | 23 | 9 |
| Rutland | 73 | 6 | 42 | 0 | 39 | 6 | 22 | 6 |
| Leicest | 70 | 10 | 43 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 24 | 2 |
| Notting. | 73 | 11 | 46 | 0 | 39 | 8 | 26 | 6 |
| Derby | 76 | 0 | | | 42 | 6 | 26 | 6 |
| Stafford | 75 | 1 | | | 42 | 0 | 29 | 0 |
| Salop | 71 | 2 | 53 | 10 | 40 | 1 | 25 | 10 |
| Herefor. | 73 | 0 | 46 | 4 | 37 | 0 | 27 | 3 |
| Wor'st | 73 | 2 | | | 39 | 4 | 33 | 1 |
| Warwic | 81 | 1 | | | 44 | 5 | 31 | 8 |
| Wilts | 75 | 8 | | | 37 | 0 | 32 | 0 |
| Berks | 83 | 11 | | | 37 | 8 | 31 | 2 |
| Oxford | 77 | 5 | | | 35 | 0 | 28 | 9 |
| Bucks | 80 | 5 | | | 37 | 5 | 28 | 0 |
| Brecon | 74 | 1 | 51 | 2 | 39 | 2 | 22 | 4 |
| Montgo. | 70 | 10 | | | 36 | 9 | 25 | 8 |
| Radnor. | 69 | 9 | | | 36 | 10 | 22 | 1 |

MARITIME COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d | s. | d. | s. | d | s. | d |
| Essex | 75 | 8 | 36 | 6 | 36 | 6 | 30 | 6 |
| Kent | 83 | 6 | 48 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 34 | 9 |
| Sus ex | 79 | 6 | | | 35 | 0 | 33 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 75 | 6 | | | 35 | 6 | 34 | 8 |
| Cambridge | 70 | 10 | | | 31 | 9 | 20 | 7 |
| Norfolk | 70 | 4 | 46 | 0 | 35 | 11 | 25 | 4 |
| Lincoln | 69 | 0 | 41 | 10 | 34 | 4 | 21 | 11 |
| York | 69 | 0 | 41 | 8 | 35 | 2 | 25 | 4 |
| Durham | 78 | 7 | | | 41 | 0 | 26 | 11 |
| Northumberland | 70 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 37 | 5 | 26 | 9 |
| Cumberland | 67 | 8 | 53 | 1 | 39 | 10 | 26 | 5 |
| Westmorland | 73 | 8 | 62 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 28 | 10 |
| Lancas er | 73 | 9 | | | 41 | 7 | 27 | 10 |
| Chester | 68 | 11 | | | | | 26 | 1 |
| Flint | | | | | 44 | 8 | | |
| Denbigh | 79 | 2 | | | 44 | 8 | 23 | 2 |
| Anglesea | | | | | 36 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| Carnarvon | 76 | 0 | | | 39 | 0 | 20 | 8 |
| Merioneth | 86 | 1 | | | 47 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| Cardigan | 77 | 5 | | | 31 | 7 | 16 | 6 |
| Pembroke | 64 | 5 | | | 35 | 4 | 18 | 10 |
| Carmarthen | 83 | 0 | | | 34 | 8 | 19 | 0 |
| Glamorgan | 79 | 2 | | | 36 | 1 | 19 | 4 |
| Gloucester | 74 | 8 | | | 38 | 4 | 27 | 11 |
| Somerset | 78 | 8 | | | 36 | 6 | 26 | 0 |
| Monmouth | 77 | 10 | | | 40 | 2 | 25 | 7 |
| Devon | 84 | 11 | | | 38 | 2 | 28 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 81 | 4 | | | 37 | 0 | 21 | 7 |
| Dorset | 78 | 4 | | | 36 | 7 | 28 | 0 |
| Hants | 80 | 7 | | | 39 | 8 | 34 | 8 |

*Average of England and Wales.*

Wheat 75s. 8d.; Rye 47s. 2d.; Barley 37s. 1½d.; Oats 26s. 4d.; Beans 43s. 10d.; Pease 47s. 1d.; Oatmeal 43s. 2d.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

LITTLE variation from last month. Lands wet and spring tilth no where forward; in the heavy lands it will be backward, but part of the beans and pease got in. The wheat, rye, and forward pease look particularly well; the latter, however, may suffer from the present sudden frost. All the cattle crops in the utmost abundance; but the stock fed abroad have suffered from the wetness of the season, and those fed in the homestall from the excessive high price of oil-cake, amounting to sixteen guineas per thousand. Lean stock dear, especially sheep, pigs, and horses of all kinds. Much preparation making in various parts for sowing spring wheat.

Beef, at Smithfield, 4s. to 5s.—mutton, ditto to 5s. 8d.—veal, 5s. to 7s.—house-lamb, 15s. to 18s. per quarter—pork, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.—English bacon, 6s. 4d.—Irish, 5s.

*Middlesex, Feb. 20.*

## BILL of MORTALITY, from JAN. 20, to FEB. 24, 1807.

| CHRISTENED. | | BURIED. | | Between | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males 951 | 1866 | Males, 984 | 1941 | | 2 and 5 - 177 | 60 and 70 | 195 |
| Females 915 | | Females, 957 | | | 5 and 10 - 64 | 70 and 80 | 142 |
| Whereof have died under two years old | | | 490 | | 10 and 20 - 42 | 80 and 90 | 63 |
| | | | | | 20 and 30 - 115 | 90 and 100 | 5 |
| | | | | | 30 and 40 - 186 | | |
| | | | | | 40 and 50 - 234 | | |
| | | | | | 50 and 60 - 228 | | |

Peck Loaf, 4s. 5d. 4s. 3d. 4s. 2d. 4s. 3d.

Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

Digitized by Google

| D. | H. | Baro. | T. out | T. in | H. | C. | Wind. | | Weather, &c. Rain 0,53 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 8 | 30.71 | 35 | 48.5 | 61 | h | N | 1 | not cloudy . fine |
| | 2 | 30.77 | 40.5 | 48.5 | 61 | 1 | N | 1 | |
| 2 | 8 | 30.82 | 31 | 45.5 | 62 | f | N | 0 | . sun visible |
| | 2 | 30.75 | 32.5 | 44 5 | 63 | f | NNW | 1 | sun visible . more foggy eve . fine |
| 3 | 8 | 30.58 | 33 | 42.5 | 62 | f | NNW | 1 | . wind w and fine |
| | 2 | 30.47 | 40 | 44.5 | 60 | 1 | W | 2 | hazy |
| 4 | 8 | 30.44 | 40 | 44.5 | 63 | f | WNW | 1 | . fine |
| | 2 | 30.53 | 42 | 45.5 | 61 | 1 | N | 1 | . thick upward at eve |
| 5 | 8 | 30.67 | 37 | 45 | 61 | f | N | 0 | . fine |
| | 2 | 30 69 | 39.5 | 45.5 | 59 | 1 | N | 0 | . foggy night : chiefly fine |
| 6 | 8 | 30.69 | 29.5 | 42.5 | 61 | f | N | 0 | not cloudy |
| | 2 | 30 63 | 36 | 43.5 | 60 | h | WNW | 1 | not cloudy . clear night |
| 7 | 8 | 30.56 | 33.5 | 43 | 61 | f | WNW | 1 | |
| | 2 | 30 53 | 39.5 | 44 | 60 | 3 | WNW | 1 | little foggy . more foggy night . fine |
| 8 | 8 | 30.30 | 35 | 44.5 | 61 | f | W | 0 | . fine |
| 9 | 2 | 30.20 | 41.5 | 44.5 | 61 | 2 | W | 1 | little foggy : cloudy |
| | 8 | 29.99 | 42.5 | 46 | 67 | 5 | SSE | 1 | little foggy . less cloudy at times |
| | 2 | 29.98 | 46.5 | 46.5 | 65 | 5 | SSE | 1 | . little wet at times . less cloudy night |
| 10 | 8 | 30.10 | 42 | 47 | 65 | f | SE | 1 | . fine |
| | 2 | 30 20 | 44.5 | 48 | 64 | 2 | SE | 1 | hazy . foggy night |
| 11 | 8 | 30.44 | 37 | 45 | 66 | f | NNE | 0 | drizzly fog |
| | 2 | 30.44 | 37 | 46 | 64 | h | NNE | 0 | |
| 12 | 8 | 30.29 | 38.5 | 46 | 64 | f | WSW | 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.22 | 42.5 | 47 | 64 | h | WSW | 1 | |
| 13 | 8 | 29.90 | 44.5 | 49 | 60 | 4 | WNW | 2 | . little rain at times |
| | 2 | 29.94 | 44.5 | 49 | 59 | 3 | NW | 2 | . clear eve |
| 14 | 8 | 29.21 | 31 | 44 | 53 | f | WNW | 1 | |
| | 2 | 29.19 | 36.5 | 42 | 56 | f | WNW | 1 | . clear eve |
| 15 | 8 | 29.33 | 25 | 40 | 56 | f | NNW | 1 | . fine |
| | 2 | 29.29 | 31 | 41.5 | 57 | h | WSW | 1 | not cloudy . rain and more wind . fair : fine |
| 16 | 8 | 29.92 | 46 | 45.5 | 68 | 1 | WNW | 2 | |
| | 2 | 30.04 | 49.5 | 47.5 | 60 | 1 | NW | 2 | . cloudy . rain at night . fair |
| 17 | 8 | 29.94 | 47.5 | 49.5 | 64 | f | W | 1 | . fine . chiefly cloudy and little rain |
| | 2 | 30 04 | 50.5 | 51 | 65 | 5 | W | 1 | . fine . cloudy night |
| 18 | 8 | 29.74 | 40.5 | 49.5 | 62 | 4 | W | 1 | hazy . fine |
| | 2 | 29.74 | 48.5 | 50 | 58 | 3 | W | 1 | . more cloudy eve . cloudless |
| 19 | 8 | 29.88 | 36 | 47 | 61 | 2 | W | 1 | little foggy |
| | 2 | 29.69 | 41.5 | 47.5 | 59 | 4 | SW | 1 | . more cloudy . rain . clear |
| 20 | 8 | 29.26 | 37.5 | 47 | 61 | 0 | W | 1 | hazy |
| | 2 | 29.28 | 42.5 | 48 | 61 | 3 | W | 1 | hazy . cloudless night |
| 21 | 8 | 29.19 | 37.5 | 47 | 63 | 3 | S | 1 | foggy . thick upward and little rain |
| | 2 | 29.03 | 43 | 48 | 62 | f | SE | 1 | . not cloudy at night : thick upward |
| 22 | 8 | 29.52 | 57 | 46.5 | 69 | h | SE | 1 | : rain |
| | 2 | 29.37 | 49 | 46.5 | 65 | f | S | 1 | gentle rain . fair night and clear below |
| 23 | 8 | 29.77 | 36.5 | 46 | 63 | f | W | 1 | . fine |
| | 2 | 29.90 | 42 | 46.5 | 61 | 3 | WNW | 1 | hazy . cloudless night |
| 24 | 8 | 30.53 | 37.5 | 45.5 | 62 | h | WNW | 1 | not cloudy fine |
| | 2 | 30.42 | 44 | 47 | 61 | S | NNW | 1 | . cloudless eve |
| 25 | 8 | 30.64 | 33.5 | 45 | 61 | 1 | NNW | 1 | foggy thick upward : brighter |
| | 2 | 30.65 | 38.5 | 46 | 61 | 1 | NNW | 1 | foggy . more thick upward |
| 26 | 8 | 30.69 | 30.5 | 43 | 62 | f | NNW | 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.69 | 39 | 44.5 | 68 | f | WNW | 1 | . clear below at night |
| 27 | 8 | 30.70 | 42 5 | 45.5 | 65 | 4 | N | 1 | little foggy . fine |
| | 2 | 30 74 | 44.5 | 46 5 | 61 | 3 | NNE | 1 | . thick upward at eve and little wet |
| 28 | 8 | 30 81 | 37 | 46 | 69 | 3 | N | 1 | foggy : thick upward and little rain |
| | 2 | 30.78 | 42.5 | 46.5 | 62 | 5 | N | 1 | hazy : fine . thick upward |
| 29 | 8 | 30.62 | 37 | 46 | 62 | f | NW | 1 | . fine |
| | 2 | 30.54 | 41.5 | 47 | 53 | 3 | WNW | 1 | hazy . thick fog at night |
| 30 | 8 | 30.33 | 37 | 46 | 69 | f | W | 0 | |
| | 2 | 30.22 | 41 | 46.5 | 60 | 5 | WSW | 1 | |
| 31 | 8 | 29.98 | 39.5 | 46.5 | 62 | 3 | SW | 1 | foggy . fine |
| | 2 | 29.83 | 43 | 47 | 60 | 2 | WSW | 2 | : more wind and snow . less wind and fine. |

Digitized by Google

## PRICE OF STOCKS, from JANUARY 27, to FEBRUARY 23, 1807, both inclusive.

| Days | Bank Stock | 3 p. Cent. Consols. | 3 p Cent. Reduc. | 3 p. Cent. Deferred. 1809. | 4 p. Ct. Cons. | Navy 5 p. Cent. | N. 5 p.Ct. | Long Anns. | Short Anns. | Omnium | Imperial 3 p. Cent. | Imperial Anns. | Irish 5p.C | Irish Ann. | India Sto. | India Bonds. | Exche. Bills. | Lottery Tickets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1807 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. |
| Jan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | 216¼ | 60 ⅜ | 61 | — | 79¾ | 95 | — | 17 5-16ths | — | 4 | — | — | 91¾ | — | 180½ | 4s. pm | 1s. pm | 21 10 |
| 28 | — | 60 ¼ | 60¾ | — | 79 | 94⅝ | — | 17 5-16ths | — | 4 | 59¾ | — | — | — | — | 4s. pm | 1s. pm | 21 10 |
| 29 | 216½ | 60⅜ 61 | 61¼ | — | 79½ | 95⅜ | — | — | — | 4¼ | 60⅜ | 8 | — | — | 182 | 3s. pm. | Par. | 21 16 |
| 30 | holiday | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 31 | 218 | 61¾ 62⅜ | 63⅝ | — | 80⅞ | 96 | — | 17⅞ | — | — | 61⅝ | 8 1-16th | — | — | — | 3s. pm | 1s. pm. | 21 16 |
| Feb. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | holiday | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3 | 217¾ | 61⅜ ¾ | 62⅛ | — | 80⅜ | 95⅝ | — | 17 11-16th | — | 6 | — | 8 | 91½ | — | — | 4s. pm. | Par | 21 16 |
| 4 | 218 | 61⅞ ⅝ | 62⅜ | 59⅛ | 80⅜ | 95½ | — | 17 11-16th | — | 6¼ | 61¼ | 8 | — | — | — | 4s. pm. | 1s. pm | 21 16 |
| 5 | 218½ | 61⅞ ⅝ | 62⅛ | — | 80⅛ | 95⅛ | — | 17 11-16th | — | — | — | 7 15-16th | 91½ | — | 184½ | 4s. pm. | 1s pm. | 26 0 |
| 6 | — | 61⅜ 62⅛ | 62⅝ | 59½ | 80⅞ | 95½ | — | 17 13-16th | — | — | 61⅞ | — | — | — | — | — | Par | 26 0 |
| 7 | — | 61⅞ 62 | 62½ | — | 80⅜ | 95⅝ | — | 17 13-16th | — | — | 61⅝ | — | — | — | 184½ | 4s. pm | Par | 26 0 |
| 9 | 219 | 61⅞ 62- | 62¼ | — | 80⅜ | 95⅝ | — | 17⅛ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4s. pm | Par | 26 0 |
| 10 | 219 | 61⅛ ⅞ | 62⅜ | — | 80⅞ | 95⅜ | — | 17⅛ | — | — | 61⅝ | 8 | — | — | 183½ | 4s. pm. | Par | 26 0 |
| 11 | holiday | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12 | 219½ | 62 ½ | 63 | — | 81 | 96⅝ | — | 17⅞ | — | — | 61⅞ | 8 | — | — | 185 | 4s. pm. | Par | 40 0 |
| 13 | 220 | 62⅜ ⅝ | 63 | — | 81¼ | 96⅝ | — | 18 | — | 8 | 62¼ | — | — | — | 186 | 4s. pm | Par | — |
| 14 | — | 62½ ¼ | 63⅞ | — | 81⅜ | 96¼ | — | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 186½ | — | 1s. pm. | — |
| 16 | — | 62⅜ ½ | 63½ | — | 81½ | 96⅜ | — | 18 | — | — | — | 8 1-16th | — | — | 186 | 4s. pm. | 1s. pm. | — |
| 17 | 221½ | 62⅜ ½ | 62⅞ | — | 81¼ | 96¼ | — | 17 15-16th | — | 7½ | 62⅛ | 8 1-16th | — | — | — | 4s. pm. | Par | — |
| 18 | 225 | 62½ ¼ | 62⅜ | — | 81 | 96⅛ | — | 17⅞ | — | — | 62 | 8 1-16th | — | — | — | 4s. pm. | 1s. pm | — |
| 19 | 225½ | 62¾ ½ | 62½ | — | 80⅞ | 96 | — | 17⅞ | — | — | — | 8 1-16th | — | — | — | 4s. pm. | 1s. pm | — |
| 20 | 226 | 62⅜ ⅝ | 63⅛ | — | 81⅛ | 96⅛ | — | 18 | — | — | 62⅜ | 8 1-16th | — | — | — | — | 1s. pm | — |
| 21 | 227 | 62½ ¾ | 63⅛ | — | 81¼ | 96⅜ | — | 18 | — | — | — | 8 1-16th | — | — | 185½ | — | 2s. pm | 19 16 |
| 23 | 229 | 62⅛ ½ | 63 | — | 81⅛ | 96 | — | 17 15-16th | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4s. pm. | Par | 19 16 |

N B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given, in the other Stocks the *highest* only.

FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 13, Cornhill.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Capn. Sir H. R. Popham, K. M. F. R. S.

Published by H.D. Symonds March 31 1807

Digitized by Google

THE
# UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

N° XL.—Vol. VII.] *For* MARCH, 1807. [New Series.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### *Sir* Home Popham, K.M. and F.R.S. *Commodore of his Britannic Majesty's Fleet, &c.*

AMONG the tasks imposed on a biographer, there are none more delicate, and perhaps few more difficult, than to attempt the delineation of a character whose conduct has become the object of obloquy, party violence, and, in all probability, undue representation. Nothing can be more grossly unfair, than the attempt that has frequently been made, to use a quaint and very vulgar term, though we know of no other so appropriate on the present occasion, of pitting the merits of one man against those of another. It is not a question proper for a biographer to ask, nor is it decent even in a private man to enquire, whether A has fought as bravely as B; the only matter the world has to decide on is, whether A has, or has not, done his duty. To avoid every thing like invidious remarks or comparison, we shall most scrupulously avoid all mention whatever, by which the most distant hint can be drawn to what competition or comparison we allude; suffice it for us to say, that we most strongly reprobate every idea of competition or comparison, and, under that firm impression, regulate our own conduct accordingly.

It is the fortune, or rather the chance, perhaps, of some men, either to throw themselves, or be thrown by the bias of their own inclinations, into situations where those very acts, which ought to render them popular, produce an effect directly operating to the contrary; nor, if we reflect for a moment, on the envy naturally predominant in the human mind, shall we marvel for a moment at this fact. The gallant person, a sketch of whose life we are about to attempt giving, feeling an enthusiasm not exceeding the duty of a naval officer, though perhaps extending beyond those limits, within which the rules of British service are confined, has, at different times, with the most laudable zeal, and displaying a truly heroic and British spirit, volunteered on various services, where he has most eminently distinguished himself, and in consequence of which, sorry are we to remark, we fear that he has drawn down upon himself, some of those malignant and envious remarks which will ever arise in the breast and in the speech of those who are deprived of the advantage of making the same exertions.

Sir Home is a gentleman certainly of Irish extraction, and as to the particular place of his birth, that appears a matter of doubt among biographers; nor, indeed, be the fact what it may, do we think it of any material consequence to name the precise spot where he was born; suffice it to say, he is the son of a man of family and consideration, who was consul at Tetuan in the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco. He received the first rudiments of his education at Westminster School, and, as a very unusual step for a person, who afterwards devoted his life to the naval service, went to the University of Cambridge; he, however, continued there only twelve months. His debut in the naval service, was under the auspices of that very able and intelligent officer Admiral Thompson, with whom he proceeded to sea, about the year 1778, being then only seventeen years of age. With this gentleman he was present at the memorable attack and capture of Don Langara, and the Spanish squadron by the late Lord Rodney; but Capt. Thompson being at that time employed only in a frigate, it was not to be expected Mr. Popham could be in any more interesting degree connected with the encounter, than as a mere spectator. The war concluded, leaving Mr. Popham without further provision or appointment than his promotion to the rank of lieutenant, and a life of indolence, ill suiting his inclination, or his pocket, he was naturally led to direct his views into some quarter where they could be best furthered and promoted; on this occasion India presented itself to him, and he seized the opportunity, not only without hesitation, but with avidity. His first employment was in the line of a naval surveyor, a subject he had acquired peculiar knewledge of, and in the execution of which service he failed not to afford the highest satisfaction to the committee, who, at the special recommendation of Earl Cornwallis, at that time Governor-General of India, thought fit to appoint him to survey an harbour on the river Hoogley. This operation being performed, Mr. Popham took upon him the command of a country ship, and having been, in the course of his voyage, driven by tempestuous weather, through the Streights of Malacca, first conceived the idea of proposing a marine establishment at Pulo-Penang, now better known by the name of Prince of Wales's Island. This project, it is well known, has since been matured into perfection, and pro-



Digitized by Google

mises to be ultimately productive of the most solid advantages to Great Britain. Considering himself, as he certainly was, perfectly independent of all control on the part of the British East India Company, having acted for some years as what is called a free merchant or trader, he thought it by no means incompatible with his own honour and dignity, to accept of the command of an East India ship under imperial colours, called the Etrusco. On account of that jealousy constantly subsisting in the British Government, particularly in all matters where commerce is concerned, and more peculiarly so, perhaps, in all cases of controversies with so powerful a body as the East India Company, it could not be expected but that every opposition would be afforded that could in any degree counteract the commerce which appeared to be inimical, or at least threatening to be so. The Etrusco was accordingly captured when on her passage from Bengal to Ostend, under the common pretence that a considerable part of her property being *bona fide* British, and the usage of foreign colours; nothing more than one of those practices commonly resorted to on all such occasions. This event, however, which at first glance persons might be induced to believe somewhat unfortunate, has been considered as among the most lucky epochs of his early life: driven by the calls and pressures of business, he was naturally under the necessity of proceeding to the continent, where he distinguished himself very materially during the expedition commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in Flanders and in Holland; insomuch, that, at the special instance and recommendation of his highness, he was advanced to the rank of post-captain. In the defence of Nieuport against the French, he rendered the most eminent service, and not only conceived the plan of embodying and arming the fishermen of that coast and forming a corps of fencibles for home defence, against any future approach of France, but was himself entrusted with the command-in-chief of such corps—a service he expeditiously and completely performed.

At the time of the memorable invasion made by Pichegru, on the United Provinces, the enemy, it may be well remembered, with an expedition at that time unprecedented and unparalleled, rapidly overran the whole country; and after making themselves master of many of the principal fortresses, laid siege to Nimeguen; this post was of the most material consequence, and was of course maintained with the utmost obstinacy. The exertions of Captain Popham were extremely conspicuous on this occasion, and it is to those exertions that he is said most deservedly to have acquired the protection of the commander-in-chief, who bestowed on him his highest regards, and recommendation. The power of the French armies being however ultimately successful, the British troops were compelled to retire; and on their re-embarking from the continent, Captain Popham was appointed the agent to superintend that important operation. After this time, Captain Popham appears to have continued out of what is called commission, that is to say, he was not actually captain of any ship of war for some years. The time, during this interval, is reported to have been occupied in aiding and arranging the organization of that corps, better known by the name of sea-fencibles; the peculiar advantages resulting from which are, in case of any actual invasion or necessity, almost incalculable. Early in the year 1798, intelligence having been received by the British Government, of formidable preparations, threatening to be extremely injurious to Great Britain, making at Flushing, and the collection at different places of a flotilla intended to have been conveyed by *inland* navigation to Dunkirk and Ostend, it was determined that most prompt measures should be used to attempt the destruction, *if not of* the flotilla itself, at least of the means by which it was intended to be conveyed to the place of its destination. A light British squadron was ordered to be equipped for this purpose, and Captain Popham was selected to take upon him the command; he accordingly hoisted his pendant on board the Expedition of 26 guns, and having taken on board a corps of 2000 men, under the orders Major-General Coote, quitted Margate on the 14th day of May, but was not fortunate enough to close in with the land, until after he had been five days at sea; at which time, as though the very elements contended against the expedition, the wind not only became contrary, but blew so violently as to render it necessary that the whole flotilla should *put to* sea.

A short consultation was immediately after held by the commander-in-chief of the land forces, and it was spiritedly determined, encouraged perhaps in some degree by flattering intelligence which they had received, to attempt one of their principal posts by a coup de main. This was carried into immediate effect, and was, in its onset, crowned with the most complete success that every attended any expedition whatever. The sluice-gates were mined and blown up; the canal, on which not only an infinite sum of money had been expended, but had required five years labour to bring to the state of perfection in which it was become, in a great measure, ruined. Still, however, the mischief was not considered so complete as it was hoped

Digitized by Google

it might have been, but the partial failure, in this respect, has never been attributed even by those who are always in the habit of seeing the worst side of public affairs, to any want of conduct, to any mismanagement or neglect, on the part of Captain Popham. The cause of that failure we almost hesitate to relate, feeling ourselves called upon on such an occasion, by the nature of the excuse, to arraign, in some measure, the decrees, dictates, and decisions of Providence; such, however, is the plain and simple fact, that the troops, after having overcome all the apparent and prominent difficulties of the expedition, had most successfully commenced and carried on that devastation against the operations of the enemy, till the elements rose, as it were, in hostility against them, and not only forbade all further injury, but compelled the late victors in the very hour of success, to capitulate for their own safety, and for their own lives. The result was mortifying, and the only consolation there could be afforded to it was, that under all its circumstances it was irremediable; once more suffice it for us to say, our commander on this occasion lost neither reputation or fame.

The knowledge acquired by Captain Popham, during his services and employments in Holland on former occasions, appeared to qualify him peculiarly for any employment or subsequent attack on that country, where such local knowledge might be deemed requisite. On this account, it would rather have excited wonder had he not been among the persons confidentially employed in this species of service. In the year 1799, the invasion of the United Provinces was, as is well known, a measure agreed on in the British Cabinet, and decided to be carried on in conjunction and co-operation with an embarkation of troops from Russia; the superintendance and management of which was confided to Captain Popham, who purposely repaired immediately to Cronstadt, where he was received by the Emperor, not merely with every attention due to his character, but with a consideration, extremely flattering from such a personage, who bestowed on him, not only many munificent and valuable imperial presents, but raised him to the dignity of Knight of Malta, an honour which was afterwards confirmed by the acquiescence of his Britannic Majesty.

In the course of the expedition which immediately ensued, Capt. Popham bore a very distinguished share, as appears from the very pointed manner in which his conduct is remarked on by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in his dispatches dated from the head-quarters, Schagen-broog, Sept. 26. "Captain Sir Home Popham," says the official account, "and the several officers of my staff, exerted themselves to the utmost, and rendered me the most essential service. I feel also much indebted to the spirited conduct of a detachment of seamen, under Sir Home Popham, and Capt. Godfrey, of the navy, in the conduct of three gun-boats, each carrying one 12-pound carronade, which acted with considerable effect on the Alkmaar canal."

The service, indeed, which he had thus rendered, was esteemed by his Majesty and his ministers, as of the highest value; and Sir Home, as a remuneration for those services, had a pension of 800l. per year, bestowed on him. The views of the British Government became after this time, as it were, naturally directed towards Egypt; and the co-operation of a small expedition to be sent into the Red Sea, escorting a detachment of the Indian army in support of what it was deemed proper to send from Europe, were considered among the most wise and salutary measures that could be adopted. Sir Home, on this occasion, was selected to command the expedition, and was appointed Captain of the Romney, of 50 guns. It were irrelevant, and certainly very uninteresting, to enter into any minute detail of the particular circumstances and occurrences which attended the voyage: suffice it to say, the service was executed in a manner that completely justified, not only the expectations, and wishes of his countrymen, but maintained, on all occasions, the dignity and honour of his country, as well as preserved, by a variety of useful and wholesome regulations which he adopted, the health and personal vigour of all persons under his command; points, at first sight, perhaps of immaterial consequence, but which, on mature inspection, will be found much more closely connected with the good of the public service than they might on a transient view appear to be. On his return to Europe early in the year 1803, he found himself involved in a violent scene of obloquy and popular abuse. During his absence, a Board of Inquiry had been instituted, under the authority of the Admiralty, and sanctioned by Parliament, erecting a commission, vesting a power in certain persons therein-named, to investigate all matters relative to the navy, and report thereon.

With all that delicacy and anxiety we must naturally feel in canvassing a subject which has become the recent and general theme of popular outcry, debate, and, we had almost been induced to say, persecution; we shall content ourselves with candidly wishing, and indeed expressing our belief, that the very enemies to Sir Home Popham themselves wish they had not pur-



Digitized by Google

sued their investigations with that determined virulence which appears to have superseded all candour in the pursuit of them: such is invariably the case in the majority of all popular disputes or controversies: hurried on by the enthusiastic spirit of party zeal, men rush into opinions hastily which they afterwards feel themselves unable to sustain, and are consequently under the very disagreeable necessity of abandoning, though to the evident injury of their own feelings, and perhaps their own character; certain it were an act of injustice to Sir Home Popham, not to say that many of the charges urged against him continue to this moment unproved, and several others to have originated in fancy only; the whole matter, however, is on record, and stands on one hand as an indisputable document to be referred to at all times in proof of the rectitude of this gentleman's conduct, and of the errors made in the accusations brought against him.

Treading, therefore, as we feel we do, on fairy ground, and candidly confessing ourselves restrained by certain reasons, which it were needless and impertinent to state, we shall talk only of facts; by so doing, we shall at least avoid disgrace, however we may incur hatred and censure: in respect to these we are perfectly indifferent, and shall therefore content ourselves with merely producing positive evidence in proof of Sir Home Popham's high merits:

Extract of a letter from Lieut.-Col. Harness, of his Majesty's 87th regt. of foot.

"We had now no boat remaining—the gale increased—she was reported to have made six feet water, and her officers were not without apprehensions of her going to pieces. At seven o'clock, three ships appeared in sight; but so far to leeward, that, with the sea and wind with which they had to contend, little hope was entertained of their affording any assistance; however we soon discovered one of them to be his Majesty's ship Romney, which, about ten o'clock, anchored at about two miles and a half from Calcutta, when Sir Home directed the Duchess of York to anchor at a middle distance from us, and at twelve the Romney's launch came on board: by nine in the evening every man of the 80th regiment, except the seven drowned in the long boat, was taken on board the Romney

"It is to the skilful position Sir Home Popham took up, so as to enable his boats to sail to and from the wreck, to the excellence of his boats (for although two transports came up in the course of the day, not a boat could they venture out), and to the dexterity of his well trained boats' crews, we are eminently indebted for the salvation of so many lives.

"The humane personal attention of Sir Home Popham to the comfort of the troops, many of whom reached the Romney in a very weakly state, will long be remembered with the warmest gratitude.

"On the morning of the 14th, the Romney having dragged from her anchors, Sir Home cut his cables and ran for this bay, leaving the Duchess of York to take on board any baggage that might by accident be saved from the wreck. The sea had reached her main deck before the last division of the detachment left her.

"At this place we found shelter from the sun and weather in a few buildings inhabited by fishermen; we therefore landed the whole of the detachment on the evening of the 14th, watching the arrival of his Majesty's ship Wilhelmina from Suez, whither Sir Home Popham had dispatched directions for her to hasten to this place, to take the detachment to Madras.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"W. HARNESS, Lieut.-Col."

So much for political controversy, or rather persecution. Notwithstanding, however, this apparent cloud which, in the opinion of the ignorant and prejudiced, might seem at this moment to hang over Sir Home Popham, his merit was nevertheless considered as outweighing all popular calumny, and ministers esteemed him the most proper person to be entrusted with the execution of a project concerted against the minor ports of the enemy. In consequence of this determination, Sir Home hoisted his pendant, in the latter end of the year 1804, on board the Antelope, in an unpropitious moment. It becomes the duty of every biographer to explain in the fullest, even though that manner should rise into prolixity, the conduct of the person whose memoirs he attempts to give: it were an act of injustice, therefore, to the character of Sir Home, were we to give any garbled detail of perhaps the only exploit in which he was ever concerned, where success did not crown his sanguine and patriotic endeavours; let, then, his own honest relation speak for itself:

"Antelope, Downs, Dec. 10, 1804.

"My Lord,—I avail myself of the first moment of my return to the Downs, to acquaint you, that towards noon, on Saturday the 8th, the wind promised to come from the S.E and knowing it to be your Lordship's intention to attack the enemy at every assailable point, I sent the Dart, on the close of the evening, to an assigned station between Sengate and Fort Lapen, accompanied by the Susannah explosion-vessel, and two carcasses, with a view of making an assault against Port Rouge.

"Lieut. Steuart, of the Monarch, commanded the explosion-vessel; Mr. Barthe-

Digitized by Google

lomew, Acting Lieutenant of the Antelope, had charge of the first carcass intended to be applied; and Capt. Brownrigg requested to take the other.

"Your Lordship is aware how difficult it is to ascertain the precise injury done to the enemy in an enterprise of this nature, which in most cases must be undertaken in the night; but that you may be possessed of the best information in that respect, I sent the Fox cutter, whose master is an active intelligent man, and well acquainted with Fort Rouge, to reconnoitre the place as close as possible without risk; and I annex his report to Lieut Steuart's, as the clearest that can be given of the able and officer-like manner in which the Susannah was placed, and the evident consequences of such an application even under circumstances of considerable disadvantage.

"I very much regret that Mr. Bartholomew could not fetch the port, for I am positive he would have lashed the carcass to the piles; he, however, very prudently returned with it to the Dart; and although something prevented the second carcass from going off, which evidently had been striking against the piles from the indention at one end, yet he recovered and brought it also on board.

"I am most perfectly satisfied with the zeal and activity manifested by Capt. Brownrigg on this occasion. The Dart was admirably placed, and every assistance afforded from her that could insure the success of this service, which must now be considered as confined to the efforts of the Susannah. And I take this opportunity of most particularly recommending Lieut. Steuart to your Lordship's notice, which I hope will also be extended to Mr. Bartholomew, notwithstanding he could not fetch the battery; and your Lordship must be alive to the enterprising conduct of those officers on a former occasion.

"I cannot conclude my report without assuring your Lordship that Lieut. Lake, of the Locust gun brig, who was appointed to cover the boats, behaved in a most exemplary manner, by keeping so close in as to draw all the fire upon his own vessel; and I have great satisfaction in stating that not an officer or man was hurt in this operation. I have the honour to be, &c.

"HOME POPHAM."

"Right Hon. Lord Keith, K.B."

In the year 1805, the fiery ordeal of public opinion being in great measure passed through, Sir H. Popham was appointed to command, as senior officer with rank of commodore, an expedition sent against the Dutch settlement of the Cape of Good Hope; the result of which expedition, although so recent, it were an act perhaps of injustice to the character of the commander to comment upon lightly and generally: let us refer to the official report.*

"On the third instant (Jan. 1806), we made Table land, and on the 4th, in the evening, we reached our preconcerted anchorage to the westward of Robbin Island, though too late to do any thing but take a superficial view of Blue Berg Bay, where it was proposed to land the main body of the army; making, however, a demonstration off Green Point with the Leda frigate and transports, containing the 24th regiment, which was certainly well executed by Capt. Honyman. On the 5th, at three o'clock in the morning, the troops were put into the boats and assembled alongside the Espoir; but the surf ran so high that a landing was deemed totally impracticable, and consequently the troops returned to their ships; and I immediately accompanied him on board the Espoir for the purpose of making a close examination of the whole coast, from Craig's Tower to Leopard's Bay; on no part of which did it appear possible to land a single boat without extreme danger.

"To the evil consequences of delay in commencing operations on an enemy's coast, was to be added the very alarming possibility that some reinforcement might arrive by one of the various squadrons in motion when we left Europe; and therefore the General and myself were induced to consider that however difficult the task might be of advancing from Saldannah Bay, yet it was an object of very great importance to accomplish a safe and speedy landing for the troops; and the instant the decision was made, the Diomede, with the transports of the 38th regiment, the cavalry ships, and a proportion of artillery, under the orders of Brigadier-General Beresford, sailed for Saldannah Bay, preceded by Capt. King in the Espoir, having on board Capt. Smyth of the engineers (an officer well acquainted with the country), with a view of seizing the post-master, and as many cattle as possible, antecedent to the arrival of the advanced division of the fleet. Soon after the Diomede weighed the westerly wind began to abate; and on the 5th, in the morning, the officers examining the beach reported that the surf had considerably subsided during the night, which indeed was

* The force put under his orders on this occasion consisted of the Diadem of 64 guns, on board which his own pendant was hoisted; the Belliqueux and Raisonable of the same force; the Diomede of 44; the Narcissus and Leda frigates; the Espoir sloop, and the Encounter gun-brig.

Digitized by Google

so evident from the Diomede, when she stood in shore, that I requested Sir David Baird to permit General Fergusson and Colonel Brownrigg, the Quarter-master-General, to attend the officer on his second examination, that their feelings might in some measure be balanced against those of professional men, and to satisfy the army that no measure in which its safety was so immediately connected, should be determined on without due and proper deliberation. In the mean time, the Diomede, Leda, and Encounter were placed in a situation to render the most effectual assistance; and the 71st and 72d regiments, with two field-pieces and a howitzer ready mounted, in the boats of the Raisonable and Belliqueux, rendezvoused alongside the two former ships, manifesting the most ardent desire for the signal from Gen. Fergusson. At this moment the Protector joined the squadron, and Capt. Rowley, who was well acquainted with the anchorage, volunteered his services to place her to the northward so as to cross the fire of the Encounter, and more effectually cover the landing of the troops. Capt. Downman at the same time went in shore with a light transport brig, drawing only six feet, to run her on the beach as a break-water, if it would in any degree facilitate the debarkation of the troops. At half-past twelve, the Encounter conveyed, by signal, General Fergusson's opinion that a landing might be effected; and the joy that was manifest in the countenance of every officer, heightened the characteristic ardour of the troops, and, under an anxiety probably to be first on shore, induced them to urge the boats to extend their line of beach farther than was prudent, and occasioned the loss of one boat with a party of the 93d regiment. I report this event to their Lordships with the most unfeigned regret; and it is doubly painful to me, because, from all the efforts of an enemy, posted on an advantageous height, the army had only two men wounded on landing. This circumstance must fully prove how well the covering-vessels were placed, and how ably their guns were served; and, I trust my country will acquit me of not having applied every expedient that could be devised to prevent the occurrence of an accident which I so sincerely deplore. The surf increased considerably towards the close of the evening, and about eight o'clock the landing of any more troops was stopped; but recommenced in the morning, when all the men and prisoners which the General thought necessary to take were disembarked without a moment's loss of time.

"Conceiving that a detachment of the squadron might be of service at the head of the bay, I proceeded there with the Leda, Protector, and Encounter, and a division of transports; and I understand from firing that evening occasionally over the bank towards the Salt pan, that the enemy was obliged to move from an eligible situation which he had before occupied. On the following morning, we observed the British army advancing with an unparalleled rapidity over a heavy country, defended by a numerous train of well-served artillery; and as I conceived a few fresh troops might be applied to advantage, I desired Captain Downman to land with the marines of the squadron and two field-pieces, to await the arrival of Sir David Baird at the Reit Valley, whom I very soon after had the pleasure of personally congratulating on the victory he had obtained over a general of such high military fame as General Janssens.

"When the army was in motion to take its position at Craig's Tower, and while I was proceeding up the bay to anchor in the most convenient place for landing the battering-train, a flag of truce was observed coming towards the Diadem, by which I received the letter No. 1. from the Commandant of the town and castle; and the next day, in conjunction with Sir David Baird, the capitulation, No. 2. was accepted, and at six a royal salute was fired from the squadron, on his Majesty's colours being once more hoisted on the castle.

"Although their Lordships will perceive by the detailed accounts of our transactions here, and accompanying plan of the different dispositions which were made, that no brilliant service fell to the lot of the squadron I have the honour to command, yet it is what I owe to every officer and seaman to state, that, under the most laborious duty I ever experienced, their zeal never abated. To Captain Rowley I feel personally indebted for his readiness on every occasion; and I have no doubt but the highest satisfaction will be expressed of the conduct of Capt. Byng, who commanded the marine battalion by an authority far exceeding mine. And I inclose, for their Lordships' information, a copy of the report he made to me on the conduct of the officers serving in that battalion, to which, exclusive of those belonging to the squadron, are added Capt. Hardinge of the Salsette, and several other officers now on their passage to India to join their ships. Capt. Butterfield and Lieut. Cochrane, of the transports, were on all occasions ready to forward the service; and we are particularly indebted to Captains Cameron, Christopher, and Moring, of the Honourable Company's ships Duchess of Gordon, Sir William Pulteney, and Comet, who particularly exerted themselves in assisting the troops through the surf.

Digitized by Google

"It is impossible for me to transmit any returns of the stores taken by this opportunity, or the state of the Bato of 68 guns, in Seaman's Bay; but it is however so strongly reported, that the enemy has not succeeded in his attempt to burn her, that I have sent Capt. Percy to take possession of her, and if possible to move her into safety, as the enemy had totally abandoned her."

We have been induced to be more copious, extending, perhaps, in the opinion of some to a tedious prolixity, in the preceding extract; but we conceive we have manifold reasons for having thus long trespassed on the patience of the reader, and refreshed his memory more completely in respect to a transaction so recent, and which it is almost next to impossible but that he must recollect at least the outline of; we have therefore to remark, notwithstanding the facility with which this gigantic enterprise was executed under the fortunate (for we will use that term, if it be only to keep the antagonists of Sir H. Popham in the best temper we are able) auspices of this gentleman, without the least noise, trouble, or anxiety, either on the part of the captors, or of the nation itself: deprecating every thing like a comparison of merits (for no person can hold more deservedly a higher opinion of the late captor than the writer of the present article), it was reduced by Sir Home with the most consummate ease. On a former occasion (and certainly the works had not fallen to decay by being in the possession of the English, was a matter of the utmost difficulty when reduced in the first instance) its conquest was considered as a grand epoch in the war, and as of the first national consequence. The restoration of it was reprobated, both in and out of parliament, in the severest terms; those who advised it were stigmatised as traitors to their country; and the advantages resulting to the British government from the possession of it were declared to be almost incalculable. Mark, now, the reverse of the medal—when taken for the second time, without noise, trouble, with trivial expence, and almost without bloodshed, it is most scandalously and *sneeringly* represented as a place of no consequence: so unimportant was it held to be, that the common suffrage (thanks constantly given on all other occasions, and on the conquest of the most petty settlement from the enemy) was not only withheld, but absolutely refused. "*Tell it not in Gath, proclaim it not in Ascalon!*"—But mark now the end of this *romantic* history; for were the historian and the biographer equally silent in recording these facts, future ages perhaps might be induced to consider them incredible. The first object of the expedition being fulfilled, Sir Home, burning with a truly popular desire of promoting what he considered the true interests of his country to the utmost of his power, after due consultation with the commander in chief of the military, judging the new conquest perfectly safe from any attack of the enemy, concerted an expedition, to be executed by a detachment, against one of the most important settlements in the possession of Spain, on the coast of South America.

This opinion appears to have been by no means hastily and loosely taken up, but to have been produced by serious information, strong reflection, and long, as well as prudent, consideration. The situation of the naval forces, both of France and Spain, were well known to, and well calculated upon, by Sir Home; he was well aware that although Spain herself might possess a few ships fit for service, she never would venture sending any of these to sea on any project or expedition of relief, unaided or unsupported by, at least, an equal force from France. The fleet of the latter he knew had been perfectly well disposed of by the two successive victories obtained by Lord Nelson and Sir T. Duckworth: what remained of their force (at least such as deserved to be so called) was securely confined to Brest harbour, by the British fleet; and the miserable remnant of all that remained to them on the side of the Atlantic, not exceeding four shattered ships, was still more securely cooped up at Cadiz; as to the squadron, which in spite of British watchfulness, had eluded the vigilance of its commanders, under the orders of Willeaumez, its destination was accurately ascertained to be towards another quarter of the world, where even supposing danger imminent, it certainly could not be afforded or diverted by any force under the orders of Sir Home. Actuated by this reflection and this knowledge, and fearing, as the event proved, but feeble resistance on the part of the assailed enemy, the expedition against Buenos Ayres was commenced. Its speedy and decisive issue is too recent to be forgotten. As the right to public enquiry, in respect to the merits or the crimes of Sir Home, extend not one step beyond this point—for this we must peremptorily insist on being the fact—we shall here pause, and content ourselves with requiring a candid answer to the simple questions: first, whether, which no person can deny the truth of, the wishes and views of the projector were fulfilled; and secondly, whether, after those wishes were in the first instance fulfilled, he could have averted, or, in any degree, palliated the misfortune, which subsequently took place. It is a me-

Digitized by Google

lancholy truth, that in the British nation, the merits of the commander are almost universally appreciated, not by the intrinsic value of the service itself, but by the success, and by the consequences that attend it; so has it proved in the instance of Sir Home Popham: for without meaning any thing beyond a plain and candid remark on the conduct of those persons who have presumed to stand forth, on the present occasion, among the foremost of his persecutors, we trust it is not assuming too much to say, that the boldest among them would have shrunk from the task of hazarding the slighest charge against him, had the Spanish settlement of Buenos Ayres still continued a British possession. The subject is a bitter one, and we turn, in absolute disgust, from British ingratitude. In respect to the facts, it were almost an insult to the reader, and certainly a useless piece of printing tautology, were we to offer any detail of an event so recent, at the same time so extensive, though we must observe also, from the singular ease, owing to the abilities of the commander-in-chief, with which it was accomplished, very unimportant. Here we must again recur to our first position and opinion, that it is of no consequence to the country, whether A has sustained a longer action by six hours than B, whether he had 500 men killed, or 15 only; the only simple question it has to ask, is, whether A has performed all the service that could have been required of B, had he been in the same situation? and here we rest our case.

We now come, like the peroration of a speech, to the acmé of the present biography of Sir Home: we shall now exclaim in the words of the poet, using the customary liberty of poetical fancy:

Treason has done its worst—nor steel nor poison,
Malice domestic, foreign bevy, nothing
Can touch him further.

We feel, on this occasion, the high and due respect we ought to pay those honourable persons composing the court, who had an opportunity of canvassing and examining all the evidence adduced on this important occasion, in far too high estimation, to call forth any animadversion in the smallest degree hostile to their decision, notwithstanding that decision may in some respects vary from our own opinion: with all deference, therefore, we shall state the points we consider they had to deliberate upon. The only question, and the conclusion we have to draw is, whether those points have or have not been established; the question is almost completely of a legal nature, and relate very closely with legal argument, connected with a knowledge of the rules of the service, and any opinion in respect to duty; it resolves itself into the following simple points:

First, whether a commander-in-chief, be his rank what it may, possesses inherently, as that commander-in-chief, a discretionary power of extending his attacks to any quarter not absolutely included within any other district of command, whither he supposes the arms of his country may be carried with effect.

Secondly, whether, provided such powers are not inherent, Sir Home Popham possessed any special powers, or even parole authority for the extension of his services beyond the Cape of Good Hope (the given destination of the squadron).

Thirdly, provided he did not possess such powers, or such parole authority, in what manner is his conduct to be justified? did he, beyond all hope of palliation, err so violently against the rules of the service, be the event what it might, or did he only incur the popular odium, because notwithstanding success crowned his attempt the fruits of it were rendered for the time nugatory?

On the first of the queries we shall be completely silent; candour compels us to confess that every case must rest on its own basis. A variety of instances occur in naval history, where the most unlimited commands have been bestowed, and in some of them, perhaps, assumed without being bestowed to the highest national advantage. We instance the Earl of Peterborough for one of the former class, and many others. We shall not be invidious enough to point out those who have most deservedly acquired the highest popular applause; but that applause of the otherwise would-be antagonists, dare not exert its calumny, through the fear of its being strangled in its very birth, and of drawing down a general odium on the heads of those who dared to propagate it.

On the second head, we decidedly answer, that even admitting such powers not to be inherent, and that Sir Home Popham did not possess actually written powers for that purpose, he was nevertheless most indubitably invested with all possible parole authority to act according *to his own discretion*: we will venture to go farther than this, and say, first, that those who have now stood foremost in the rank of his assailants, would not have dared to have uttered a single breath in calumniation of him, had not certain political changes subsequently arisen which had raised them into consequence as enemies, and as prosecutors.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Digitized by Google

## The Coffee-Room.—No. I.

Draw them like, for, I assure you,
You will want no car'catura.
Swift.

THE advice contained in my motto is well worthy the attention of all modern dramatists, whether distinguished as tragic, comic, or operatic, or ranking under the broader and more generally appropriate appellation of *farcical*. The motley groupes of spectres, virtuous rakes, sailor jockies, compilers of dictionaries, architects, and auctioneers, decking the *present* stage, when compared with the chastly dignified, or the naturally ludicrous characters that adorned the *former*, afford as striking a contrast as the two kings in Hamlet, or the window of a print-shop in St. James's-street opposed to a collection of the Flemish school. Nature possesses, not only a more *pleasing*, but also a more *eccentric* creative power than belongs to any author's brain; and, since the writers for the stage have, in general, no particular aversion towards borrowing, it would certainly be most proper, as well as advantageous, for them to copy only where success must inevitably reward their plagiarisms.

As to the herd of novelists, male and female, whose labours seem chiefly intended to encourage our paper manufactories and employ our journeymen printers, I forbear to press on *their* attention a lesson, which, if observed, would materially diminish such beneficial effects. Besides, they may still continue to afford amusement to girls and old maids without attending to either nature or common sense: the deficient *observation* of *youth*, and the impaired *memory* of *age*, being alike insensible to the grossest violations of probability.

That pulling down others powerfully assists self-elevation, a reference to our most famous, political, clerical, and legal characters, will sufficiently prove; and we accordingly do not find them backward to adopt this expedient. Sanctioned, therefore, by such authorities, I trust the preceding observations will be generally received as a very proper introduction to a new undertaking; nay, I even hope to be acquitted by the parties I have reflected on, of either envy or ill-nature, my sole object being to recommend *myself*, not to condemn *them*.

Having thus got over that *Pons asinorum* of authors, the introduction, it now becomes necessary that I should give my readers some account of the person who addresses them, why he has thus intruded on their *present* attention, and what claims he may fancy himself to possess on their *future* patronage. Without regularly elucidating *any* of these matters, the following account may perhaps afford sufficient information on *all*.

In a tavern, near Fleet-market, there is allotted for the accommodation of a select few, an apartment, which could never have aspired so high as the title adopted for this paper, had there existed in the *Chain of Being* any intermediate connecting link between a coffee-room and the parlour of a public-house. This, however, not being the case, and as it is undoubtedly superior to the *last* of these social receptacles, its inmates dignify it with the appellation of the *first*.

This spot forms the select rendezvous of a party of eight; who, from habit, or various causes, have become in some degree essential to each other's comfort. They meet here nightly; and, although their attendance is voluntary, few instances of absence ever occur. To a conversation which took place in this society the present paper owes its existence: but, before proceeding to detail it, my readers ought in justice to be further informed respecting the personages who supported it.

The first character belonging to the coffee-room, meriting description, is the one *most difficult* to describe. Like a countenance shadowed by a veil, the features of which, though boldly prominent and strongly marked, yet, as they partially and separately discover themselves, cannot be pourtrayed with exactness, the harmony and effect of the whole being broken by concealment; so the thoughts, actions, and even passions, of Mr. Courtland, as at intervals developed by occasion, afford no general characteristic of his mind. His opinions, ever stamped with excellence, pass current



Digitized by Google

in the society, and carry with them the authority of decision; yet, when compared with each other, they frequently appear to belong to opposite tempers, and varied dispositions. His heart may, with justice, be likened to a volcanic mass, whose heterogeneous composition proves the violence of some former convulsion. That he has drank deeply of misfortune is evident, but the peculiar nature of his griefs remains unknown. A long residence abroad, a strong natural judgment polished by education, and a certain air of reserved dignity, which even declining circumstances cannot divest him of, render his conversation instructive and amusing, and his company courted as an honour by the coffee-room. His companions regard him with a respect and awe, not exacted by petulant pride, but a willing tribute to superior talent and evident unhappiness.

The second, and, perhaps, the *only* remaining member of the society requiring or deserving minute notice in the first instance, is a young man possessing genius, a warm and generous disposition, a keen susceptibility of feeling, and an innate love of virtue; but being also naturally headstrong, thoughtless, and unstable, and the education he received tending to counteract his *good* qualities and strengthen his *bad*, at his first outset in life he plunged into difficulties and embarrassments, which are hourly encreased by the means he resorts to for relief. Ever ready to adopt the expedient of the moment, regardless of consequences, he materially injures his credit and reputation without amending his circumstances. Want of patronage renders his talents unavailing, necessity has corroded his principles, and the continued displeasure of the prudent gradually sears his sensibility. Yet timely assistance might still save Henry Treswell; for his vices are the *effect*, not the *cause* of his misfortunes. Those, however, who have relief in their power cannot make this distinction, and the few who pity his approaching ruin, possess not the means to avert it.

The other inmates of the coffee-room may be described in fewer words.

Mr. Pamphlet, the bookseller, alike inquisitive as communicative;—his brain, like his shop, filled with visionary plans, ideas jumbled together without method or arrangement, and opinions selected without taste or judgment. Generally good natured, and ever ready to serve the person who flatters his vanity.

Mr. Febrifuge, a very excellent tooth-drawer, phlebotomist, and accoucheur, but a very wretched punster, whose principal motive in attending to conversation is to catch at a double meaning; and who seems to have made choice of his profession on account of its furnishing him with a few miserable quirks. He will tell you, that you must not pretend to vie with him in wit, because he has scientifically studied the art of cutting up; that an unfortunate accident generally increases his patents (patience); that he has in his time *given birth* to many *lively subjects*, and brought *many hidden things to light*. Independent of this foible, Mr. F. is an estimable character; though skilful, humane, and active, his practice realizes but moderate profits, for his anxiety to relieve does not depend on the sufferer's ability to reward.

In Mr. Demur, the society boasts an *honest* but a *sharp* attorney. A man of keen penetration, and strong good sense—a severe critic—and a furious politician.

Doctor Comment and Captain Snap have respectively signalized themselves in fierce, though different warfare—the former, as a curate in the metropolis, against our spiritual foes; the latter, as the commander of a frigate, against our carnal enemies. From the accounts given by the parties themselves, it appears certain, that had not the *divine* lost his *rector*, and the *warrior* his *leg*, the moral and the physical safeties of Great Britain must have been now permanently secured; and his *infernal* majesty left to mutual condolence with his *imperial* brother, the one compelled to renounce all influence over the heart, the other his depredations on the ocean. But, alas! the career of each is still unfortunately prolonged, for the above melancholy accidents have reduced both Doctor and Captain to inactive recital, in place of animated exertion. De-

Digitized by Google

barred from the latter, they indulge copiously in the former; and the coffee-room has frequently to listen to dissertations, the prolixity of which requires all the learning of the sage, and the quaint humour of the hero to qualify it.

In introducing myself *last* to my readers, as the eighth member of the society, I have *two* ends in view, each of which it is very necessary I should gain: first, to convince them that I am naturally diffident, and backward to intrude on their attention; and, secondly, to intimate that on the merits of my companions rests my sole claim to public notice. Like many other great men, *my* personal description may with great propriety be restricted to that of the office I hold, it being the only particular about me worthy remark. I act as secretary to the coffee-room, and in this capacity take an account of what passes at each of our meetings, register every conversation, and once a month read a general abstract of the whole. This, while it gives a permanency to what is worth preservation, discourages flippant or improper remarks, by the conviction that they must hereafter rise in judgment against the offenders.

The general insufficiency, and the consequent bad success of late periodical papers having been a subject of discussion in our society, the thought occurred that the advantages I possessed *ex officio*, might in this way be turned to account. In commencing a work having the actions and conversations of *real* characters for a basis, I at once obviate the two main difficulties that usually impede such an undertaking, personal inability, and uncertain assistance. The public being a many-headed monster, constitutes fearful odds against any *one* head; and casual communication is a fund insufficient as well as fluctuating. My resources have at least the advantages of being at once varied and permanent; but whether they may prove adequate to themselves, or competent through management, to answer general demand, is a question on which prediction would at this moment be exerted in vain.

Westminster, Jan. 1807. C.

TRANSLATIONS *from* ÆLIAN'S VARIOUS HISTORY, *continued.*

No. 9.—*The piety of Æneas, and the compassion of the Grecians for the Trojans.*

AFTER the taking of Troy, the Grecians commiserated the calamities of their captives, and, in the spirit of Greece, proclaimed, by a herald, that every citizen might carry off with him any piece of his furniture he chose. Æneas, neglecting every thing else, bore away on his shoulders his paternal deities. The Grecians, delighted with the religious disposition of the man, permitted him again to take away another article of his property:—He, placing his very aged father on his shoulders, bore him off. Not a little astonished at this, they went away without seizing any of his possessions; confessing "that they were reconciled to men, though natural enemies, who were so pious towards the gods and so respectful to their parents."

No. 10.—*Themistocles.*

Themistocles, the son of Neocles, compared himself to oak trees, saying that men run to them in a storm of rain, and seek to shelter themselves under their branches; but when the sky is serene, they go and strip away the bark, and break off the branches. He used also to say, that if any one were to shew him two paths, the one leading to the regions below, the other to a tribunal, he would more freely take that which would conduct him directly to the shades.

N.B. The preceding anecdote refers to the conduct of the Athenians towards this great general, who were glad to avail themselves of his abilities and talents against Xerxes in the moment of danger; and, afterward, accused him of interested designs, and banished him.

No. 11.—*Leonidas, and the three hundred who were ready to die with him for the safety of Greece.*

Leonidas, the Lacedæmonian, and his hundred soldiers, chose death, which the oracle had predicted would be their fate at Thermopylæ: and, fighting bravely and strenuously for Greece, they closed life with honour,



Digitized by Google

and secured to themselves a lasting reputation and immortal glory.

No. 12. — *Philip's moderation in victory, and the memento he wished to receive.*

Philip gained a great victory over the Athenians, at Chæronea; but, though exalted by success, he, at the same time, governed his mind and refrained from every thing insolent or injurious. On this account, he thought that one of his attendants should be accustomed to remind him that he was a man. He assigned this office to a youth; and it is reported, that he neither left his apartment, nor permitted any one to have access to him, before the page every day came and had accosted him three times with this proclamation: — "Philip, thou art a man."

No. 13.—*The Lacedæmonian women.*

The Lacedæmonian women, when they heard their sons had fallen in battle, went immediately to inspect the wounds, and to examine whether they were received before or behind. If the greater number of wounds appeared before, they carried their sons, with a proud step and a stern and severe countenance, to the tombs of their ancestors. But if the wounds had been received in the back, then they went away, ashamed and lamenting, with as much secresy as possible; and left their dead sons to be thrown into a common grave, or had them privately interred in a domestic sepulchre.

No. 14.—*Alexander's wishes to be called a god.*

Alexander, having conquered Darius, and made himself master of the Persian empire, was greatly elated with the success which attended him, and, aspiring at divinity, he sent an order to the Grecians to vote him into the number of the gods; ridiculously enough indeed; as if he could obtain by solicitations from men what had not been given to him by nature.— Some states voted one way, others another: the Lacedæmonians decreed, "since Alexander wishes to be a god, a god let him be." Very laconic, truly, and according to the manner of the country, reproving the folly of Alexander.

No. 15.—*Annon's desire of deification.*

Annon, the Carthaginian, swelling with pride, disdained to remain in the class of the human species, and imagined that a nobler rank and fame, than nature had allotted, was destined for him. He bought there a number of singing-birds, which he bred in the dark, and taught them one song; viz. "Annon is a god." When, hearing only one and the same sound, they were become masters of it, he let them fly away to different regions; supposing that this song of the birds would every where spread his honours. But as soon as they were on the wing, flying at large, and returned to their natural diet, they imitated the singing of other birds, and bad farewel to Annon and the lesson they had learned in their confinement.

No. 16.—*The mildness of Antigonus.*

Antigonus is reported to have been a king of mild and popular manners. He who is at leisure to acquaint himself with the actions of the man, and to form an estimate of them for himself, will apply to another quarter. What I am going to relate will shew his clemency and freedom from pride. This Antigonus, perceiving that his son behaved with much insolence and violence to his subjects, said to him, "Knowest thou, Son, that our royal power is only noble slavery?" *. This language of Antigonus to his son breathed mildness and philanthropy. He who does not applaud it, seems, in my opinion, not to know the character of a king or a citizen, but prefers living under a tyrant and despot.

No. 17.—*Works in miniature.*

The works in miniature by Myrmecides, the Milesian, and Callicrates, the Lacedæmonian, were greatly admired. They made carts for four horses of so small a size, that a fly could cover them with its wings: and wrote an elegy of two lines, in golden characters, on a grain of Indian corn. A wise man, in my opinion, will not praise either of these curious performances. For what are they but an useless waste of time?

* Mr. Upton expresses his warm approbation of this sentiment, as perfectly right: for "even princes," he adds, "are not born for their own advantage, but for the good of the republic and state, which they ought to advance day and night."

Digitized by Google

No. 18.—*The singular madness of Thrasyllus.*

Thrasyllus, the Æxonian, was seized with a new and extraordinary species of insanity. For, removing from the city, he settled at the port Piræus; and, while he resided there, he conceived that all the ships which came into the harbour were his own, and entered them as such, and sent them out again. He rejoiced greatly when they came safe into port. He spent many years there in this disordered state of mind. His brother, on leaving Sicily, committed him to the care of a physician; and he was relieved from his disease. He often recollected the manner of his life in his state of insanity, and said that never any thing gave him so much pleasure as when he rejoiced in the safe return of the ships in which he had no property.

No. 19.—*The solicitude of Cæsar and Pompey to learn the principles of good government.*

Cæsar was not above attending the lectures of Anstor, or Pompey those of Cratippus. Nor, because they possessed great power, did they despise those who were able to do them essential benefit: but, though such great men themselves, they applied to them. For it appears they were not so desirous of ruling as of ruling well.

No. 20.—*Ismenias, without debasing himself, adores the Persian king.*

I will not conceal the conduct of Ismenias, the Theban; which was at once in the manner of a wise man and a Grecian. He was sent as an ambassador from his country, to the king of Persia. On coming there, he desired an audience on the business of his embassy. The Chiliarch, named Tithraustes, whose office it was to deliver messages to the king, and to introduce those who wished it, said to him in a pleasant manner, by an interpreter, "Theban stranger, it is the Persian law, that every one, who comes into the presence of the king, must prostrate himself on the ground before he be permitted to exchange a word with him. If, therefore, you would an interview with him yourself, you must do what the law requires; but if not, the business shall be transacted by us, without your prostrating yourself." Ismenias replied, "Conduct me to him." When he came near him, and was presented to the king, pulling off his ring, and letting it fall unperceived at his feet, he instantly threw himself along, as if in an act of prostration, took it up again, and preserved the appearance of practising the Persian homage; when, at the same time, he did nothing that would disgrace him among the Grecians. He thus obtained what he wanted, and all his negociations at Persia succeeded.

---

*Account of* Joseph Jackson, *a Poet, little known.*

WITH the exception of Doctor Dodd and of Richard Savage, I am not aware that our biography affords any instances of English poets who have been arraigned at the criminal tribunal of their country, and received the condemnation of the laws. Of Dodd and Savage it will not soon be forgotten, that the one suffered the execution of his sentence, and that the latter was with extreme difficulty reprieved, and, finally, pardoned.

It is, indeed, the legitimate province of mental cultivation to produce a taste for that which is morally amiable, and a dignified abhorrence of mean and degrading pursuits. Hence persons of this description are, generally speaking, less likely to be disgraced by tergiversation of mind and enormity of conduct, than the mere creatures of subterfuge and barter. There is in the exercise and improvement of human reason something that naturally ameliorates and raises the human character; there is, on the contrary, in the business of calculation and worldly profit something that has a powerful and almost insurmountable tendency to narrow and debase the best passions of our nature.

Happy should I therefore feel, if, in the subject of the present hasty but important biographic detail, I could hold up to my readers an exemplification of the reflections I have just penned; if I could exultingly exclaim, in the language of truth, and concerning one whose dawning abilities I was among the first to hail and proclaim, there was in him a brilliant example of the virtues, as well as the qualities, of genius,—in him, a splendid and

Digitized by Google

demonstrative illustration of all the excellence that is attainable, and perhaps even desirable, in this mixed and imperfect scene of existence!

Alas! the pen falters as I write, that he, on whose poetical perfections I wish most to dwell, perished at an early age, and under circumstances of peculiar horror, by the hands of the public executioner, for the crime of deliberate and undoubted forgery!—that he perished too at a time when the writer of this article was wholly unaquainted with his situation, without any respect being paid to him as a youth of talents, and without any commiseration being manifested for his calamities; taunted by his enemies, shunned by his friends, and viewed with a sort of dread even by the impartial.

Joseph Jackson was the promising son of unaffluent but reputable parents, who bestowed on him such education as is commonly attainable for the children of those who occupy the humbler situations of life. He was afterwards, as I have heard, instructed in the business of shoe-making. How long he continued to exercise this trade, I am not precisely informed; but, attracted by literary reputation, and stimulated by a natural love of books, he eventually relinquished his first calling.

There are unfavourable, as surely as favourable, seasons for the developement of character. It was the misfortune of young Jackson to begin to flourish in turbulent and aspiring times, when his qualifications, openly confessed, appeared to entitle him to an ascendancy from which his circumstances precluded him. He pushed himself at once into notice, and, even at the premature age of seventeen years, exerted his abilities with all the vigour and determination of maturity. He was, at this early period of his life, eloquent as an orator, and admired as a poet.

Charity would forbid me rashly to arraign the paternal solicitude experienced by Jackson; but I fear, that he never was placed under the salutary discipline of religious tuition. He read much, but it was without direction, without discrimination; and, at length, he gave himself up to the dogmas of those modern writers, who have been erroneously called philosophers! He became the exclusive and enthusiastic admirer of such authors as Voltaire, Condorcet, Diderot, Paine, Godwin, and Holcroft. The productions of these persons he sedulously studied, and upon their speculations he proceeded to act.

Under this influence, and with a perverseness of mind inseparable from it, he enrolled himself a member of the London Corresponding-Society; an act to which, previously to his untimely end, he explicitly attributed his subsequent misconduct and misery.

Jackson had already distinguished himself by an 'Ode to Beauty,' which he communicated to a respectable periodical miscellany, entitled the 'Monthly Visitor,' when, towards the end of the year 1797, he ventured alone before the public with another ode, entitled the 'Reign of Liberty,' a poetical sketch, and dedicated to the then not unpopular Samuel Ferrand Waddington, Esq.

This circumstance is of importance in narrating the history of the subject of the present memoir. He was noticed by his patron, who took him under his protection and introduced him to his mercantile connections. By this means Jackson's sphere of enterprise became enlarged, and he was accordingly stimulated to undertakings, in which he had not till now cherished the most distant hopes of being rationally and profitably engaged.

By this fortuitous connection with Mr. Waddington, Jackson obtained, if I am not misinformed, a young lady of respectable parents, of considerable personal attractions, and of very amiable dispositions, to whom he was married some time previous to his engaging in those pecuniary speculations which led him, step by step, and rapidly though almost imperceptibly, to ruin, disgrace, and death.

Circumstances at length occurred, which eternally separated Jackson from the favour of his first and only patron. Mr. Waddington was arraigned, in the Court of Common Pleas, for forestalling and monopoly, as a dealer in hops; and the charges against him were principally substantiated by the evidence of his young

Digitized by Google

*clève*, between whom and his protector a degree of coolness had taken place. Thus terminated an intercourse to which, however flattering in its commencement, Jackson afterwards ascribed his acquaintance with many of those resources he finally adopted, when the tide of fortune began suddenly to ebb, and he found himself as it were stranded on an unproductive and inhospitable shore.

He now became a money-broker, or discounter of bills; an occupation always dangerous, as it holds out innumerable expedients to the needy, the adventurous, or the hopeful, against which integrity is not constantly proof, and by which inexperienced and ardent minds may be easily betrayed into error and destruction. Such then was the unfortunate result of this his new avocation to Jackson!

While in the profession of a money-broker, Jackson was brought acquainted, through the intervention of a person named Acres, with John Brown, Esq. a West-India gentleman, who had come to London for the purpose of purchasing an estate, and who was desirous of raising 2,500l. to assist him in paying the value of it. Jackson accordingly met Mr. Brown, March 16th, 1804, at twelve o'clock at noon, at Baker's coffee-house; when he received two bills of exchange, drawn by Mr. B., and accepted by Messrs. Learmouth and Lindsey, amounting to 2,500l. For these bills Jackson granted a receipt, and engaged to bring a person at five o'clock in the evening who would discount them upon their being indorsed over to him by the drawer: they were both unindorsed. He did not attend at the hour appointed, but sent his clerk, about six o'clock in the evening, with a note to Mr. Brown, alleging, as an excuse for his non-attendance, some slight indisposition, and disappointment in not seeing the person from whom he intended to procure the money. Mr. Brown, who had refused an engagement to dine near Manchester-square, in order to meet as concerted, was somewhat exasperated at this disappointment, and sent back a verbal answer to the note, requiring the return of the bills, and then left Mr. Acres to go to a Mr. Webb's, in Thayer-street, where he had previously been invited. About half-past seven o'clock Jackson came personally to Mr. Acres, and said he would be certain of the money next day at twelve o'clock, if Mr. Brown would allow him to have possession of the bills again next morning at nine o'clock; and that he (Mr. Brown) might depend upon getting the money by twelve o'clock that day (Saturday, March 17.) As Mr. Acres had an appointment at ten o'clock that day, it was impossible for him to be at home to re-deliver the bills at nine, and therefore he told him that he had better keep them in his own possession. They agreed to meet again at Baker's coffee-house, at twelve o'clock on that Saturday, and Mr. Acres gave Mr. Brown information to that purpose. On the 13th of the same month, Jackson communicated his desire to raise some money to a Mr. William Coomb, a warehouseman, in Queen-street, Cheapside, with whom he had been acquainted about three weeks. He told Coomb, that the gentleman for whom he wished to raise the money was a respectable West Indian, and that he was so desirous to have the sum of 2,500l. against a certain day, that he was willing to allow him fifteen per cent. if he could procure it for him, and that Mr. Brown would give bills accepted by Messrs. Learmouth and Co. for that amount, at nine months date. Mr. Coomb did not think he could procure the money for him; but there was a certain description of goods which he might purchase with these bills, and sell them again at a very small loss: Irish linens were the goods alluded to. Jackson agreed to this proposal; and, having satisfied himself of the respectability of the drawer, he made application to Messrs. Webster and Cobbet, in Friday-street, who agreed to give goods to the amount of one half of the sum, when they were satisfied of the acceptances being just. Coomb accordingly informed Jackson of his success, who told him he would give him a share in the transaction, and that Mr. Brown would not scruple to accommodate him in the same manner with some thousand pounds more. Goods to the amount of the bill for 1,300l. were accordingly pur-

Digitized by Google

chased by Coomb, and the other bill was employed in paying for a similar purchase from the house of Edwards and Co. Cheapside. The bills were restored to Jackson upon the 16th of March, and he agreed to procure indorsement that same evening, and bring them immediately to Coomb, to pay them over to these merchants before the goods were delivered. That evening he met Coomb at the City Coffee-house, and gave him the bills he had got Mr. Brown to indorse on the Saturday morning. The goods purchased for these bills were delivered at Mr. Coomb's warehouse in Queen-street, between the hours of six and seven, at which time Jackson attended. By a previous agreement, Messrs. Rickarby and Co. of Gracechurch-street, were to purchase the whole quantity of linens at 2000l.—Jackson went along with the carts to superintend the delivery to that company, and Coomb followed. As the goods could not be all examined sufficiently early to entitle Jackson to immediate receipt of the whole price, he was contented to receive 1,800l. the remainder to be paid when the examination was complete. He received a cheque for that sum on the house of Newnham, Everett, and Co. about half-past twelve o'clock. Instead of going towards Baker's coffee-house (where he was to have met Mr. Brown and Mr. Acres), Jackson, on leaving Rickarby's, turned down towards London-bridge, saying to Coomb, that he was going to see his wife off in the stage-coach to Maidstone. He did not appear willing that Coomb should accompany him, but agreed to meet him at the Antigallican coffee-house, near the Royal Exchange. Coomb, however, conceiving some suspicions, followed him for a short distance, and perceived him turn down Canon-street, where he soon after lost sight of him. His not appearing at any of the places where he had formed engagements, soon produced the discovery of the forgery, but too late to effect a stoppage of the cheque. Coomb met with Mr. Brown (whom he had never before seen) at Baker's coffee-house, and told what had passed between him and Jackson. Several witnesses proved that the indorsement was not of Mr. Brown's hand-writing, and others shewed the impossibility of its being his signature, from his having been engaged in company at a distant quarter of the town during the very space of time when that indorsement must necessarily have been written. Jackson was soon after apprehended at Inniskillin, in Ireland, and was confined in the Newgate of Dublin, from whence he was brought to London by one of the city marshals, sent over for that purpose.

Jackson solemnly declared his innocence as to the crime of forgery, but confessed he acted wrong in having eloped with the money. He alleged that he had procured the indorsement of Mr. Brown at a particular appointment for that purpose; and complained none of his witnesses had attended; and that Mr. Brown had not been examined, so as to prove his innocence of the crime charged against him. He concluded by appealing to the feelings of the jury; and said, that though his character by this transaction was already totally ruined in this world, yet he had a thousand ties to make him wish for existence—a wife, an infant child, and a parent who would be rendered miserable. Whatever might be their verdict upon this occasion, he hoped that his innocence would be made manifest at a higher tribunal.

He was informed, that it was in his own option to have adduced Mr. Brown, the prosecutor, as a witness in exculpation; and had his counsel judged it prudent, they surely would have advised him to do so. It appeared that Jackson had endeavoured, when in prison, to persuade a person of the name of Daniel Symond Mercery to swear that he was a witness to Mr. Brown's signing a receipt for 500l. alleged to have been paid as part of the money procured for the bills; thus committing, as it were, one forgery in order to screen the other. Although Mercery had really been a witness to a person of the name of John Brown, at the time and place mentioned, yet he swore positively that Mr. John Brown, the prosecutor, was not the individual whose signature he had been called on by the prisoner to attest.

The jury, after a short consideration,

Digitized by Google

found the prisoner guilty of uttering the bill for 1,300*l.* (the only one charged in the indictment) knowing the indorsement thereof to be forged.

There was found in his pocket-book, at the time of his apprehension at Inniskillen, a private memorandum or diary, kept by Jackson, from the day he absconded. This paper sufficiently testified the horror he felt in the situation to which he had brought himself, and the sincerity of his attachment to his wife, for whose circumstances it contained the strongest and most affecting expressions of concern and remorse. Indeed, after the commission of the forgery, his mind seems to have been in a state little short of madness. What but mental infatuation could induce him to expect in Ireland a secure asylum from the vigilant pursuit of English justice? How often are we reminded of the celebrated maxim of a heathen poet, that Heaven first blinds those whom it purposes to destroy!

The close of the life of Joseph Jackson cannot be recorded without emotions of poignant regret. He died, as he had lived, in the comfortless doctrines of scepticism. His fortitude, during the final scene of his unhappy career, was the effect not of philosophy but of stupefaction; he had procured and taken such a quantity of laudanum as rendered him nearly insensible to what was passing around him, even when he ascended the platform for execution! He made no avowal of his criminality, he expressed no hopes of pardon and immortality: he seemed, indeed, to shut out the light of honourable conviction, determined stubbornly to persist in his first protestations of innocency, and in the opinions which he had so unfortunately imbibed from the authors to whom he dedicated his early literary hours. There is reason notwithstanding, as was stated in the commencement of this biographic memoir, to believe that, at last, he secretly lamented the destructive principles on which he had acted; but his vanity and obstinacy of spirit would not permit him openly to acknowledge and deprecate his errors. Something like confession, once or twice, escaped his lips.

He suffered the sentence of the law, in the usual way, before Newgate, a few weeks subsequently to his trial, at about the twenty-third year of his age. He left a widow and one child, concerning whose fate he appeared extremely anxious, but of whose subsequent condition I am incapable of giving any account at this time.

Having impartially narrated the history of a youth, whose memory, however melancholy the catastrophe of his days, I wish to preserve a little longer among men, it remains to state his pretensions to poetical distinction, on which ground alone I can now solicit for him the applause usually conferred on merit.

His poetry calls for little commentation. He who shall peruse the 'Ode to Beauty,' remembering, at the same time, that it was almost the first effusion of a youth of seventeen years of age, and then deny to its author the praise of poetic genius, must be critically cynical indeed. Some imitations might be pointed out in this production, and several trifling inaccuracies; but these defects are such as will not be permitted to invalidate the general merit of this Ode, which displays a richness of fancy and harmony of numbers that are not always to be found in the compositions of the established habitants of Parnassus.

I accurately recollect the personal appearance of this ill-starred son of the Muse. He was somewhat short of the middle stature, but his limbs were active and well formed. When a meer lad, his phisiognomy was full of character; and his eyes, which were large and vivid, perfectly intimated, to an observer of countenance, a confident and aspiring disposition, bent on acquiring distinction in society, in spite of every obstacle that might thwart his ambitious designs.

His voice was powerful rather than sonorous, and his speeches, at the 'School of Eloquence' which he frequented, partook of the qualities of his mind and temper. He was bold, ardent, rapid; if, therefore, he did not argue with precision and conviction, he often declaimed with vehemence and with effect. He was not logical, but he was generally popular. His imagination, which was highly poetical, constantly supplied him with



Digitized by Google

a brilliant assemblage of figurative allusions and illustrations, which he poured forth with such velocity as sometimes bore down upon the judgment of his auditors, and enlisted them on his side against the perceptions of reason. He knew, indeed, to avail himself of this mental artillery.

What generous person but must lament, that such talents were bestowed on their possessor in vain? He who once promised to live an ornament of social and polished life, was violently ejected, in the morning of his existence, from the disencumbered lap of society! His fate—if that result can be justly ascribed to fatality, which is the necessary consequence of erroneous opinions and misconduct—his fate holds out a salutary lesson against presumption on the one hand, and indiscretion on the other. Natural abilities induced Jackson to expect too much for himself; and, when disappointed in his immature anticipations of worldly success, his lax notions of moral right fortified him in that line of conduct which he afterwards expiated on the scaffold.

Without concealment or palliation to his faults, I have endeavoured to render justice to his talents. Since he has atoned to man for his transgressions, let his memory experience mercy from mankind.

Feb. 24, 1807, AMICUS.
Tavistock-street.

[The poem entitled an 'Ode to Beauty,' with some other effusions of Jackson, I defer for future consideration.]

---

STATE OF RELIGION IN FRANCE.

*To the Editor of the Universal Mag.*

SIR,

THE revolution in France has excited many inquiries on the changes, that might be expected to take place in the religion of that country. It is well known, that before the revolution the faith of the Romish church was not held in high estimation by the upper orders of society. The ridicule cast by Voltaire and his colleagues on the leading doctrines of that church, such as the perpetual virginity of the mother of God, the making of a water into God, and eating him as is done every day at mass; this ridicule had alienated numbers from the opinions instilled into them in their youth. But, as these writers were employed solely in rooting out false doctrines, and were not capable, and indeed took no pains to instill true ones, it is no wonder that infidelity gained ground; and there was, at one time, reason to apprehend, that the faith in Christianity might for a long time have been trampled under foot. Policy has done, what right principles ought to have effected. It has restored the Christian faith; but, alas! it has brought back with it all the ancient errors. However, the change has been productive of good, for toleration is now not only allowed, but the worship of protestants is entitled to its peculiar privileges, and no one is deprived of the right of saving his country on account of any religious opinion.

The number of protestants in France, before the revolution, was not very considerable, but yet not so inconsiderable, as is generally imagined. We have no opportunity of judging, at present, what their numbers are: but they have consistories in various great towns, and their chapels are numerously frequented, and in them are to be found the municipal officers of the district. A consistory of this kind is at Rouen, in Normandy; or, in other words, there is a meeting or meetings of protestants under the direction of a committee, going by the name of the Consistory. To understand this term, it is necessary to observe, that the major part of the protestants in France belong to the church of Geneva, or sect of Calvin; many in Alsace and Lorraine are Lutherans. The Calvinists hold episcopacy in abhorrence, and conduct their ecclesiastical affairs much in the same manner as the church of Scotland: but they give the name of Consistory to the committee of elders, which possesses the executive and deliberative government.

These consistories are just as dogmatical as the presbyterians in Scotland, or the heads of most of the meetings of independents in England. To call in question any article of faith is as bad as high treason. You must

Digitized by Google

believe, exactly as they believe, or pretend to believe;—that, is exactly in the form prescribed in their catechisms, or there is a hue and cry made after you, and you are pointed out as a scabby sheep, as one reprobate, and to be abhorred. In short, it is in France as in every other place, where Calvinism is professed; the mind is subjugated to the abominable doctrines of that abominable man, and popery would be far preferable to his system, if it did not take away the scriptures from the people, and perform its worship in an unknown tongue. Subjection to a distant pope, and a priest appointed by him, is far better than subjection to a self-formed committee of inquisitorial neighbours, who are perpetually harrassing you about your religious opinions.

In Calvinistic meetings in England, the mind will sometimes break loose from the galling chains, with which it is fettered. We need not then be surprised, if the same event sometimes takes place in France; but it is curious, that it should have led to a discussion, which points out in a striking manner the freedom enjoyed in France upon the subject of religion. A member, it seems, of the meeting at Rouen, not being perfectly satisfied with the opinions maintained by his brethren, called some of them in question. This roused the indignation of the sacred consistory. The treasurer was appointed to answer them; and he, in the usual high style of these peremptory gentlemen, treats the enquiring brother as a heretic, endeavouring to introduce into the church antiquated exploded notions, and acting contrary to the confession of faith of the reformed churches.

The treasurer's conduct has excited an abler opponent at Paris to take up the pen: and, in that city, where, twenty years ago, a similar publication would have been followed by perpetual imprisonment in the Bastile, the writer advances notions equally repugnant to the faith of both the protestant and the catholic churches of France. He contends, that the doctrine of the trinity is an innovation unknown to the primitive ages of the church; that all the disputes which harrass Christians about the persons, distinctions, divisions, and essences in the godhead, are all chimerical notions, of which the scriptures take no notice, and that their language is plain, clear, and decisive, that one single person only is God; and that there is no other mediator between him and man but the man Jesus the Christ. The notions, which christians maintain about three persons being God, he contends, are derived from Homer and Ovid, particularly from the former, from whom Plato borrowed his opinions, and who describes the trinity of the heathen world in the persons of Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto.

Whether he is right or not in these opinions, is a question to be discussed with calmness and impartiality. I am inclined to side with him; and I wish that every writer in every kingdom upon earth could use his language, as it stands in the following passage: "Whatever may be the interpretations, which we give to difficult passages in Holy Writ, it is the privilege of protestants, as the member of the consistory of Rouen has had reason to observe, to examine for themselves the word of God. It is an inestimable privilege, and we cannot sufficiently testify our gratitude to God, that we inhabit a country where the admirers or the opposers of the trinity may equally claim the protection of the laws, and enjoy the same advantages under the shield of a protecting government. Hence they, who, by an examination of the holy scriptures, are led to opposite results, may, whether catholics or protestants, publish with entire security the fruit of their researches, without any apprehension that power will interfere to disturb them in any inquiry conducted by good faith and the love of truth. The spirit of persecution, which wishes for protection only for itself, exists no longer. We have not, thanks be to Heaven, any more Calvins, and none of us dread the tragical end of Servetus."

Could Louis the fourteenth be raised from the grave, how would he be astonished to read the above paragraph. He, who, by his cruel decree, exterminated or drove into banishment nearly a million of his protestant subjects. His proud spirit could not brook contradiction; and



Digitized by Google

how many are there in the world of the same intolerant sentiments, who make an idol of their own imaginations, before which every other being within the sphere of their power is to bow down. Whether a monarch upon his throne, or a spouter in a house of declamation; whether a preacher in a meeting or church, or a speaker in the House of Lords or Commons, whoever or whatever he may be, who insists upon giving law to another man's conscience, such a man ought to be held in universal contempt as a knave, or treated as one who had lost his senses, and a fit object for the house of incurables.

What this spirit of toleration will produce in France, it is not easy to foresee. If it brings the protestants to make the holy scriptures the rule of their faith, instead of being guided by the dreams and mad freaks of Calvin, the advantage to the country will be immense. They have much still to learn; and if France has advanced one step before us in religious toleration, we will hope, that we shall not long be behind her in this respect; and that a laudable emulation may subsist between the two countries, in endeavouring to restore the profession of Christianity to the truth, as it is manifested in the four gospels, and the writings of the apostles. I remain,

Your constant reader,

CRITO.

---

## *Is a Military Character to usher in the Millenium?*

"And behold a mighty man, with the thousands of heaven; and when he turned to look, all things trembled under him—And he graved himself a great mountain, and flew up upon it—I saw after these things, and behold all they which came to fight against him were sore afraid, and yet they durst fight.—Now when he destroyeth the multitude of the nations that are gathered together, he shall defend the people that remain."—*See* Esdras xiii. Rev. xix.

MR. EDITOR,

SOME writers of eminence maintain this principle, but have been premature in applying it to the proper person.—In my last, upon the Prophetic Indications of the present Times, I hinted at a resemblance between a great character, described in Rev. chap. xix. 11. and Nebuchadnezzar, that ancient conqueror, called also a *King of Kings*, because he was raised up to be the scourge of nations.

I am persuaded, that the truly rational and enquiring mind will not be diverted from these kinds of investigation, because the extraordinary events of the present times have called forth male and female prophets in abundance, each disseminating additional folly and extravagance. It is not in the province of reason and philosophy to multiply moral delusion. They will unravel, rather than increase, the intricate mazes of theology; and a very short period may prove that the haste of former commentators to account for the fulfilment of predictions before their time, will justly condemn the majority of their learned lucubrations as so many loads of waste paper.

Bishop Newton has been looked up to as a kind of classic, "though in fact he is little more than entertaining and plausible; those who wish to enter deeply into the study of the Apocalypse, will soon perceive him to be but superficial."

The writings of Mr. J. Mede, justly called the learned, are like gold in the ore; his profound researches have been of great use, even to Sir Isaac Newton and succeeding commentators. Lowman, though less known than Bishop Newton, is a writer of superior acuteness and penetration; of greater accuracy, and more extensive acquaintance with the sacred scriptures. Whiston and Daubuz are extremely prolix; Dr. Brice Johnson, of Scotland, is well spoken of; *The Illustrations of Prophecy*, supposed to have been written by the son of the late Dr. Joseph Towers, is one of the most intelligent and useful of modern productions. However, several luminous points of discovery are to be found among a number of writers, who have *not* treated professedly upon the whole, but only parts of the prophetical writings, viz. Dr. Gill, Dr. Hartley, Dr. J. Priestley, Mr. E. Evanson, and particularly Mr. J. Bickens, of Newbury, Berks. Among the copious commentators, the works of

Digitized by Google

the Rev. G. Faber and Mr. Wodehouse ought not to be overlooked; the discovery of the latter, that the word ζυγον, in Rev. vi. 5. should have been rendered a yoke, instead of a pair of balances, may be of much utility.

The Millenium, a late Divine of the Church of England very properly styles, the "Golden Age of Christianity." Dr. Whitby's ideas of it are rational and strictly consistent. Even an infidel, making proper allowance for a churchman, cannot resist his conclusions, because they are founded in the nature and fitness of things:—I say allowance for a churchman, as a mere ecclesiastic has no ideas of the importance of the civil rights and interests of mankind, beyond those of a monk.

Many people still cherish the idea, that when the Millenium commences, Christ will appear again *personally* upon the earth; that serpents, ravenous beasts, &c. will become harmless! These absurd conceptions arise from confounding the figures of speech used in the scriptures with real facts. But the truly pious, rational, and philosophic divines, to whom I allude, have very different ideas of that period. Dr. Whitby seems to have resolved all his enquiries relative to it into these summary conclusions: "There shall be then an universal peace and plenty, and a great increase of knowledge and righteousness throughout the whole church of God."

The Bishop of Clogher, in his Dissertation upon Prophecy, published in 1741, observes, "It is by no means necessary, that to understand Rev. xi. 15, we should suppose Christ and his Saints acctually descending from heaven, with the same bodily appetites which they had while upon earth, as some of the enthusiastic Millenarians vainly imagined in the second and third centuries, and whose absurd exposition of these texts rendered the whole doctrine justly contemptible. Nor is it necessary to confine the expression of one thousand years to that precise number; it may be taken in general only to signify a large and indefinite period. It is enough to say, that this will be a period of great bliss and righteousness over the face of the whole earth, at which time the fulness of the Gentiles being come in, or their time accomplished, *the Jews shall be wonderfully converted to the acknowledgment of their Messiah*, and Christ shall reign in the hearts of men, *by having his authority acknowledged, and his laws obeyed*, as well by the Jews as by the Gentiles.

Relative to the term of the Millenium, I would add, the best way would be to measure it by the extent and duration of former wars and devastations under the previous reign of the antichristian kings. It may then be found to exceed these periods, as much as mercy generally exceeds judgment.

From these premises, I am further led to infer that neither the reign nor the appearance of Jesus Christ in the Millenium state, ought to be understood *personally*, as too many of the commentators have supposed, but rather *representorial*, in his chosen instruments, whether emperors, princes, or meaner persons, purposely endowed with great and extraordinary qualifications.

But if profound peace, perfect tranquillity, and a wonderful increase of knowledge and goodness are to be the distinguishing features of this new empire, still these are to be only estimated in comparison with the frequency of former wars and commotions, and the lamentable defects of knowledge and goodness which attended the past ages of trouble and vexation. Divines in general are right in the spirit of their expectations, but wrong in the application. A rational view of the Millenium does not suppose any radical change in the nature of mankind, but a very great alteration in the spirit of civil and ecclesiastical governments, in consequence of the predicted revolutions in kingdoms and states, which, in the prophet's language, may be said "to prepare the way of the Lord, and make his paths straight."

The reasonable expectation of such a state as the Millenium is not founded upon scripture prophecy alone; it may be looked for in the natural course of events in civil society. There are few who doubt of this state being the object of almost all the ancient Jewish

Digitized by Google

prophets or politicians; but probably there are many who do not conceive how it may be said to be among the natural course of human events. Such persons I would wish to consider, 1. That it is natural that the best state of society should have a tendency in itself to degenerate—2. That no society, institution, or body corporate, having degenerated, possesses virtue or capacity to reform itself—and, 3dly. That it is therefore necessary, that each degenerated portion of society should be reformed by the operation of some power, interest, or agency distinct from itself. The prophecies in the Old and New Testament are grounded upon a foresight of the apostacy and degeneracy not only of the ecclesiastical but even the secular powers of Christendom, to which the Christian church has been most fatally allied; the restoration, therefore, which has been foreseen, is, philosophically speaking, nothing more or less than society finding its own level.

It is natural for extremes to destroy each other. Let vice and immorality hear and tremble at this confirmation of the doctrines of scripture, while they contemplate the uncommon calamities* which are to distinguish these days of remuneration from all others.

The great founder and teacher of the Christian religion, when he foretold the destruction of Jerusalem, predicted another visitation, that was not to be less signal: this destruction was to be preceded by extraordinary revolutions in states and kingdoms. If we paraphrase Matt. xxiv. 29, 30. it will read thus: "Immediately after the tribulation of those (the former) days, shall the sun (of monarchy) be darkened, the moon (the church) shall not give her light, and the stars, (dignities and distinctions) shall fall from heaven (the heaven of authority), and the powers of the heavens (the force of governments) shall be shaken. Then shall appear the *sign* (the token of the Son of Man, Christ) *coming*, or making his authority known, *in heaven*, viz. among the ruling powers; *and they shall see the Son of Man*, the fulfilment of his predictions, *coming* or making him (his doctrines) known *in the clouds of heaven*, the darkness and distress of thrones, *with power and great glory, and all the tribes of the earth*, the lower and inferior orders of people, *shall have cause to mourn*."

*The beginning of these sorrows, wars and rumours of wars, nation rising against nation, kingdom against kingdom, famines, earthquakes,* or revolutions, *and men's hearts failing them for fear*, we have already seen, *but the end is not yet.* What is the end of all this commotion? Why hath heaven, as it were, assembled so many nations to battle? Why have the kings mentioned in the Revelations, who had given their kingdom and authority to the beast, been gathered to the battle of that great day of God Almighty? Why, we are told in Rev. xviii. 14, *These shall make war with the Lamb*, viz. the

* However it may appear to half-reasoning theologians, Bishop Butler, in his Analogy, is an impartial, because an involuntary, witness to the truth of the doctrine here advanced. He supposes a society or kingdom upon this earth in a situation advantageous for *Universal Monarchy*. In such a state he observes, "there would be no such thing as faction; but men of the greatest capacity would, of course, all along, have the chief direction of affairs willingly yielded to them." He thinks, that the general influence of such a kingdom over the face of the earth by way of example, without any reference to supernatural influence or causes, would "plainly render it superior to all others, and the world must gradually come under its empire, not by lawless violence, but partly by what must be allowed to be just conquest, and partly by other kingdoms submiting themselves voluntarily to it throughout a course of ages, and claiming its protection in successive exigencies. The head of it would be an Universal Monarch in another sense than any mortal has yet been, and the Eastern style would be literally applicable to him, "THAT ALL PEOPLE, NATIONS, AND LANGUAGES SHOULD SERVE HIM."—Thus far Bishop Butler.

Digitized by Google

injured and suffering party, *and the Lamb shall overcome them, for he is Lord of Lords and King of Kings; and they that are with him*, viz. in his interest, *are called and chosen* on purpose to oppose the kings of the earth, and are therefore said to be faithful. Now it is plain, that, as the system and the kingdoms that are to be overthrown were built upon the blood of martyrs, and worthies, and great oppression, so it was necessary that the Babel or Babylon, thus erected, should be overthrown by the sword of the warrior, which, in its turn, shall punish and *destroy those that destroyed the earth.* The nineteenth chapter of the Revelations therefore presents us with so great and mighty an angel, or rather an agent of the Messiah, that the prophet, to distinguish him like another Nebuchadnezzar, of whom it is said, "Whom he would he set up, and whom he would he put down, whom he would he slew, and whom he would he kept alive," calls him also *King of Kings and Lord of Lords*, See Ezekiel xxvii. 6, and therefore he cannot be Christ in person, as the commentators have hitherto imagined, but a warrior, another mighty potentate or agent in his service, *to slay with the sword, to make a fort, and cast a mount against the mystical Babylon of the New, just as Nebuchadnezzar had done against the literal Babylon of the Old Testament.* And thus what the Messiah chuses to do by his agents, he may be properly and strictly said to do himself.

The necessity for a great warrior to introduce the Millenium, or the period of the restoration of all things, is neither a new nor a solitary opinion. It has been expressed by some writers of the soundest principles. The learned Mr. Joseph Mede, in his Clavis Apocalyptica, seemed to entertain great hopes of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. "There is now," said he, "at length come from the North, God's avenger of wrongs, to succour afflicted and distressed Germany; a godly king, happy, and which way soever he turneth, a conqueror, whose prosperous progress is wonderful speedy. Is not this he whom the Lord of Hosts hath destinated to execute the work of this vial? So I hope and heartily pray. Gird thee with thy sword, therefore, O great king, go on prosperously and bear rule, because of truth and righteousness, and thy right hand shall teach thee marvellous things."

That military means may be as necessary to demolish an offensive system of policy, civil and ecclesiastical, as others had been before during the dark ages to establish it, cannot be doubted: and it seems highly probable, as hinted by a late author *(Vide* An Essay on some important passages of the Revelation of the Apostle John, compared with correspondent passages of the Book of Daniel, 2d edit. with additions, by Lauchlan Taylor, A.M. Minister of Larbert, Edinburgh, printed and sold by A. Donalson, and E. Dilly in the Poultry, 1770), "that even the angel, which, in Rev. xix. 17. is represented as *standing in the sun*, signifies some person who shall then be possessed of an imperial crown." Mr. Taylor, however, looked upon the immortal Frederic of Prussia as one of the greatest of scourges to the (oppressive) House of Austria, because this prince resembled Moses in many respects, as a legislator, a prince, and a general.

Relative to the particulars of the hero's character, for whom the great task was reserved, Mr. Taylor thought "he would be one untainted with vice, yet loaded with reproach; of singular moderation, yet accused of ambition; of highest dignity, yet condescending to the meanest; in a word, one of invincible fortitude, supported by the God of Heaven, and whose heart glows with the love of truth, of liberty, and of mankind."

The exploits of the great Frederic were certainly uncommonly brilliant; he had surmounted innumerable obstacles, and vanquished a host of foes; but as the writer I have just quoted did not live to see army after army, kingdom after kingdom, and empire after empire, overthrown by a greater than Frederic, it is certain that though right in the principle, he was wrong in its application. Still the application is strengthened by the remarkable affinity it bears to the truth.

If we consider that the great Babylon of the New Testament is not,

Digitized by Google

strictly speaking, either the City or Church of Rome, governed by a succession of priests; but a powerful politico-religious interest, partly a lamb and partly a dragon, ruling over many nations, commanding slaves and souls of men, and supported by "all that had ships in the sea, the wealth of Ormus and of Ind,"—I say, considering all this power on one side, on the other hand we ought not to be surprised, if the imagery which describes the agency brought to act against it is uncommonly grand and terrific. To me it seems to attempt such a display of the divine energy, as was perhaps never before delegated to any human being. The final and decisive victory over the enemies of the Christian cause, in chap. xix. v. 11. seems to be announced as one of the most inscrutable acts and manifestations of divine providence. He, the earthly representative of the triumphant Messiah, the faithful and true, is said to judge or make war in righteousness or justice—his eyes were as a flame of fire, his discernment was strong and piercing—and he had a name, a designation written, appointed for him, that no man knew but himself—and he was clothed in a vesture dipped in blood, viz. his victories and conquests had become his principal ornaments—and his name, his office, is called the Word, or manifestation, of God—and he had a name written upon his vesture and his thigh, he had all the external appearances of supreme dignity, as King of Kings and Lord of Lords—and the armies which were in heaven, in the heaven of supreme power and authority, followed him upon white horses, the harbingers of peace, clothed in fine linen, white and clean.

And besides these armies and their weapons, out of his mouth goeth a sharp sword, viz. the conviction of the justice of his cause, that with it he should also smite the nations.

The application of this character must yet be left to the few that can *discern the Signs of the Times*. In the mean while, following up the ideas of the prophet, one may exclaim, Behold another Assyrian and his host; another axe in the hand of him that heweth therewith; another saw in the hand of him that shaketh it: Behold another Cyrus, before whom the Lord went to make crooked places straight, to break in pieces the gates of brass, and cut asunder the bars of iron, whom the Lord also surnamed and girded with power, though the (modern) Assyrian knew him not.

To conclude, an earthly potentate is undoubtedly necessary to usher in the Millenium, the reign of peace. The question who this monarch is, it would as yet be presumption to determine; but, if we consult our celebrated *monthly prognosticator*, Francis Moore, he has most probably decided it: he justly observes, in page 5, of this year's almanack,

'Tis only war can introduce our peace;
'Tis only arms can make the wars to cease;
*Our mighty Monarch 'tis, 'tis he alone,*
Can peace entail upon each tott'ring throne;
'Tis only he that, under God, can give
The end of war, and say to peace,—Now live! *See* Isaiah xlvii. 13.

I am, your's, &c.

ANTI-MERCATOR.

*London, Feb. 7, 1807.*

---

FINANCE.

*To the Editor of the Universal Mag.*

SIR,

OUR member of parliament sent down to us the other day, Lord Henry Petty's large quarto, on his new scheme of finance. It has set us all to think on the subject, but it seems that the more we read his book, and the more we look into his tables, the less we understand of the matter. It was discussed a long while the other night at our club, and we all united in one sentiment, that it was a good thing not to have any more taxes; and that it was high time to look about us, and to see into whose pockets the enormous sums raised by taxes went, and what those persons who so kindly eased us of our money, did for the good of the nation.

In the midst of our discussion, our squire, who is generally very silent on these topics, surprised us by more pertinent remarks than we had been accustomed to hear from him: "You all think," said he, "my friends, that I know nothing about this matter of finance, but in this, let me tell you, that you are mistaken. I flatter myself that I am somewhat better ac-

Digitized by Google

quainted with this subject than the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and I hope that he will not learn it by the same experience I have had." Here we all smiled, but the squire to our astonishment went gravely on: "You may smile," says he, "but I shall not go back from my assertion, and I shall repeat it, that I know as much of this matter of finance as the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

"It would be very odd if I did not," he continued, "for I began to learn it when I was of his age; and thirty odd years have passed over my head since I took my first lesson. You shall judge for yourselves. You may remember my settling in life: I was about the same age as Lord Henry Petty, had been educated at the same College, and given more attention to Greek and Latin authors, whom I have now entirely forgotten, than to arithmetic and the rule of three. I thought myself, I recollect, very clever, because I could make a tolerable Latin declamation, and a miserable copy of verses. With this stock of knowledge I married; and you may remember my setting off. My estate was a clear thousand a year, and I thought it necessary to live up to fifteen hundred a year. What signifies, said I to myself, I can borrow five hundred pounds upon my landed security; and if I set apart a hundred a year to pay interest and principal, it will be soon paid off. The next year I borrowed another five hundred; and so on I went, living away very pleasantly for the first seven years after marriage; though my spending money was gradually diminishing, and you may remember it was found expedient that I should take a trip into Wales for the sake of the clear air on its mountains, and other conveniences.

"The fact was, that the habit and facility of borrowing had induced a habit and facility of spending; and in both I was very kindly assisted by my wife, my attorney, and my steward. At the end then of seven years, instead of my presumed additions of five hundred a year of debt, I found that the debt amounted to twelve thousand pounds, bearing interest at six hundred pounds a year, and that I had a wife and four children to maintain with only four hundred a year. Fortunately for me my wife had some spirit, and luckily my furniture, horses, and wine, produced a sufficient sum to hire a decent house, and a few acres of land in Wales, where we lived, and for the next twenty years lived upon the produce of that farm and two hundred a year from my own estate. The remaining eight hundred a year was devoted to the payment of my debts. At the end of these twenty years I returned back to you, my debt being reduced to five thousand four hundred pounds. My steward and lawyer, in the mean time, had been so careful of my property, that the leases made at the beginning of my misfortunes, were long, and on my return home I found but few expiring. My stay in Wales gave me some little insight into the value of land, and the year after my arrival, an estate, let at only a hundred a year, fell in. I sold it instantly, and was blamed by all my neighbours; but I did not tell them, that the sale cleared me of all my debts, and put four hundred pounds into my pocket.

"I had now only nine hundred a year, and marriageable children, but borrowed no more. Another estate of a hundred a year fell in, and was sold at a still better rate than the last. My neighbours blamed me, but I gave to my two daughters, who were married on the same day, each three thousand pounds as a marriage portion. My income was now reduced to eight hundred a year, but this was affluence to my wife and me, who had lived in Wales; and the next estate at a hundred a year, that fell in, was sold, and produced five thousand pounds for my younger son, set him up in business, and paid all the college and temple bills of young hopeful, my presumed heir, who out of my income, now reduced to seven hundred a year, had the modesty to expect two hundred and fifty for his annual expences. I did not grudge the young rogue the money; but let him have that sum and a bonus of fifty pounds besides.

"Thus were my wife and I cut down to four hundred a year, but our prospects were brightening; every year saw a lease run out, and my remaining lands have been so well let,



Digitized by Google

that my income is near fifteen hundred a year; and young hopeful is settled with eight hundred a year of it for his fortune, of which I leave him to make the most, for the rest of my property will be divided amongst my other children. Now judge," said the old gentleman, "whether I ought not to know as much of finance as our young Chancellor of the Exchequer."

We all nodded assent, and begged his opinion of the grand schemes of finance. "I will tell it you," he replied: "all those tables that the young Chancellor has published for your amusement, are not worth one farthing. He has made a loan for this year of fourteen millions. The nation will redeem in the course of the year, by its sinking fund, eight millions five hundred thousand pounds. Of course at the end of the year, the national debt will be increased five millions five hundred thousand pounds. The next year the debt will be still farther increased; and when the time will come for diminishing this debt, God only knows. It may amuse the young Chancellor to talk about such a time; but no one can tell what the national income will be seven years hence, and who may then preside over the finances. My experience tells me, that if you place young men in such a situation, they cannot fail at the end of that time to have learned something, if they will but study, as I did, the doctrine of compound interest: but, if they trust to the underlings of office for calculations of schemes, they will be just as wise at going out of, as they were on coming into, the cabinet." Here we all laughed, and the good old squire took his pipe and his punch, and resumed his usual composure.

I remain, your obedient servant,

T. Hearty.

---

### FORTUNE TELLING.

THE court of Lewis the Fourteenth abounded in remarkable characters and occurrences. Among the most memorable and successful of those adventurers who resorted to Paris during the reign of this monarch, in order to acquire celebrity and riches, or, as it is commonly called, make their fortunes, there is none whose history is more amusing than that of the Abbe Primi; a man of extraordinary spirit, and concerning whom the following particulars are here transcribed from a work of considerable merit.

---

The Abbe Primi was born at Bologna; and was the son of a capmaker. Beside a good figure, he possessed a lively wit, and a determined resolution to make his fortune. With this intention he came into France, and at Lyons took his place in the diligence for Paris. One of his fellow-travellers happened to be a man of talent, named Duval, who took a liking to Primi. Among the travellers was one whose person was so offensive, that the others heartily wished to get rid of him. Duval attempted this service, and making use of Primi, after having concerted the scheme together, he inquired of Primi whether any credit might be given to the rumour current in France, that there were persons in Italy who could foretell what would happen to an individual by only seeing his hand-writing? Primi answered, that although he could not take upon him to affirm the absolute infallibility of this art, yet it was often practised successfully; and that he himself having made this kind of study an amusement, had seldom failed of informing persons, from the inspection of their handwriting, what actually had happened, or what would happen to them.

Duval appearing somewhat emboldened by the modesty of Primi, shewed him his hand-writing. After having carefully examined it, the Italian enumerated, at great length, a variety of extraordinary events, diseases, successions, and gallantries: these Duval acknowledged to be true as to the past, and therefore he trusted in the truth of what was foretold him. The other travellers also submitted their writing to the inspection of Primi, who related to them what had already befallen them, which they acknowledged, and foretold what awaited them, which they affected to believe. The stinkard, surprized at what he had heard, spurred on by his curiosity, and convinced by the success of Primi, shewed him his hand-

Digitized by Google

writing, intreating his prediction of what awaited him. Primi's countenance fell in perusing it, and he returned the paper, saying only, that "he hoped he was mistaken." The party so strongly urged further explanation, that Primi at length acknowledged, that the journey he was then taking would prove fatal to him, and that he would be assassinated at Paris. Besides being infective, as already mentioned, this man was suspicious and cowardly. He reflected on the predictions he had heard, and fearing to come to an untimely end, he quitted the carriage, and returned to his home.

Delighted with the riddance, and the success of the plan, Duval complimented Primi, adding, that his talents could not fail of attaining distinction, if he would follow a course that might be traced out for him. Primi promised docility, and Duval, when arrived at Paris, presented him to the Abbé de la Beaume, afterwards Archbishop of d'Embrun, who was a handsome man, with pleasing manners, and a well cultivated mind. He was also well received among the women, and of very general acquaintance with them, especially with Henrietta of England.

The Abbé de la Baume, after several conferences with Primi, perceiving in his cunning, in his boldness, even in his jargon compounded of Italian and French, the materials for imposition, shut him up during six weeks without suffering him to see any body but the Duke de Vendome, and the Great Prior of France, his brother, to whom he introduced him. They employed the time of this seclusion in teaching the Italian the genealogies of the principal persons, their connections, friendships, amours, rivalships, hatreds, &c. and when they thought him sufficiently instructed, the Abbé de la Baume reported among his acquaintance that he knew an Italian to whom the past and the future were perfectly well known, merely from a sight of the handwriting. Men and women, the court and the city, crowded to Primi, and all returned astonished at his answers, believing what he foretold of the future, on the strength of what he revealed of the past. The Countess of Soissons, especially, patronized him, and having a strong inclination to intrigue, it is extremely probable that she entered into this of Primi. Madame of France visited Primi, and related to her with great particularity the events of her life; and even spoke without reserve of her then connections with the Comte de Guiche, which so effectually surprised her, that she described Primi to the King as a most extraordinary man, and pressed his Majesty to send his handwriting for his opinion. After repeated solicitations, Louis gave a billet apparently of his own writing, which Madame instantly communicated to Primi, who, on seeing it, pronounced it to be the writing of an old miser, of a curmudgeon, of a man, in short, incapable of any thing handsome and becoming.

The astonishment of Madame was extreme, at finding her fortune-teller thus mistaken; she took away the billet, assuring him that for once he was completely wrong, but the Italian maintained that he was perfectly correct. Madame gave the billet back to the King, repeating the affirmation of Primi. The monarch was astonished in his turn, and the more, as this billet which he had given as his own writing, was, in fact, the writing of M. le Président Rose, secretary of the cabinet, who so well counterfeited the hand-writing of Louis, that the King commissioned him to answer many things, which answers he intended should pass for his own writing. This Primi knew from M. de Vendome; and, moreover, M. Rose was accused of all the faults with which Primi had charged the writer of the billet.

The King, intent on clearing up the mystery, directed Bontemps, his confidential valet de chambre, to bring the Italian the next day into his cabinet, whom he thus addressed: "Primi, I have only two words to say—your secret—which I will pay for with a pension of two thousand livres—or else—hanging!" The pension having more attractions for the Italian than the cord, he diverted the King with the history of his departure from Bologna, his adventure in the Lyons coach, the expulsion of his of-



Digitized by Google

sensive fellow traveller, his connection with Duval, those with the Abbé de la Baume, and Messrs. de Vendome, his six weeks seclusion; in short, the whole secret of his preparation, and the various pleasant scenes which his assumed character had opened to him, with whatever else the King desired to know. After this interview with the Italian, the King went to the Queen's apartment, and there reported before the whole court, 'After having long resisted the request that I would see Primi, I have at last yielded, and am just come from this extraordinary man, and I must acknowledge, that he has been telling me things which no being of his kind has ever before revealed to any body.' All the world perceived in this report of his Majesty, additional proofs of the singular powers of Primi; his reputation increased, and with it his expectations of fortune.

The Abbé Primi continued this deception some time: he afterwards attempted to occupy a more serious situation, by writing the history of the actions of Louis XIV. Louvois permitted him to accompany the army in the war against the Dutch. He composed the history of the first campaign, which was printed in Italian. This little book is sufficiently ill-written, but is remarkable for the detailing too minutely not to be understood, the private negociations between Charles II. of England and his sister, concluded by the profoundly secret treaty of Dover, 1670. This transaction had been kept so perfectly, that M. de Croissi, then minister for foreign affairs, no sooner saw this book, than, struck with the novelty, he brought it to the Council. The King affected surprise, sent Primi to the Bastille, seized his papers, &c. This was in July 1682; but in December Primi was released, and at quitting his prison received an ample gratification paid down.—Thus did Louis vent his spite against his former intimate, Charles, who was *now*, by the voice of his people and his parliament, detached from his subjection to the French Monarque.

Primi afterwards changed his name, called himself Visconti, Comte de St. Mayol and Ammonio. Under this name he is mentioned by the poet J. B. Rousseau. He married the daughter of the celebrated printer Frederic Leonard; and lived at Paris.

---

Having directed the reader's attention to the curious history of the Abbe Primi, I am induced to offer a few observations on the business of fortune-tellers, as it is called in general, and on the avidity with which their predictions have sometimes been received and acted upon. Without restricting myself to any particular department of this art, whether effected by the agency of familiar spirits, by judicial astrology, by visions, by sudden and supernatural impressions on the mind, by physiognomical indications, by palmistry, by cups, or by cards, without attempting to elucidate or describe these various methods of augury, I shall endeavour to consider this subject so as to interest and amuse others.

What illustrious names appear on the list of those who have, in some way or other, imagined it possible for human beings to obtain a knowledge of future events! Saul, the first anointed sovereign of Israel, who consulted the witch of Endor, although he was expressly commanded by God not to suffer such a character to live in his dominions: the Princes who sent for Balaam to curse the Israelites: several of the most eminent generals and statesmen, if the history of them is to be credited, of the ancient world; and, in times more recent, Lord Bacon, Dryden, Dr. Johnson.

Napoleon of France, amidst the pride of military renown, has declared, even at the present enlightened era, that he acts on the persuasion of his being predestined to arise and attain supreme power, in order to carry into effect the designs of Heaven. When engaged in the campaigns in Egypt, it was his boast that he had accomplished the predicted overthrow of the papacy; and lately, when at Paris, he avowed himself commissioned to restore the scattered jews to the land of their forefathers.

The writer of the Revolutionary Plutarch has distinctly affirmed that this influential persuasion, on the

Digitized by Google

part of their founder, pervades the whole of the family of Bonaparte; and inspires them with confidence in their fate, at least to a certain extent. He also reports, that the female branches of the new dynasty habitually consult certain persons who profess to divine the secrets of futurity!

Such a spirit of prophetic activity is not to be despised. Men may reject the source whence it is derived, but they cannot always ridicule the consequences which it produces. If you can once induce a great portion of mankind to believe that Divine Providence has ordained certain events, and that such a description of persons are the instruments elected for the accomplishment of those events, you have done much towards effecting the objects originally proposed. Even a Brothers acquired his converts, and his followers.

*March* 11, 1807. DELPHOS.

" Perhaps I may hereafter resume this topic, to which I was stimulated by the adventures of Abbe Primi, but upon which I have at present forborne to expatiate more at length. I have adverted to the influence of Predictions on Political Society, though it remains to consider their effects on common Life.

# LITERARY COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

LEWIS THE 14th. Speaking of the circumstances which introduced the Reformation in Religion, this monarch, addressing his son, makes the following important concession—"As far as I could understand," observes the King, "the ignorance of churchmen in former centuries, their luxury, their debauchery, the bad examples they set, *and which of course they were compelled to tolerate in others*; in short, the abuses of every kind they connived at, in the conduct of individuals, contrary to the rules and known decisions of the Church, have contributed, more than any thing else, to the deep wounds it has received from schism and heresy."

Concerning the popular judgment he justly affirms, that "It is not in the power of the multitude to discover a falsehood skilfully disguised, and when it is concealed among a number of undeniable truths."

POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.—"Far be from me the idea," says M. F. Ancillon, in his judicious work entitled Tableau des Révolutions du Système Politique de L'Europe depuis la fin de Quinzième Siécle, "of lessening the natural horror which war inspires, and in which I participate with all the friends of humanity! I desire only to prove that, in the general chain of events, good may sometimes arise from that destructive scourge: peace is, and always will be, the first of earthly blessings. But a nation ought never to forget that there is an evil greater than war—it is, the loss of her political independence, and of her national existence."

SOCIAL SERPENTS!—Mr. Bruce, in a letter written by him from Algiers, while he was consul there, detailing the particulars of a most perilous excursion made by him into the interior of Africa, gives the following interesting account of a people who resided in caves underground.—"Melas says of these, that they lived in caves and *lived upon serpents*: if," adds Mr. B., "he had said *fed together with serpents*, his description would have been just; for there are so many in every habitation, and so familiar, that at each meal they come and pick up what falls from the table, like dogs. Some of them are seven feet in length, but to these people so harmless that, even trod upon accidentally, they do not sting; and there is not any person of the family who will not with their hands lift them out of the way, when sleeping or in any manner troublesome. No persuasion, nor reward, could induce them to let me carry away one of them; it being universally believed that they are a kind of good angels, whom it would be the highest impropriety, and of the worst consequence to the community, to remove from their dwellings."

DR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.—Carefully avoiding any reference to the opinions, whether polemical or political, which were promulgated by this distinguished writer, I shall glean, from the life of him published by his son;

Digitized by Google

two or three miscellaneous remarks for the entertainment of the general reader.

*Travelling.* "I had (says Dr. P.) been recommended to Lord Shelburne by Dr. Price, as a person qualified to be a literary companion to him. In this situation, my family being at Calne, in Wiltshire, near to his lordship's seat at Bowood, I continued seven years, spending the summer with my family, and a great part of the winter in his lordship's house in London. My office was nominally that of *librarian*, but I had little employment as such, besides arranging his books, taking a catalogue of them, and of his manuscripts, which were numerous, and making an index to his collection of private papers. In fact I was with him as a friend, and the second year made with him the tour of Flanders, Holland, and Germany, as far as Strasburgh; and after spending a month at Paris, returned to England. This was in the year 1774.

"This little excursion made me more sensible than I should otherwise have been of the benefit of foreign travel, even without the advantage of much conversation with foreigners. The very sight of new countries, new buildings, new customs, &c. and the very hearing of an unintelligible new language, gives new ideas, and tends to enlarge the mind. To me this little time was extremely pleasing, especially as I saw every thing to the greatest advantage, and without any anxiety or trouble, and had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with every person of eminence wherever we came; the political characters by his lordship's connections, and the literary ones by my own.

*Middle Classes of Society.* "I used to make no scruple of maintaining, that there is not only most virtue and most happiness, but even most true politeness in the middle classes of life. For in proportion as men pass more of their time in the society of their equals, they get a better established habit of governing their tempers; they attend more to the feelings of others, and are more disposed to accommodate themselves to them. On the other hand, the passions of persons in higher life, having been less controlled, are more apt to be inflamed; the idea of their rank and superiority to others seldom quits them; and though they are in the habit of concealing their feelings, and disguising their passions, it is not always so well done, but that persons of ordinary discernment may perceive what they inwardly suffer. On this account, they are really entitled to compassion, it being the almost unavoidable consequence of their education and mode of life. But when the mind is not hurt in such a situation, when a person born to affluence can lose sight of himself, and truly feel and act for others, the character is godlike, as shews that this inequality of condition is not without its use. Like the general discipline of life, it is for the present lost on the great mass, but on a few it produces what no other state of things could do."

LORD BUTE.—The following interesting particulars respecting this nobleman are related in M. Dute's 'Memoirs of a Traveller now in Retirement."—"Lord Bute, (says the author) was a man of dignified, elegant manners, and of a handsome person: he was endowed with great talents, and a comprehensive mind; his knowledge was extensive; and he possessed a spirit of magnanimity that despised difficulties, and proved how admirably he was fitted to share the greatest enterprises. So free from ambition, however, was he, that scarcely was he married, when he retired to the Isle of Bute, of which he was proprietor: where he devoted himself to various studies, and a tranquil and happy life; dividing his time between the improvement of his estates, and the enjoyment of his books and his family. Here, perhaps, he would have ended his days, had not the landing of the Pretender in Scotland, in the year 1745, obliged him to change his manner of living. Upon that occasion most of the Scotch nobility who were attached to the reigning family, withdrew from Scotland; that they might not be suspected of an attachment to the Stuarts, and to testify their zeal for the court.

"Lord Bute, though bearing the name of Stuart, and one of the chiefs of that illustrious family, was among the first to repair to London, and offer his services to the King. When

Digitized by Google

he appeared at the court, it was divided into two parties: that of the King, and that of the Prince of Wales, who frequently opposed the measures of his father. The Prince of Wales was much pleased with Lord Bute, and sought his friendship by so many marks of distinction, that his lordship soon renounced all other engagements; and devoted himself, without reserve, to the service of a prince who loaded him with honours and kindness. By degrees he became so necessary to the Prince of Wales in affairs both of business and of amusement, that nothing could be done without him.

"The death of the prince, which happened some years after, far from diminishing his influence, considerably increased it. The Princess of Wales honoured him with unreserved confidence; and consulted him not only upon her own concerns, but upon the education of the Prince of Wales, her son. By her influence with the king, Lord Bute was appointed first lord of the chamber to the young prince; and this early mark of favour excited against that nobleman the jealousy of many of his competitors, and was the cause of that animosity which afterwards broke out so strongly against him.

"In proportion as George II. advanced in years, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess (who had the natural ascendancy of a mother over him), acquired more influence. The ministers began to pay some attention to this rising court; and Lord Bute, who was its oracle, consequently enjoyed great power."

POLITICAL ASCENDANCY.—Adverting to the control exercised by the first Earl of Chatham, M. Dutens excellently remarks, that "He governed almost despotically a people who, though little inclined to yield to arbitrary power, are sometimes reduced by their attachment to popular leaders."

PLEASURE!—It was the remark of Langier, formerly a physician at the court of Vienna, that "At twenty-five, we kill Pleasure; at thirty, we enjoy it; at forty, we husband it; at fifty, we hunt after it; and at sixty, we regret it!"—He was, (observes Dutens) the St. Evremond of Vienna. Nobody had more deeply studied the art of being happy; and none better knew how to enjoy happiness himself, or to make others acquainted with it.

# ORIGINAL POETRY.

ADDRESS *intended to have been spoken by one of the Ladies at Mrs.* GEORGE'S *School, at Lambeth, Dec. 4th, (her birth-day)*, 1805.

NO venal strains, of adulation born,
Greet the first hours of this auspicious morn;
No practis'd hand the willing Muse requires,
'Tis truth that prompts, 'tis gratitude inspires!

While Love and Friendship aid the fair design,
Plens'd still for thee consenting wreaths to twine;
Each foremost to record, with tender strife,
The silent virtues of domestic life;
Thee, lov'd preceptress! our's we fondly claim,
And give thy merits to the voice of fame.

Parent of manners, thou! to whom we owe
The heart to conflict, and the mind to know;
Mild as the past, O may no coming storm
The tranquil lustre of thy days deform!
To added years, be added bliss decreed;
Virtue's best gifts, and Honour's spotless meed!
Though destin'd soon, discharg'd thy fostering care,
Far from thy smiles in differing scenes to share,
Not ceas'd thy pow'r, o'er fortune's restless tide
Thy rules shall counsel, and thy pattern guide;
To life's last hour, some grateful minds shall save
Thy bright remembrance from oblivion's grave!

*Dec.* 2d, 1805. AMICUS.

Digitized by Google

# CRITICISM.

BEACHY HEAD: *with other Poems, by* CHARLOTTE SMITH, pp. 140, and notes, 79. Johnson, 1807.

HOWEVER rationally conceived, and justly indulged, it is not often that our anticipations are happily realised. This seems particularly the case with respect to the posthumous publications of distinguished authors. The solicitude with which the public generally look forward to such productions, when announced, and the avidity with which they are inspected immediately on their appearance in the world of letters, have a natural tendency to stimulate interested individuals to collect together the scattered fragments of departed genius, and, for the sake of emolument merely, to hurry them in almost any shape, and without consideration, before the tribunal of opinion, and the judgment-seat of criticism. The dead are alike personally unaffected either by commendation or censure, and it therefore appears of no consequence, in this point of view, how far their surviving friends may commit their reputation with posterity.

The solemn duties of sepulture, however, are not the only ones which require to be performed to the manes of illustrious characters. If men consider as sacred the delegated arrangement of the pecuniary affairs of a deceased person, ought not something like respect and fidelity to be evidenced in the conduct of those who are entrusted with the fame of a once celebrated writer?

We shall not attempt to ascertain to what extent the preceding animadversions actually apply to the friends of the late Mrs. Charlotte Smith; since it is more than intimated, in the preface to the volume before us, that the poems of which it is composed were delivered to the publisher previously to her decease, though, in consequence of that melancholy event, the duty of publishing devolved to other hands. "The delay," it is added, "which since that period has taken place, has been occasioned partly by the hope of finding a preface to the present publication, which there was some reason to suppose herself [Mrs. Smith] had written, and partly an intention of annexing a short account of her life; but it having been since decided to publish Biographical Memoirs, and a selection of her Correspondence, on a more enlarged plan, and under the immediate authority of her own nearest relatives, the motives for deferring the publication are altogether removed."

Notwithstanding the hope expressed by the anonymous editor of the present volume, that "the public, who have received the several editions of Mrs. Smith's former poems with unbounded approbation, will, *without doubt*, admit the claims of the present work to an equal share of their favour," we must beg leave to be so sceptical as to demur on what to her editor appears altogether unquestionable. Far from denying, at the same time, the real merits of the poems now under review, we shall proceed to point out what we feel to be their beauties, without minutely or invidiously dwelling on what we consider to be their defects; yet we must be understood as declaring, according to our estimation of works of this nature, that the present publication will not augment, if indeed it does not diminish, the splendour of Mrs. Smith's poetical effulgence.

"BEACHY HEAD is not completed," says the editor, "according to the original design." This we fully believe; and as, except in point of length, we do not esteem this poem entitled to precedence, our excerpts from it shall be desultory. We think the following among the best passages it contains:—

Ah! who *is* happy? Happiness! a word
That like false fire, from marsh effluvia born,
Misleads the wanderer, destin'd to contend
In the world's wilderness, with want or woe:
Yet *they* are happy, who have never ask'd
What good or evil means.

* * * * * * * * * * *

I once was happy, when while yet a child,
I learn'd to love these upland solitudes,
And, when elastic as the mountain air
To my light spirit, care was yet unknown
And evil unforeseen:—Early it came,
And childhood scarcely passed, I was condemned,

Digitized by Google

A guiltless exile, silently to sigh,
While Memory, with faithful pencil, drew
The contrast; and regretting, I compar'd
With the polluted smoky atmosphere
And dark and stifling streets, the southern hills
That to the setting Sun, their graceful heads
Rearing, o'erlook the frith, where Vecta breaks
With her white rocks, the strong impetuous tide,
When western winds the vast Atlantic urge
To thunder on the coast—Haunts of my youth!
Scenes of fond day dreams, I behold ye yet!
Where 'twas so pleasant by thy northern slopes
To climb the winding sheep-path, aided oft
By scatter'd thorns: whose spiny branches bore
Small woolly tufts, spoils of the vagrant lamb
There seeking shelter from the noon-day sun;
And pleasant, seated on the short soft turf,
To look beneath upon the hollow way
While heavily upward mov'd the labouring wain,
And stalking slowly by, the sturdy hind
To ease his panting team, stopp'd with a stone
The grating wheel.

* * * *

An early worshipper at Nature's shrine,
I loved her rudest scenes—warrens, and heaths,
And yellow commons, and birch-shaded hollows,
And hedge rows, bordering unfrequented lanes
Bowered with wild roses, and the clasping woodbine
Where purple tassels of the tangling vetch
With bittersweet, and bryony inweave,
And the dew fills the silver bindweed's cups—
I loved to trace the brooks whose humid banks
Nourish the harebell, and the freckled pagil;
And stroll among o'ershadowing woods of beech,
Lending in Summer, from the heats of noon
A whispering shade; whilst haply there reclines
Some pensive lover of uncultur'd flowers,
Who, from the tumps with bright green mosses clad,
Plucks the wood sorrel, with its light thin leaves,
Heart-shaped, and triply folded; and its root
Creeping like bearded coral; or who there
Gathers, the copse's pride, anémones,
With rays like golden studs on ivory laid
Most delicate: but touch'd with purple clouds,
Fit crown for April's fair but changeful brow.
Ah! hills so early loved! in fancy still
I breathe your pure keen air; and still behold
Those widely spreading views, mocking alike
The Poet and the Painter's utmost art.

In the passage beginning "Ah! who is happy?" and in the line "Ah! hills so early lov'd!"—in these, and in several similar passages, the poetic reader will instantaneously recognise the quaint moralising of Cowper, and the plaintive tenderness of Gray.

Our readers must become acquainted with the interesting 'Stranger,' whom Mrs. Smith has introduced to us.

In such a castellated mansion once
A stranger chose his home; and where hard by
In rude disorder fallen, and hid with brushwood
Lay fragments gray of towers and buttresses,
Among the ruins, often he would muse—
His rustic meal soon ended, he was wont
To wander forth, listening the evening sounds
Of rushing milldam, or the distant team,
Or night jar, chasing fern-flies: the tired hind
Pass'd him at nightfall, wondering he should sit
On the hill top so late: they from the coast
Who sought bye paths with their clandestine load,
Saw with suspicious doubt, the lonely man
Cross on their way: but village maidens thought
His senses injur'd; and with pity say
That he, poor youth! must have been cross'd in love—
For, often, stretch'd upon the mountain turf
With folded arms, and eyes intently fix'd
Where ancient elms and firs obscured a grange,
Some little space within the vale below,
They heard him, as complaining of his fate,
And to the murmuring wind, of cold neglect
And baffled hope he told—The peasant girls
These plaintive sounds remember, and even now
Among them may be heard the stranger's songs.



Digitized by Google

Were I a Shepherd on the hill
And ever as the mists withdrew
Could see the willows of the rill
Shading the footway to the mill
Where once I walk'd with you—

And as away Night's shadows sail,
And sounds of birds and brooks arise,
Believe, that from the woody vale
I hear your voice upon the gale
In soothing melodies;

And viewing from the Alpine height,
The prospect dress'd in hues of air,
Could say, while transient colours bright
Touch'd the fair scene with dewy light,
'Tis, that *her* eyes are there!

I think, I could endure my lot
And linger on a few short years,
And then, by all but you forgot,
Sleep, where the turf that clothes the spot
May claim some pitying tears.

For 'tis not easy to forget
One, who thro' life has lov'd you still,
And you, however late, might yet
With sighs to Memory giv'n, regret
The Shepherd of the Hill.

* * * *

Wandering on the beach,
He learn'd to augur from the clouds of Heaven,
And from the changing colours of the sea,
And sullen murmurs of the hollow cliffs,
Or the dark porpoises, that near the shore
Gambol'd and sported on the level brine
When tempests were approaching: then at night
He listen'd to the wind; and as it drove
The billows with o'erwhelming vehemence
He, starting from his rugged couch, went forth
And hazarding a life, too valueless,
He waded thro' the waves, with plank or pole
Towards where the mariner in conflict dread
Was buffeting for life the roaring surge;
And now just seen, now lost in foaming gulphs,
The dismal gleaming of the clouded moon
Shew'd the dire peril. Often he had snatched
From the wild billows, some unhappy man
Who liv'd to bless the hermit of the rocks.
But if his generous cares were all in vain,
And with slow swell the tide of morning bore
Some blue swol'n cor'se to land; the pale recluse
Dug in the chalk a sepulchre—above
Where the dank sea wrack mark'd the utmost tide,
And with his prayers perform'd the obsequies
For the poor helpless stranger.

One dark night
The equinoctial wind blew south by west,
Fierce on the shore;—the bellowing cliffs were shook
Even to their stony base, and fragments fell
Flashing and thundering on the angry flood.
At day-break, anxious for the lonely man,
His cave the mountain shepherds visited,
Tho' sand and banks of weeds had choak'd their way—
He was not in it; but his drowned cor'se
By the waves wafted, near his former home
Receiv'd the rites of burial. Those who read
Chisel'd within the rock, these mournful lines,
Memorials of his sufferings, did not grieve,
That dying in the cause of charity
His spirit from its earthly bondage freed,
Had to some better region fled for ever.

An ode to 'The Swallow,' is among the pleasantest of our author's poetical trifles.

The gorse is yellow on the heath,
The banks with speedwell flowers are gay,
The oaks are budding; and beneath,
The hawthorn soon will bear the wreath,
The silver wreath of May.

The welcome guest of settled Spring,
The Swallow too is come at last;
Just at sun-set, when thrushes sing,
I saw her dash with rapid wing,
And hail'd her as she pass'd.

Come, summer visitant, attach
To my reed roof your nest of clay,
And let my ear your music catch
Low twittering underneath the thatch
At the grey dawn of day.

As fables tell, an Indian Sage,
The Hindostani woods among,
Could in his desert hermitage,
As if 'twere mark'd in written page,
Translate the wild bird's song.

I wish I did his power possess,
That I might learn, fleet bird, from thee,
What our vain systems only guess,
And know from what wide wilderness
You came across the sea.

I would a little while restrain
Your rapid wing, that I might hear
Whether on clouds that bring the rain,
You sail'd above the western main,
The wind your charioteer.

Digitized by Google

In Afric does the sultry gale
Thro' spicy bower, and palmy grove,
Bear the repeated Cuckoo's tale?
Dwells *there* a time, the wandering Rail
Or the itinerant Dove?

Were you in Asia? O relate,
If there your fabled sister's woes
She seem'd in sorrow to narrate;
Or sings she but to celebrate
Her nuptials with the rose?

I would enquire how journeying long,
The vast and pathless ocean o'er,
You ply again those pinions strong,
And come to build anew among
The scenes you left before;

But if, as colder breezes blow,
Prophetic of the waning year,
You hide, tho' none know when or how,
In the cliff's excavated brow,
And linger torpid here;

Thus lost to life, what favouring dream
Bids you to happier hours awake;
And tells that dancing in the beam,
The light gnat hovers o'er the stream,
The May-fly on the lake?

Or if, by instinct taught to know
Approaching dearth of insect food;
To isles and willowy aits you go,
And crouding on the pliant bough,
Sink in the dimpling flood:

How learn ye, while the cold waves boom
Your deep and ouzy couch above,
The time when flowers of promise bloom,
And call you from your transient tomb,
To light, and life, and love!

Alas! how little can be known,
Her sacred veil where Nature draws;
Let baffled Science humbly own,
Her mysteries understood alone,
By *Him* who gives her laws.

Not a *Sonnet* have we been able to discover, throughout the miscellaneous poetry, accompanying 'Beachy Head!'

Our mode of examining this *posthumous* volume, for as *such* we must still consider it, will acquit us, we trust, from the imputation of intending to depreciate the fame which Mrs. Smith deservedly possessed antecedently to the publication in question. We have always esteemed her as holding a very high rank among those who have in this country cultivated the composition of sonnets; a species of versification which, from the unsuccessfulness with which it has been attempted by the herd of poetasters, seems to have fallen into unmerited obloquy, but which must nevertheless be highly estimated when selected by the few who know how to communicate their feelings in the genuine language of poetry, and who join to the natural endowments of genius an enlightened taste.

It is not unworthy of remark, that we owe to the talents of two ladies, Charlotte Smith and Anna Seward, the greater portion of the Sonnets with which our language is enriched. We have no wish now to enter upon a critical investigation of the respective claims of these distinguished females to literary eminence: indeed, we do not see that any relative comparison of this kind could be fairly made. They differ from each other, both as to their turn of thinking, and their style of writing. The sonnets of Mrs. Smith affect by their extreme melancholy of feeling, and by simplicity of expression; while those of Miss Seward delight by felicity of thought, by classical allusions, and by their polished construction. The first interests our affections, the latter enforces our admiration.

## THE NEW PATENTS.

*Mr.* CHARLES SCHMALCALDER'S *of Little Newport Street, Westminster; for a Delineator, for taking Profiles, and for copying reversely upon Copper, &c. in any required Proportion, directly from Nature, Landscapes, Pictures, &c.*

*Dated December* 22, 1806.

THIS invention consists in constructing a machine, which is called a Delineator, consisting of a hollow rod, screwed together, and from two to twelve feet, or still longer, chiefly made of copper and brass, sometimes wood, or any metal applicable. The one end carries a fine steel tracer, made to slide out and in, and to be fastened by the milled head, screwed; the other end of the rod having likewise a round hole, to take up either a steel point, black-lead pencil, or any other metallic point; which may be fastened therein by a milled head screw. A tube is fixed in



Digitized by Google

a ball about ten inches long, and in diameter sufficiently to allow the rod to slide easily, and without shake in it. The ball with this tube is moveable between two half sockets; forming together what is commonly called a ball and socket. A frame is then made of wood about two and a half or three feet long (this length depending from the length of the rod), and supported by two brackets. Through the sides of the frame are holes at certain distances, corresponding with the marks on the rod; hence it is evident that in copying any original, supposing to the size of one-eighth, one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, &c. a swing-board, and a clamp-screw must be transplanted to the different holes and divisions corresponding. The paper, ivory, or copper, &c. is fastened upon the swinging-board, either by screws or by a brass frame formed of two flat pieces of brass joined together at the end by hinges, and having on the other end two buttons to fasten the paper between. In the uppermost of this plate an opening is made to allow the point to mark upon the paper. The edges of this frame form and slide in a dovetail moveable upon the swinging-board, and kept in the proper situation by a spring. On the back of the board is affixed a weight with a hook, to which is attached a spring, forming a pulley, serving to prevent the point from acting upon the paper when not wanted.

The machine is fixed either to a partition in any room, or to any piece of wood portable, and so constructed as to be easily fixed upright with a screw clamp, upon a table or any other stand. The instrument is perfect, 1st, when all the parts are firmly connected, and without fluctuation: 2dly, when the ball and sockets are truly circular, and move easy: 3dly, when the rod passes truly through the centre of the ball: 4thly, when the rod is perfectly straight (the diameter of the rod is from half an inch to two inches and upwards, according to the length); 5thly and lastly, in turning the rod round in the sockets the tracer and point in the two ends of the rod must remain in the centre. To obtain which, sometimes an adjustment with four screws, is required. Having thus described the construction of this invention, so as to enable any person to work and make an instrument accordingly, the use of the delineator is as follows: 1st, for taking profiles, previously to the fixing of the instrument against the partition, you must have taken the height from the bottom to the middle of the face of a person sitting upon a chair; and, that height transferred upon the partition in the place where the sockets are to be fastened, let the person's head rest against a piece of wood lined with leather. Begin tracing at the back; and in tracing observe, the screw to form a right angle with every part of the face in passing over it; in consequence whereof, turn the rod round in the socket, and the cutter, previously fixed in the rod, will cut out the profiles. 2dly, when pictures, landscapes, &c. are copied and traced, hang the original up, so as to swing, and fix either paper, ivory, copper, &c. upon the swinging board; then, placing the tracer to the edge of the original picture, begin following and tracing over every part of the picture; by which means a copy is received upon the copper, ivory, &c. reversely from the construction of the instrument. It is evident that the original as well as the ivory, &c. must swing, on account of the tracer in the rod describing a circle from the centre of the ball. Supposing, however, a picture of the size of eight feet square is to be copied upon copper to half the original size, by a rod of about ten feet, or even eight feet long, the circle described by the rod or tracer from the centre of the ball would not deviate above one foot from the plane surface of the picture. Hence this would be the space the original would swing during the operation, and the swinging-board in proportion. 3dly and lastly, when landscapes are copied from nature, or whatever object exposes itself to view, the machine remains as during the operation above, and looking along the rod keeping the tracer and the perpendicular object together in sight, the latter is followed and traced; and a copy is received as above.

---

*Mr.* JOHN BYWATER'S *of Nottingham, (now of Ratcliff Cross Stairs) for reefing the Square Sails of Ships*

Digitized by Google

*and other Navigable Vessels, particularly Topsails, without shaking the Sail, starting the Sheet, or going Aloft.*

*Dated August* 22, 1806.

MR. BYWATER describes his invention as consisting in the application of a roller to the fore part of the yard, working by means of gudgeons in iron arms strongly fixed near the cleats at the yard-arms, and suppo ted by two or more sets of friction-rollers, according to the squareness of the yard, so as to shorten the bearing of the main roller, and render it by intermediate supports capable of bearing the same stress as the yard itself. These friction rollers are so disposed, as to keep the main roller at all times parallel to the yard, in iron clamps attached to which they work. To the main roller the sail is bent without any robins or headrope; but instead thereof, a fal e head is added to the sail, and the depth of this head determined by the diameter of the roller, to which it is marled, and then the roller having made one revolution, the eylet holes in the old head will come up nearly parallel to those first marled on. The old head is to be marled in the same manner, and the earings hauled out to cleats at the ends of the roller. Instead of old earings, the lea h rope is cut off 3 or 4 inches above the old head of the sail, along which it is worked, forming an augle enclosing the outermost eylet holes, which being enlarged and having a grommet worked upon it, supplies the place of the old earing and thimble. The ends of the roller are enlarged in diameter, as well to take up the leach in proportion to the bunt, as to give additional leverage to the reef lines, which being of substance equal to, or greater than the leech ropes, are fastened by staple or otherwise to the enlarged ends of the main roller, and passed round as many times as the bunt of the sail must pass round when close reefed, but in an opposite direction to the sail. The reef lines are then reeved through cheek blocks on the under or upper side of the yard arms, and thence lead through quarter blocks to the deck, where they are worked by a single and double block purchase, or such other as may please any one to apply. Suppose the whole topsail to be set and a reef wanted to be taken in. Ease away the halliard handsomely, and haul upon the reef lines, and in proportion as the yard is lowered the reef is made at pleasure from a hand's breadth to a close reef, whether sailing large or hauled on a wind, and most snugly made when it blows fresh. It appears from experiments on the Exchange of North Shields, which made her passage from London with a foretopsail and yard fitted by Mr. Bywater, that the sail was close reefed in one minute, and that in passing the bar at the mouth of the Tyne, a reef was taken in and loosed out again with the top gallant sail set upon it, without shaking either sail, and only by easing off the topgallant halliards along with that of the topsail, and hauling upon both at the same time, when the reef was to be shaken out. Neither reefbands nor points are used, but one breadth of canvas is sewn on the fore part of the sail extending from the head to the lowest reef, on that part which is under each set of friction rollers. A cringle is worked in each leech at the lowest reef, and a light rope called the spread line leads from each of them to the extremity of the lower yard arms, and thence through quarter blocks on deck. This has many uses, but the principal is to keep the leeches from running in, in light winds when the reefs are seldom wanted. This Mr. Bywater calls the rolling reef. But his patent includes another method which consists in the application of a set of 6, 8, or more reef lines to the bunt of the sail, which, when the old reef tackles have done their part, are to be hauled upon, and leading through cheek blocks on the yard, and thence in one or more legs upon deck haul up the after part of the sail, to which a new head rope has been added at the reef band, and this becomes the head of the sail, the reef part hanging loose before, which is hauled down by light preventers to the lower yard arms. This patent is extended to Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies.

Digitized by Google

## TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

IN our account of the papers contained in the tenth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy (vol. VI. p. 41), we were only barely able to mention the following "Account of a new semi-metallic substance, called Menacane, and its ores, by the late G. Mitchell, M.B." and we now give a detailed account of the different species of that mineral.

Since the discovery of Menacane by Mr. Gregor, the distinguishing properties of the peculiar metallic substance it contains have been so fully developed, and satisfactorily ascertained by the united exertions of Kirwan, Klaproth, Vauquelin, and Lampadius, that little is left to wish for, so far as chemical characters are concerned. Of the genus Menac we are already acquainted with five species or ores. It is, however, sufficiently probable, that several new species will, at no distant period, be added to the list; and that this metal is more widely distributed, and more generally diffused, and plays, perhaps, a more important part, than is at present suspected.

Menac Genus.

Tribe of Rutile { 1. Rutile
2. Rutilite

Tribe of Menacane { 3. Nigrine
4. Menacane
5. Iserine.

*First Species.* Rutile.

*Titanite* of Kirwan.—*Rutil* of Werner.—*Sagenite* of Saussure.

External Characters.—The colour varies from light hyacinth to dark brownish red. It is found crystallized, 1. in right angle four sided prisms, acuminated by four planes, which are set on the lateral planes—2. In six-sided prisms, which are said sometimes to exhibit a tendency to a six-sided acumination—3. In acicular and capilliform crystals, whose regular shape is no longer determinable, and which are, moreover, strongly compressed.

The crystals are longitudinally sulcated, often very deeply; are commonly small, and very small, rarely middle sized. The acicular are often fascicularly aggregated: the capilliform crystals are often in a singular manner reticulated, the interstices forming equilateral triangles; exteriorly, shining, and moderately glistening; interiorly, glistening; the lustre adamantine.

The principal fracture is foliated with a two-fold cleavage, cutting each other at right angles; the transverse fracture is imperfect and minute conchoidal. The fragments are cubical.

It sometimes exhibits slender, columnar, distinct concretions; is usually translucent, sometimes only translucent at the edges; hard; brittle; gives a pale orange-yellow streak; is easily frangible; heavy in an inferior degree, about 4,200.

OBSERVATIONS.—The larger crystals, particularly those from Hungary, are often curved, have frequent transverse rifts, are sometimes broken entirely across, the ends removed to some distance from one another; and the interstices filled up, with the substance of which the matrix consists; sometimes two crystals meet under an angle more or less obtuse, and are joined like the corner of a frame. The crystals are, moreover, subject to great irregularities, are seldom fully crystalized, and therefore rarely acuminated; the four-sided prisms are often slightly rhomboidal; the six-sided prisms, from Hungary, are usually dilated, and seem composed of accumulated acicular crystals, from whence arise the columnar distinct concretions; the six-sided prisms, from France, are said to originate from the truncation of two opposite lateral edges of the four-sided prism; the capilliform crystals are sometimes coloured green, from chlorite earth. By some authors this fossil has been said to resemble red silver ore; but the slightest acquaintance with the oryctognostical characters is sufficient to shew the difference; a geognostical character also furnishes us here with an easy means of distinguishing this fossil from other ores of a red colour. Rutile is generally of cotemporaneous formation with its associated fossils; whereas red silver ore, red orpiment, &c. being formed in veins, are always of later formation than the rock on which they are seated. Some systematic writers have confounded it with rubellite, with which it has scarcely two characters in common.

Digitized by Google

CHEMICAL CHARACTERS.—Without addition, or even with phosphoric salts, it is infusible by the heat of the common blow-pipe; with borax or alkali, it affords a hyacinth red transparent glass; with the heat excited by pure air, it gives a milk-white head, and suffers a considerable loss of weight. It is insoluble in the mineral acids before it has been melted with alkali, but yields readily to acid of sugar; is precipitable by acid of galls with a bright red, and by Prussian alkali, with a handsome dark green colour.

*Second Species.* Rutilite.

*Calcareo—Siliceous Titan Ore* of Kirwan—*Titanit* of Klaproth.

EXTERNAL CHARACTERS.—The colour varies from brownish red to dark reddish brown. It has been hitherto found only crystallized in very rhomboidal four-sided prisms, acutely bevilled at the extremities, the bevilling planes set on the obtuse lateral edges. The crystals are small, and very small, seldom middle-sized.

Exteriorly they are shining; interiorly, glistening, with a resinous lustre. The fracture is imperfect and minute conchoidal, passing into the uneven. The fragments are indeterminately angular, and tolerably sharp edged. The transparency varies from translucent, though translucent at the edges, to opaque. It is semi-hard, bordering upon hard; brittle, gives a greyish white streak; is easily frangible, and not particularly heavy, approaching the heavy, 3,500.

CHEMICAL CHARACTERS.—Before the blow-pipe it suffers no change, nor in the heat of a porcelain furnace, when exposed in an earthen crucible; but in a crucible of charcoal it melts to an imperfect black glass, owing to the partial reduction of the metallic contents. With considerable difficulty, and only by repeated digestion, marine acid dissolves a third part of the weight of this fossil, consisting partly of the menac contents. Klaproth, from whom these characters are taken, found it to consist of nearly equal parts, menac-calx, silex and lime, to which Vauquelin joins a large portion of iron-calx.

*Third Species*—Nigrine.

*Nigrin* of Werner.

EXTERNAL CHARACTERS.—The colour is dark-brownish black, passing into velvet-black. It is found in larger and smaller angular grains, and pebbles.

Externally it is moderately glistening. Internally, the principal fracture is glistening; the transverse fracture moderately glistening; its lustre is adamantine.

The principal feature is imperfectly foliated, with a single cleavage; the transverse fracture is flat, and imperfectly conchoidal. The fragments are indeterminately angular, and sharp-edged. It is perfectly opaque; semi-hard; brittle; gives a yellowish brown streak, and is heavy in a moderate degree, 4,500.

CHEMICAL CHARACTERS.—The Nigrine is infusible per se by the blow-pipe; but with the assistance of borax it melts to a transparent hyacinth of red bead; to acid of sugar it readily yields its menac contents, which furnishes the characteristic precipitate of this genus. Klaproth and Lampadius have given the constituent ingredients, 8 or 9 per cent. Menac calx, and 2 or 1 calx of iron; but it is probable the proportion of menac calx was over-rated.

*Fourth Species*—Menacane.

*Menachanite* of Kirwan—*Menacan* of Werner.

EXTERNAL CHARACTERS.—It is of a greyish black colour, inclining somewhat to iron black; it is only met with in very small, flattish, angular grains, which have a rough, glimmering surface. Internally, it is moderately glistening with adamantine lustre, passing into the semi-metallic.

The fracture is imperfectly foliated, approaching to the slaty. The fragments are indeterminately angular, and sharp-edged.

It is perfectly opaque, soft, brittle, retains its colour in the streak, easily frangible, and heavy in a moderate degree, 4,427.

PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL CHARACTERS.—Menacane is attractable by the magnet, but much more weakly than iron sand or magnetical iron ore; it is infusible by the common blow-pipe, or heat of a porcelain furnace, exposed in a coal crucible, but melts when in contact with a clay one; it

Digitized by Google

also melts quickly to a black bead, before a blow-pipe animated by pure air. The menac contents may be easily extracted by digestion with acid of sugar. Klaproth and Lampadius, about the same time, have shewn that it consists of nearly equal parts of menac and iron calces.

*Fifth Species*—Iserine.

*Iserin* of Werner.

External Characters.—The colour is iron-black, inclining a little to brownish black. It is found in small, obtuse, angular grains, and in pebbles, with a somewhat rough, strongly glimmering surface. Internally it is shining with semi-metallic lustre. The fracture is more or less perfectly conchoidal. The fragments are indefinitely angular, and sharp-edged. It is perfectly opaque; hard; brittle; retains its colour in the streak; and is heavy in a moderate degree, 4,500.

Chemical Characters.—As in the foregoing species, the menac calx may here be readily extracted by acid of sugar, the residuum being dissolved in aqui regia, on the addition of tartarised tartarin, a lemon yellow powder falls to the bottom, which is tartarised menac; what remains in the solution is iron. Lampadius, to whom we owe the analysis, found that menac and iron are here in a decreasing proportion, the latter amounting to about 20 per cent. A late experiment has shewn him, that iron sand contains the same principles, but probably in an inverted proportion.

General Observations.—The use of this metal is, as will readily be supposed, from its scarcity, and the newness of its discovery, very confined. The rutile, indeed, was for a length of time, employed to give a brown colour, in the porcelain manufacture of Seve, near Paris; but, from the difficulty of communicating an equal tint by it, has been since abandoned. The rock crystal, inclosing capilliform crystals of rutile, has been employed as a setting for rings. The precipitates, especially those from acids of sugar, may be employed as water-colours; that, by acid of galls, affording a good tile red, and that with Prussian alkali, an agreeable dark green. The latter also communicates a durable colour to silk.

## MEMOIRS OF REMARKABLE PERSONS.

### Rev. Hugh Moises.

[*Concluded.*]

Though no man loved more to be in company, yet he never suffered that pleasure to encroach upon his more serious employments; his school he never neglected, nor was ever out of it at the stated hours, for a period of two and thirty years, except twice, when he lost his two daughters—for such was the judicious arrangement of his time, that every thing he did had its proper place; nor did he ever allow one engagement to interfere with another, and this was a maxim he constantly laid down to his scholars, and enforced it by the powerful authority of his own example. No man better understood the art of living, nor employed the whole of his time to more advantage, he was never a moment idle, and except during six or seven hours of sleep, was constantly occupied by mental or bodily exercise; he had no listless languid days of inaction, nor ever could say as many do, who are ever reckoned active men, that he did not know what to do with himself. His society was courted by all who had the means of knowing him, and his parties were reckoned the most pleasant of any in the town or its vicinity, for he always took care to have his company well sorted, and whoever dined with him, was sure to meet those whom he had a pleasure in meeting; from this it may be supposed that he well understood what the French term, the *convenances* of society; he knew what suited every person he conversed with, and according to a maxim he often laid down, he was more desirous to make others talk, than to talk much himself. He was never overbearing in conversation, for he had no particular topic or leading subject which he wished to introduce upon all occasions, and in all companies; and being a man of no very strong passions or feelings, he was never led very violently to oppose the sentiments or propensities of others, his study was to please as much as possible all those with whom he

Digitized by Google

conversed, without submitting to any mean or disgraceful compliance, and for this purpose he took care to understand well the rank, pursuits, and temper of all his acquaintance, and in the words of Horace, his most admired author,

Reddere personæ, convenientia cuique.
Ars Poet. 316.

and by these means, without having any strong friendships or enmities, he obtained general esteem and regard; he was charitable rather from a sense of religious duty, than from a naturally feeling disposition. Though he did "good by stealth," he was not one who "blushed to find it fame," for it must not be denied that his ruling propensity was vanity, nor is it wholly to be imputed to him as a fault; for considering how powerful this passion is as a motive of action, and to how much good it tends when properly directed, nothing but an overstrained stoical severity will condemn its influence on human conduct, or affect to despise in others, what every man feels in himself without acknowledging it; for that man must be dead to every sense of shame or praise, who does not desire even his most disinterested actions to meet the applause of his fellow creatures, or looks for no farther reward than the satisfaction of his own breast. To modest and indigent merit, no one was a greater friend than this most excellent man; and many is the youth whom he retained in his school, even when he found his parents were unable to pay the pittance required for his instruction; and many others has he been the means of sending to the University, who without his aid must have been content with some mechanical employment. His person was of the most elegant form, which rendered him active and alert, and he retained his usual activity till the last illness which terminated his highly useful existence. Having now spoken of him as a schoolmaster and as a man, I will attempt to give his character as a divine: his first and greatest quality as a clergyman, was a strong love for his profession, arising from a conviction of its divine ordination and supereminent utility; he was a firm believer in all that is contained in the bible, and this belief he strengthened by a diligent perusal of all the fathers in their original languages, and the writings of our most eminent divines; thus qualified for the church, he looked for no temporal rewards in his profession, but desired only an opportunity of exercising his calling with zeal and fidelity, and this was afforded him in the morning lectureship of All Saints church in Newcastle, where he preached every sunday in the year to a crowded and attentive audience; his sermons were of that peculiar cast and character which no man could have composed, and no man could have preached but himself! they were familiar, and almost colloquial, without being ridiculous; and so much did he seem to enter into the callings, professions, tempers, pursuits, and feelings of his hearers, that those who were accustomed to attend him, received his addresses as from a father or a friend. They felt, they believed, they understood what he said, because he never talked to them above their capacity, and because they knew him to be sincere in all that he delivered; his sermons formed a strong contrast with those of the other preachers in the town, who either set their congregations to sleep with some hacknied stuff which was not their own, or with dissertations on the doctrines of religion which neither could comprehend; while those of Mr. Moises, were always composed by himself, and always adapted to his audience; he never preached the same sermon twice, without being retouched or altered. He generally treated on the most interesting topics of morality, and entered into the inmost receses of private life. Nor were the relative duties ever more minutely displayed, or more aptly enforced: he mounted the pulpit for no pompous parade of eloquence, nor sought to draw a multitude after him, by rhetorical figures, or theatrical gestures. His delivery was serious, calm, and impressive, though the tones of his voice were varied, so as to express the different feelings and sentiments he intended to convey to his audience. His discourses contained nothing novel or ingenious, for he was not a man to invent or embrace new opinions, though a faithful depository of those already established; they abounded with clas-



Digitized by Google

sical phrases and allusions, which he adapted to the comprehension of the vulgar, for no man had a higher opinion of the utility of classical learning, both as a solid foundation, an elegant ornament, and taken in this light it can only be depreciated by vanity or ignorance. His notions of the deportment of a clergyman do him honour; though they might be somewhat too strict and severe, yet they were exemplified in his own conduct: he thought no minister of the gospel should ever be seen at a ball or a playhouse, nor in any place of mere dissipation: nor should he by any means ever hold two places of preferment at the same time, if they both required parochial duty; for he never considered the emoluments of the church as any other than the wages for services actually performed. Having now attempted to give a just idea of this most exemplary man, I have only to add, that the last stage of his life corresponded with all his former, and that he beheld the approach of his latter end with a degree of fortitude, not peculiar to christians, but certainly to be derived from christianity; for the disciple of Christ who has raised his hopes to the enjoyment of a glorious immortality, and the philosopher who looks for nothing after this life, may contemplate the dissolution of this mortal frame with equal composure; the one may consider it as the commencement of his happiness, and the other as the end of his misery. Having said thus much of one of the best men that ever lived, I have only to add a few particulars relating to him, which could not elsewhere more conveniently be mentioned. A subscription has lately been raised among his scholars, for a monument to be placed in the church where he was buried; but the two first subscribers, who might have done it all themselves, began it with so paltry a sum that the whole affair was spoilt, for the money raised is too much for a mere remembrance, and too little to produce any thing creditable to any of the parties concerned. A tribute has been paid, though a very insufficient one, to my old master, in the Naval Chronicle, by the writer of the life of Lord Collingwood, who has by no means done him justice in whatever light he is considered. The biographer of Mr. Brand in your magazine for December has omitted to mention, either from design or ignorance, that he was a scholar of Mr. Moises, and also five years under him as third master of the grammar school at Newcastle. W. Burdon.

---

Edward Edwards, *Esq.* R.A. *Died at his House in Windmill-Street, Dec.* 10*th*, 1806.

He was born in the parish of St. Anne, Soho, in the year 1737. He had no considerable advantage from a regular classical education, being at first intended for a genteel mechanical employment, as best suited to the limited means and prospects of his family; from whom, if he did not happily inherit fortune, he more happily derived an independent spirit, which dignified his thoughts and actions through life. He so availed himself, however, of opportunities, that he soon became well founded in general grammar or principles of languages, and particularly in the knowledge of the French tongue, in which he was thought to have acquired nearly the vernacular pronunciation. His weakly frame determined the figure of his body; and in proportion as this more and more manifested deformity, so did the powers of his mind seemingly augment. Notwithstanding the many examples of this kind, besides that of the illustrious Pope, it does not appear that the physiologists have offered any thing explanatory or hypothetical on the subject. Marmontel gives an account of a gentleman (M. Vannenargue) whose defect in symmetry of body, was amply compensated by his extraordinary mental endowments. Very early, however, Mr. Edwards shewed signs of a disposition favourable to the sister-arts.—That a predisposition of mind exists, more or less friendly to the reception of impressions from different causes, which education cannot change, Helvetius could not deny, if he admitted that the intellectual functions depended, in any degree, upon the original organization.—His love of truth, of the rules of moral conduct, of religion and piety, kept at least equal pace with the ardour of his attachment to the arts. It appearing

Digitized by Google

to be his proper destination, Mr. Edwards was encouraged to study painting, and to fix himself in the pursuits of its excellencies. Fortunately, about this period the late Duke of Richmond opened his gallery of sculpture for the benefit of students. This stands a striking instance of the importance to a nation, of well-directed patronage and encouragement; the establishment of the Royal Academy was owing, principally, to its conspicuous advantages. Mr. Edwards visited the duke's collection with diligence and delight. He there formed his elementary ideas of proportion and taste. Prior, however, to the Royal Academy, the Society of Arts offered premiums for performances in the polite arts; and Mr. Edwards, at different times, made successful appeals to their judgment. Our artist was among the first pupils of the academy. Having seized every occasion of improvement afforded in London; he became inflamed with the desire of viewing the models of perfection in Italy. Accordingly, in the year 1775, he set out on a journey to Rome, by the rout of France. It is observable, that, in one of his letters from Paris, he remarked, "that the corruption of all ranks of people there was such as must necessarily soon occasion the destruction of the existing order of things in that country." And all his letters from France and Italy contained expressions of "thankfulness to Heaven for being an Englishman, and for not having such heavy causes (apparent at least) to dread the divine vengeance on his native land." He was at Rome in the year of the grand jubilee, remarkable for processional splendour. At one of his visitations to St. Peter's, a circumstance occurred, which, seriously considered, would make every one exceedingly cautious in determining upon identity of person: He saw a priest officiating in the church, whom he firmly believed to be a relation of his, a staunch protestant, and whom he had left in London, engaged in a very different avocation from that of the priestly function; and so very strong was the likeness to his friend, of the person and the voice of this ecclesiastic, that Mr. E. was not undeceived till he came close to his side. Mr. Edwards in his travels did not confine his observations to the works of sculptors and painters only; he extended his observations also to men and manners; and, had he written a journal of them, with the addition of his acute reflections, it would have been a curious and useful fragment, to have added to the sketches he made while yet abroad, of the dresses of the people of the different countries and districts through which he passed. Our artist also read much, and digested and made the truth of what he read his own; for he was endowed with an extraordinary memory. His conversation was consequently most agreeable and edifying; no one could incline attention to him, without becoming a wiser and a better man. In the year 1773, Mr. Edwards was chosen an associate of the Royal Academy; and in 1788, he was appointed teacher of perspective in the school of the institution. This qualification for that department may be supposed, from his work on perspective, which is allowed to do credit to the nation, and from his known conscientiousness in all his undertakings. But he was really, though not ostensibly, a proficient in a branch of knowledge but little cultivated; he well understood the true principles of architecture. His abhorrence of the vitiated taste, so often publicly displayed in the capital, and his desire to assist in correcting it, were such as led him, a short time before his death, to express a wish to be allowed to deliver, in the Royal Institution, some lectures on the subject of architecture. This good man, for a long time, employed much of his attention in collecting facts, and arranging them for a continuation of Walpole's Anecdotes of Eminent Painters, for which his peculiarly discerning and accurate faculty of mind in a high degeee rendered him fit for the undertaking. This work, abounding with attracting and valuable information, is far proceeded with in the press, and will shortly be given to the world, as, happily, our author lived to revise nearly all the sheets, and has left well-arranged materials for the completion of the whole of his design. Mr. Edwards had a refined ear for music, possessed considerable knowledge of that science; and was an excellent performer on the



Digitized by Google

violin. Nor was he deficient in poetical composition, although he seldom bent himself to such exercises. It may truly be said, that his judgment in all works of art was so cultivated, as to be generally critically just. His tender constitution, however, demanded constant attention from some friendly person; and this he experienced unremittingly all his days from an only surviving sister. Mr. Edwards having been indisposed about a fortnight, died, rather suddenly, without a sigh.—From the report of the surgeons who made the examination nothing extraordinary appeared, except about three or four ounces of water in the pericardium. Mr. Edwards lived a pattern of integrity, honour, and piety; his death must be, is lamented by all who knew him; and his memory will be respected by the lovers of truth, talent, and virtue. He was attended to his grave, in St. Pancras Church-yard, by B. West, Esq. president of the Royal Academy, J. Farrington, and J. Nollekins, Esq. Academicians, Mr. Baker, Mr. Edridge, Mr. Hearne, Mr. Milbourne, jun. Mr. Sotheby jun. and Sir William Blizard. Mr. Edwards left little or no property. This circumstance was immediately considered—and liberally decided upon by the President and Council of the Royal Academy, in a manner equally honourable to themselves, and to the memory of their late teacher.

## MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

## IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

*With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.*

A GENTLEMAN conversant with West Indian affairs, and who has already written on the subject, is preparing an interesting sketch of the black empire of Hayti, heretofore St. Domingo, from communications with the seat of the present government, with officers of that government, and intelligent persons in the neighbouring Antilles (all whose names will in due time be announced), as well as from the latest accounts published in France. It will also comprise a succinct account of the early history, now first translated from the best French authorities, and be illustrated with a new map of the island. It is not expected to exceed an ordinary octavo volume, and will be put to press almost immediately. From the nature of its resources, which, with a variety of other matter, include the *whole of the information imparted to Government*, as the ground for licensing a trade with Hayti. This work cannot fail to afford every necessary information relative to that new and extraordinary empire. To it will also be added, some hints as to a plan for supplying the colonies with labourers.

Mr. Bohnen, of Greenwich, has put to press a work, which embraces in alphabetical order the most *general* idiomatical expressions of six languages, viz. English, German, Latin, Spanish, French, and Italian, exhibiting at one view, in their respective columns, the synonimous phrases or sentences in each, avoiding by this means the great trouble of searching so many dictionaries; also a complete vocabulary of the same six languages. To be printed in one thick octavo volume.

Mr. C. Stower has in the press, and will speedily publish, a new edition of the Printers' Grammar; which will contain the improvements in the Theory and Practice of Printing for the last fifty years; also, many useful Tables and Scales of Prices, never before published.

Mr. P. Browne is engaged in an Account and Description of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity and its Precincts, Norwich; it will comprise a chronological table, containing a complete list of the bishops, priors, and deans, with the dates of their respective appointments, and remarks as to the several additions and improvements made by them in the church, with other interesting particulars.

The Rev. Dr. Hawker proposes to

Digitized by Google

publish by subscription, in one volume octavo, for the benefit of the widow and daughter of the deceased, the Life and Writings of the late Rev. H. Tanner, of Exeter.

Mr. Giffard's edition of Ben Jonson is ready for the press: he has been assisted greatly by some manuscripts of the late Mr. Whalley.

Sir William Ouseley is preparing for the press an English Translation of the celebrated Persian work, entitled *Nozahat al Coloub*, and quoted by Dr. Herbelot, M. de Sacy, and other learned Orientalists, under the name of the Persian Geographer. Sir William had translated, several years ago, different parts of this valuable work; but as none of the manuscripts which he possessed, or had an opportunity of inspecting, were perfect, some wanting the chapter on the rivers of Persia, others the part which describes the mountains and mines, others the sections on the roads, and the stages from one city to another, he was induced to defer the publication until an accurate and perfect manuscript should be found. Having been fortunate enough to obtain one, he has completed his translation, supplied all the defects, and corrected the errors which abounded in the other copies. From the accuracy with which the Persian Geographer describes the distance of places, the roads, rivers, and mountains, as well as the cities, towns, and villages, the errors of all the maps of Persia hitherto published may be corrected, and a multiplicity of names added. To the antiquary and historian, this work will not be less interesting than to the geographer, as it describes the monuments of former ages, found in various parts of Iran or Persia, and contains many curious anecdotes of the ancient sovereigns of that celebrated empire. This work will be comprised in one volume in quarto, with a map.

The Rev. James Cordiner, A.M. chaplain to the Hon. Frederic North, during his late government of Ceylon, is about to publish, in two volumes quarto, a description of that island, containing an account of the country, inhabitants, and natural productions, with a tour round the island, a journey to Ramisseram, and a detailed narrative of the late warfare with the king of Candy, embellished with 24 engravings from original drawings. This work will contain an account of the manner of taking and taming the wild elephants, the mode of diving for pearl oysters, the stripping of the cinnamon bark, and the process of collecting natural salt, all described from actual observation and authentic documents. The plates exhibit the costume of the country, the most striking scenes along the coasts of the island, as well as some expressive features of the inland districts. A medical report, concerning the health of the troops in April 1803, by the Superintendant of Hospitals in Ceylon, whose observations throw a clear light on the nature of the climate, and the diseases to which it is subject. The work will conclude with a description of the ceremonies practised at the Candian court.

A new edition of the Complete Farmer is nearly ready for publication. It will form two large volumes in quarto, and will comprehend all the various discoveries and improvements in modern husbandry and rural economy. The diseases of cattle, and other animals that interest the farmer, have also been carefully arranged and digested under their proper heads, and the most appropriate remedies or means of cure introduced. The whole is illustrated by nearly 100 engravings, representing the most useful and approved implements and machinery used in the business of farming; the most esteemed natural and artificial grasses, and the various improved breeds of domestic animals.

A small volume, entitled a Picture of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, will soon make its appearance at that town. It will contain an account of that commercial place and its manufactories; a description of the Roman wall, the coal-mines, and the manner of working them; it will be illustrated by a plan of the town, the coal-district round about, the coal-pits, rail-ways, and staiths on the rivers Tyne and Wear.

A Catalogue of the particulars of the Manuscripts, Collections, and Books, with MS. notes of the late Philip D'Obville, Esq. purchased by the University of Oxford in 1805, for 1025*l.* will shortly be printed.

Digitized by Google

Mr. Gell, who is already well known to all the admirers of Homer, is about to publish an account of the Island of Ithaca, its geography, antiquities, natural productions, and manners and customs of the present inhabitants. It is intended to comprise this work in one volume in quarto, which will contain a variety of maps, plans, and other engravings, representing the ancient citadel of Ithaca, the city of Bathi, the ports of Polis, Frichias, Maurona, the rock called Homer's School, and a general map of the island.

Mr. Belfour, who lately translated the Musica and Fabulas Literarias of Yriarte, is about to publish a new and improved edition of Jarvis's version of Don Quixote, embellished with superb engravings, and illustrated by notes historical, critical, and literary, from Mayans, Bowles, Vicente de los Rios Pellicer, and other able commentators. Mr. Belfour proposes to add Remarks on the Life and Writings of Cervantes, anecdotes of his contemporaries, and particulars of the manners, customs, and state of literature of the age in which he lived.

Mr. Woodburne has in a state of forwardness a Hundred Views of Churches in the neighbourhood of London, with descriptions deduced from the best authorities.

Mr. Grant, of Crouch-End, near Highgate, will shortly publish a work entitled Institutes of Latin Grammar. This work is intended chiefly for the higher classes of an academy or grammar-school, and will furnish not only the senior scholars, but also the master, with a useful book of occasional reference.

Mr. Sotheby has recently finished a poem on the subject of Saul, in eight books, in blank verse.

Mr. Wordsworth, the author of Lyrical Ballads, will shortly publish a collection of Poems, under the title of the Orchard Pathway.

Some posthumous works of Mrs. Chapone have been announced for publication; containing the Letters to Mr. Richardson, in her 18th year, on the subject of parental authority and filial obedience; her correspondence with Mrs. Carter, and some fugitive pieces, never before published.

Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, who lately published a new Anatomical Nomenclature, has a work nearly ready for publication, on Muscular Motion.

M. Lasteyries' two works on Spanish sheep, and on their introduction into other countries, are translating by Mr. Luccock, who will add notes, illustrating the breed of foreign sheep, wool, and woollen manufactures.

A new edition of Mr. Duppa's Life of Michel Angelo, with several additional plates, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Joseph Nightingale is preparing for publication an impartial view of the origin, progress, doctrines, discipline, and singular customs of the Wesleyan Methodists.

A new translation of the celebrated novel of Gil Blas has just been finished by Mr. Smart, and will speedily be published, embellished with 100 beautiful engravings.

A new edition, being the fifth, of Dr. Robert Bree's valuable work, an Enquiry into Disordered Respiration, is in the press.

A new work on Conveyancing, consisting of a collection of modern precedents, with notes and illustrations, and practical introduction on the language and structure of conveyances, will speedily be published by John Turner, Esq. of the Middle Temple.

The Rev. G. S. Faber, author of a Dissertation on the Prophecies, is preparing for the press a work on the Restoration of Israel, and the Destruction of Antichrist.

Mr. Cooper, of Golden-square, will shortly publish a work likely to prove extremely useful to medical students, under the title of First Lines of the Practice of Surgery.

An interesting Tale, descriptive of the manners of the fifteenth century, written by the late Mr. Strutt is preparing for publication.

A new edition of Dr. Lind's valuable book, on the Diseases of Hot Climates, is in the press, and will shortly be published.

A new translation of Ovid's Epistles, is in the press, from the pen of the late Rev. Mr. Fitzthomas.

A new novel, from the pen of Mr. Dibdin, is nearly ready for publication.

A new edition of Harmer's Obser-

Digitized by Google

vations on divers Passages of Scripture, enlarged and corrected by the Rev. Adam Clarke, A.M. is nearly ready for publication.

A *Catalogue Raisonnée* of the extensive and valuable Collection of Books deposited in the British Museum is at present in contemplation; and it is hoped the period will not be very remote, before the public may be favoured with a specimen of it.

Mr. G. Burnett will publish, some time in April, a view of the present state of Poland, containing a particular account of the peasantry, their persons, dress, and political condition, comprising also some account of the customs and manners of the Poles, with a cursory view of the changes which have taken place consequent upon the dismemberment of that country.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Joseph Halfpenny, of York, architect, whose plates of the Gothic ornaments in that Cathedral gained him great credit, proposes to publish by subscription, in the course of the present year, a work to be entitled Fragmenta Vetusta, or the remains of ancient buildings in York. It will contain 34 engravings, printed in large quarto, of the size of ten inches by seven and a half.

Mr. Landseer is engraving an emblematical Monument in honour of Admiral Lord Nelson, in which he will introduce the bust of his Lordship, and allusions to his most celebrated victories, from a drawing by P. J. de Loutherbourg, R.A.

A beautiful picture has lately been painted by Mr. Stothard, from Chaucer's Procession of Pilgrims to Canterbury. This painting is accounted a *chef-d'œuvre*, and for such a subject we have perhaps no artist so well qualified as Mr. S. It is intended to engrave a plate from it, and Mr. Bromley is expected to do that justice to the subject which so excellent a picture merits. The size of the print will be thirty-one inches by ten.

Mr. Edward Orme will shortly publish by subscription an Essay on Transparencies, making one large volume in quarto.

The same gentleman has circulated proposals for a new work, entitled British Field Sports, from drawings by Samuel Howett, Esq. of the same size as the Oriental Field Sports. It will be completed in ten numbers, to be published monthly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Society, bearing the title of the Friends of Foreigners in Distress, has recently been established in London. The design of this Society is to administer relief, without distinction of profession, country, or religion, to indigent and distressed strangers, who are not entitled to parochial relief; or who, having obtained a settlement in this country, may have a legal claim only to a bare subsistence.

The following averages shew the number of cattle and sheep annually sold in Smithfield:

| | *Cattle.* | *Sheep.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1732 to 1740 - | 83,906— | 564,650 |
| 1741 to 1749 - | 74,194— | 559,892 |
| 1750 to 1758 - | 75,331— | 628,091 |
| 1759 to 1767 - | 83,432— | 615,328 |
| 1768 to 1776 - | 89,362— | 627,805 |
| 1777 to 1785 - | 99,285— | 687,588 |
| 1786 to 1794 - | 108,075— | 707,456 |

The average weight of the animals sold in Smithfield about 100 years ago, compared with that of the present time:

| | 1700 | 1800 |
|---|---|---|
| Oxen - | 370 lbs. | 800 lbs. |
| Calves - | 50 | 140 |
| Sheep - | 28 | 80 |
| Lambs - | 18 | 50 |

So that Smithfield market has, principally within fifty years, doubled the weight of flesh sold in it, besides a considerable increase in the numbers.

We learn, from a communication to the Society of Arts, that the white thorn, which is so valuable for fences, may be propagated by cuttings from the roots with considerable success, while cuttings from the branches do not thrive. The roots of plants a year old will afford each ten or twelve cuttings, and in three years a succession of plants fit for use will be produced.

It may not be unacceptable to the public to be informed, that Mr. Hornblower, of Featherstone-street, City-road, has so modified the construction of the fire engine, as to become a most valuable acquisition to those who are under any apprehensions of accidents by fire. It has been proved by experiment, that the four sides of a bed-room, all on fire, may be extinguished, in the space of a minute,

Digitized by Google

with little more than a pail of water. It stands in the compass of fourteen inches square, and two feet high, and may be carried from one room to another with ease: all that is required being to keep it full of water, in its properly assigned place, and to work it off every month or six weeks, to keep the water from becoming putrid, and, at the same time, to be assured that the engine is in working order.

On Sunday forenoon, Feb. 8, a spot appeared near the eastern limb of the Sun's disc, nearly large enough to be seen with a smoked glass without any magnifying power. It is spindle-formed; its longer axis nearly perpendicular to the Sun's equator; its shortest axis not to be reduced by the lowest estimate to less than three times the diameter of the earth, or about 1-30th part of the Sun's diameter. Still more eastward of it, and nearly opposite to its centre, at the distance of about 18,000 miles measured on the Sun's disc, was a very small and round spot.

An algebraical proof of Sir Isaac Newton's Binomial Theorem, which has been hitherto a desideratum in Mathematics, has been lately discovered by Francis Burke, A.B. a student in Dublin University. The discovery has been honoured with a distinguished premium by the Board of Trinity-college.

Parpontier, a celebrated French chemist, has discovered a new species of utility, besides its nutritive powers, in the potatoe, and his discovery has been proved in England by stucco plasterers. From the starch of potatoe, quite fresh, and washed but once, a fine size, by mixture with chalk, has been made, and in a variety of instances successfully used, particularly for ceilings. This species of size has no smell: while animal size, putrifying so readily, uniformly exhales a most disagreeable and unwholesome odour: the size of potatoes being very little subject to putrefaction, appears from experience to prove more durable in tenacity and whiteness, and, for white-washing, should always be preferred to animal size, the decomposition of which always exhibits proofs of infectious effluvia.

It is proposed, as an object highly important in a commercial view, to make a small establishment on the now almost depopulated island of Otaheite; and to render it useful in the navigation to and from Botany-Bay, as a place where ships may procure abundant supplies of pork and vegetables. The king of Owhyhee is making himself master of the other Sandwich Islands; is improving them to the greatest prosperity of agriculture and population; is ambitious of making them seats of manufacture and commerce; and even proposes to open a trade to Nootka Sound and to Bengal.

In the island of Cuba there is neither grown wheat, olives, or vines. Every article of clothing is brought from Europe, there not being a single manufacture of any kind in it. In 1792, there were exported to Spain 30,000 cwt. of tobacco, besides that consumed in this country and in America. The export of wax that year amounted to 5000 cwt. Bees have only been introduced in Cuba since the year 1764. After the peace of Versailles, when Florida was ceded to the English, some families came over from St. Augustine, and brought some hives with them, and in a short time they increased so much, that the sugar plantations became endangered.

The Irish language continues to be spoken at present in Louth, Meath, and Westmeath; in the south-west part of Carlow, a considerable proportion speak Irish; in Kilkenny it prevails greatly; in Wexford it is very little used in the south-east part of the county, but is pretty general in the north-west. In Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow, and in the King's and Queen's counties, very few speak Irish; in all the counties of Munster the Irish language prevails, if we except the large towns, their immediate neighbourhoods, and some of the country along the coast. It is more prevalent in Connaught than in the West of Ireland: in this province it is essential to acquire the language, in order to be able to deal with the peasantry without an interpreter. In Ulster, there is a great proportion of Irish speakers; Cavan and Monaghan contain many; Tyrone, about half its inhabitants; Donegal, more than half;

Digitized by Google

Armagh and Down a few; Antrim, a few along the eastern coast; Derry, a few in the mountains to the south-west; Fermenagh, scarcely any.

The King has approved of the election of John Soane, Esq. to be Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy, and of Mr. William Owen, to be an Academician, in the place of John Russell, Esq. deceased.

*Germany.*

Died, at Kiel, Dr. Hensler, one of the most distinguished members of the University of that city. He was the author of many learned works, and particularly by his researches on the origin of Syphilitic diseases. The Prince Regent of Denmark has purchased for the Danish Admiralty the very curious library of this learned physician.

The publication of the following maps was announced at the last Michaelmas fair at Leipsic, viz. 1. Map of Germany, divided according to the peace of Presburg, Dec. 26, 1805, and the act of the confederation of the Rhine, July 12, 1806. 2. Map of Westphalia, according to the latest trigonometrical measurements, astronomical determinations of places, and military arrangements of the Prussian Major-General Le Coq, divided according to the latest political changes in September, 1806. 3. Map of Suabia, divided according to the peace of Presburg, and the act of the confederation of the Rhine. 4. Map of the Giant Mountains in Silesia, according to the latest geographical determinations.

*Hungary.*

Several works in theology, morals, education, &c. even some novels, have lately been published in the Hungarian language at Pest.

Mr. Samuel Klein has published, at Buda, a Wallachian almanack, to which he has added an interesting abridgment of the ancient history of Wallachia.

M. Kulcsar has obtained permission to publish a gazette in the Hungarian language, at Pest, entirely devoted to the literature of that country. A literary and political gazette is published at Vienna, in the Hungarian language, under the title of Magyar Kurer, the Hungarian Courier.

Mr. Mathias Sanowiz, Preceptor of the Lutheran Gymnasium at Eperies, has received permission from the Emperor of Austria to travel in Switzerland, for the purpose of acquiring a perfect knowledge of Pestalozzi's method of education, and afterward to visit the schools of industry in Prussia and Saxony.

*Italy.*

The celebrated Canora has just finished, at Rome, a statue of Hebe, which far surpasses all his other works. The upper part of the goddess is represented naked, and the rest of her body is covered with a drapery of the greatest lightness. She is represented as performing the office of cup-bearer at the table of the Gods. He intends to make a copy of this statue in bronze.

M. Calandrella, astronomer at Rome, has published observations on the annual parallax of the star Lyra, which he finds to be five seconds. This discovery, if established, would greatly diminish the distance at which the fixed stars have been calculated. Instead of six or seven millions of miles, it will justify barely half that quantity.

*Portugal.*

The literature of Portugal is about to receive a valuable accession, in a translation of Voltaire's Henriade, by the Marquiz de Bellas, formerly ambassador at the court of London, and now at the head of the judicial department in his own country.

*Sweden.*

M. Bergstedt, who has travelled many years with much success in the Levant, has finished his translation of Chevalier's Travels in the Troad. The first volume, which was published more than three years ago, contained some learned observations on the places which he visited after M. Chevalier, particularly on the isles of the Archipelago. In the second volume, M. Bergstedt has inserted many passages from Homer and Musæus, which serve to throw light on several observations of his author.

The Count of Oxenstiern, well known in Sweden for a poem on the Harvest, has published the second volume of his works, the first having been published in the year 1805.



Digitized by Google

# ENTERTAINMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

DRURY-LANE, Feb. 19.—This evening a new play, called *The Curfew*, said to be from the pen of the late Mr. Tobin, author of the Honey-moon, was produced at this theatre. The scene is in England, in the time of William the Conqueror, and the characters are

*Normans.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Hugh de Tracy | Mr. BARRYMORE |
| Robert - - - | Mr. BANNISTER |
| Bertrand - - | Mr. H. SIDDONS |
| Walter - - - | Mr. PENLEY |
| Philip - - - | Mr. EYRE |
| Dunstan - - | Mr. COOKE |
| Matilda - - | Mrs. POWELL |
| Florence - - | Miss DUNCAN |

*Danes.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Fitzharding - - | Mr. ELLISTON |
| Armstrong - - | Mr. PALMER |
| Conrad - - - | Mr. MATTHEWS |
| Herman - - - | Mr. CARLES. |

This play is replete with interest and deep pathos, possessing many striking situations and much stage effect. The Baron de Tracy, one of the Norman followers of William, having married an English lady *(Matilda)* while he lived in Normandy, is so violently instigated to jealousy by certain anonymous letters, that he plunged his dagger into his wife's bosom, caught as he considered in the arms of her seducer. The cause of this misery was Fitzharding, who, when a youth, had entered into the military service, under the Baron, and having for some trifling offence been ignominiously branded in the shoulder, and though apparently reconciled, yet he nourished in his breast the most rancorous revenge against his unsuspecting adversary. To facilitate his scheme, he has a report of his death circulated, whilst he attacks the happiness of the Baron by the pretended infidelity of his wife; to confirm which, he appoints a time when he shall find a man in her chamber, and contrives to appear there himself to the deluded husband, who stabs his wife, as above related. The Baron afterwards comes to England with William the Conqueror, and Fitzharding escaping, arrives in the same country and becomes the captain of a Danish banditti, who infest the woods adjacent to the Baron's castle. Fitzharding, in order to complete his revenge, intercepts a friar who is on his way to confess the Baron, assumes the dress of the monk, and proceeds to the castle himself in that character, having previously concerted an attack on the castle, with intent to murder the inhabitants, at the tolling of the curfew. Matilda, the Baron's wife, surviving her wound, and a subsequent shipwreck while on her passage to England with her son *Robert*, lives in disguise, in a hovel near her husband's castle, over whom and her daughter *Florence* she watches unknown, the Baron believing her to be dead. To increase his misery, he is now convinced of his wife's innocency, and builds a mausoleum to her memory. His deadly foe still, however, pursues him, and having gained access as a father confessor, the Baron opens his whole mind to him relative to Matilda. During this interview, Matilda is brought before the Baron as a witch, and, though denying the charge, she yet promises to raise his wife from the grave, and in the friar recognises the captain of the banditti, and determines to watch him. The Baron's daughter Florence having eloped from her father, in boy's clothes, to meet her lover *Bertrand*, a noble minded youth, educated by the Baron, but of humble origin, is seized by the banditti, who determine on her death; and her own brother Robert, who, through distress, had joined them, is fixed on to commit the murder, but when she cannot prevail on him to spare her, she confesses her sex, and he becomes her protector, and takes her to his mother's cottage. The Baron now gives the pretended friar a private meeting in the chapel, near the mausoleum, in which Matilda conceals herself, suspecting what Fitzharding had in view, when, having discovered his purpose and on the point of murdering the Baron, the tomb bursts open, and the Baroness comes forward splendidly drest. An eclaircissement now takes place; the Baron offers Fitzharding forgiveness, which he refuses, and is sent into confinement. The attack of the banditti is defeated by the information of Robert and his sister, who is mar-

Digitized by Google

ried to Bertrand, and the piece concludes with the re-union of the Baron and Matilda.

There has seldom been a new play so ably sustained by the performers, who were perfect in their respective parts. Elliston evinced unusual powers in Fitzharding, and Mrs. Powell infused much dignity and tenderness into the part of Matilda. The scenes where she undergoes an interrogatory as a witch, and where she rescues her husband from the revengeful dagger of Fitzharding are worked up with uncommon skill, and fraught with the deepest pathos; and not less striking are the scenes where Fitzharding, as the confessor, proves the conscience of the Baron. Unmixed applause accompanied the performance from the beginning to the end; and when the piece was announced for a second representation, an universal burst of applause succeeded. A glee was introduced, and admirably sung by Messrs. Fitzsimmons, Miller, and Gibbon; and Miss Duncan spoke a lively epilogue with much point and spirit.

COVENT-GARDEN, March 10.—This evening, a new Comedy, from the pen of Mr. Morton, was produced at this theatre, entitled *Town and Country; or, Which is Best?* The characters of which are

| | |
|---|---|
| Plastic - - - | Mr. C. KEMBLE |
| Trot - - - - | Mr. BLANCHARD |
| Cosey - - - | Mr. FAWCETT |
| Rev. Owen Glenroy | Mr. MURRAY |
| Reuben Glenroy | Mr. KEMBLE |
| Captain Glenroy | Mr. BRUNTON |
| Hawbuck - - | Mr. EMERY |
| Hon. Mrs. Glenroy | Mrs. GLOVER |
| Rosalie Somers | Miss BRUNTON |
| Mrs. Trot - - | Mrs. MATTOCKS |
| Mrs. Moreen - | Mrs. DAVENPORT |

The following is the outline of the plot:—Plastic, a dissipated young man of fashion, and Cosey a stock-broker, accidentally meet at the house of Mr. Trot, a wealthy cotton-manufacturer, father-in-law of the former. During their stay at that gentleman's country house, Plastic learns that Cosey is on his road to Wales, to visit his ward Miss Rosalie Somers, whom he has placed at the house of the Rev. Owen Glenroy. The two families of Somers and Plastic are at enmity, on account of a former election contest. Plastic, from motives of revenge, forms a base design of attempting to seduce Miss Somers, (whom he had formerly seen) but not knowing her place of residence, in hopes to discover it, tells Cosey he is going the same road, and requests to join his company; failing in this, he follows him. Cosey, after much personal danger, from which he is rescued by the intrepidity of a stranger, reaches Wales, and recognises his preserver in the person of Reuben Glenroy, whose attachment to his ward he discovers. Reuben, called upon by the voice of distress during a severe storm of snow, rushes out, and in a short time returns, supporting Plastic, apparently lifeless, who, when recovered and finding himself in the same house with Miss Somers, to further his designs assumes the name of Maitland. Unlooked-for circumstances aid his wishes; he not only contrives to carry away Rosalie Somers from the protection of her friends, but also to make it appear that she consented to an elopement with him, and succeeds in bringing her to town. Reuben, after having passed the night on the mountains succouring distressed travellers, returns, and hearing that Rosalie has eloped with the man he preserved, sinks into apathy, from which he is roused by the intelligence that his brother Augustus, (the captain) by habits of fashionable extravagance, is on the brink of ruin. Hoping to save him from the vortex of dissipation, into which he is plunged, he consents to accompany Cosey to London. Rosalie, notwithstanding all Plastic's caution, eludes his vigilance, and accidentally meeting with Trot, is by that gentleman, placed under the protection of the Hon. Mrs. Glenroy. Cosey and Reuben arrive in town, and the former furnishes the latter with the means of relieving his brother's necessities. Reuben loses no time in calling at his house,—meets with Mrs. Glenroy, makes himself known, and acquaints her with the purport of his visit. Reuben then goes to a subscription house for play, where he knows his brother was to pass the evening; and while waiting in an antichamber, Augustus rushes from the gaming-table, and, goaded by despair, is on the point of committing suicide, when Reuben arrests his arm and pre-



Digitized by Google

vails upon him to go home to his family, having first learnt that he had pledged his commission for a gaming debt to Plastic. Reuben's next interview is with Plastic, from whom he redeems his brother's commission, and Plastic wishing to know who he is, listens to Reuben's story, and finds he is known; but Reuben still thinking that Rosalie has voluntarily left her friends, and that her affections are fixed on Plastic, and having promised that his life should be devoted to her happiness prevails on him to sign a written promise of marriage with the lady. Reuben, in company with Cosey, meets Plastic, according to appointment, at the house of Mrs. Glenroy. Rosalie being introduced, an eclaircissement takes place, which exposes the ingratitude of Plastic, and the young lady bestows her hand and fortune on Reuben Glenroy.

The comic parts of this comedy arise from the incidents which are attached to Cosey, a stock-broker and a cockney; Trot, a great cotton-manufacturer, and his wife a would-be woman of ton; Hawbuck, a lad brought up in a Yorkshire school; and Mrs. Glenroy, a sprightly elegante.

The prologue was written by Mr. J. Taylor, and spoken by Mr. Brunton; and the epilogue, written by Mr. Colman, and delivered by Messrs. Fawcett and Blanchard, was highly humourous and pointed. In the second act, there was a charming song composed by Kelly, and sung by Miss Tyrer. At the close, the play was announced for repetition with great applause.

The dialogue of this play is neat and pointed, and the delineations of Mr. Morton are, as usual, a faithful transcript of the manners and fashions of the day. He is well acquainted with the stylish moves of what is called the fashionable world, and the traits which he furnishes are therefore the more valuable, and his ridicule more just and pointed. From the second to the middle of the fourth act, the business of the scene languishes, and the interest which is excited in the earlier scenes might easily be sustained by a judicious curtailment, which would hasten the progression of the incidents.

OPERA-HOUSE, Feb. 25.—A new serious opera, entitled *Argenide e Serse*, was produced here last night. It afforded Madame Catalani an opportunity of displaying her talents as an actress. The plot is of the slight texture, generally found in Italian operas: *Xerxes*, king of Persia, is betrothed to *Argenis*, the princess of the Parthians, who is in love with his son the prince *Sebastes*. The father being supposed dead, the prince mounts the throne, and the lovers are upon the eve of being united, when Xerxes returns, and condemns Sebastes to death. The princess runs mad, but the king at length relents, and the lovers are made happy. The performance of Madame Catalani in Argenis, displayed much natural simplicity and feeling, and the music by Portogallo afforded some charming airs for that distinguished actress.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC, Feb. 12.—This evening the second Concert was performed. Mrs. Mountain filled the place of Mrs. Billington, and met with a most encouraging reception. Mrs. Vaughan sung with great taste and sweetness. Messrs. Harrison, W. Knyvett, and Bartleman, were highly applauded. The Earls of Uxbridge, Fortescue, and Dartmouth, were the presiding directors of the night.

The third Concert was on Feb. 18th, under the direction of the Earl of Darnley. The selection was principally from Handel and Dryden.

ARGYLE-STREET FASHIONABLE INSTITUTION.—This elegant place of amusement was opened on Monday night, the 16th of February, with a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music. The arrangements and decorations of this superb scene exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the public. The grand concert room, which was the temple dedicated to *harmony*, was lighted by six brilliant Grecian lustres, suspended from the ceiling, which is painted with emblematical devices.

Mr. Weichsel was leader of the band, which included the names of Ashe, Mountain, Smart, C. Lindley, Spagnioletti, Drogonetti, and the Leanders. The vocal performers were Madame Bianchi, Signor Si-

Digitized by Google

boni, and Madame Catalani. The selection was Italian, with the exception of a beautiful duet on the violin and violoncello, by Messrs. Weichsel and Lindley. Madame Catalani's execution of "*Si la Patria*," with the bassoon obligato by Mr. Holmes, was an astonishing display of voice and execution, and was rapturously received by a brilliant audience.

---

It is with pleasure that we for the first time announce to the public, under this division of our work, a display of singular interest and of uncommon excellence. What we refer to, is not another Panorama, calculated to excite merely curiosity and wonder, but an affecting delineation of one of the most important scenes to which humanity is subject; which must naturally appeal to the feelings, and rivet the attention, of every one by whom it is contemplated. The subject of this exhibition (of which we have accidentally been favoured with an early inspection) is judiciously taken from Shaw's 'Monody to the Memory of a Young Lady' (his wife), and has been selected from that period of the poem where the expiring Emma, anxious only for the preservation of the pledge (an infant daughter!) of their connubial love, exclaims

Promise!—and *I* will trust thy faithful vow,
(Oft have I tried, and ever found *thee* true).
That, to some distant spot, thou wilt remove
This fatal pledge of hapless Emma's love,
Where safe thy blandishments it may partake;
And, Oh! be tender for its *mother's* sake!
Wilt thou?——————

* * * * * *

I know thou wilt!—sad silence speaks assent,
And, in that pleasing hope, I die content.—

Though the pictoral representation of such a scene, which, to speak the language of Lord Bacon, comes home to men's business and bosoms, must be anticipated as intrinsically attractive, it required the imagination of a genuine poet, together with the master-hand of a painter, to portray it with fidelity and with feeling. These were happily combined in the distinguished artist to whose talents we feel indebted for the present exquisite production. We hesitate not to affirm, that this Picture will be considered as decidedly augmenting the reputation already so deservedly acquired by Mr. Westall.

[This Exhibition, we now understand, is to open early in the month of April, in Lower Brook-street, near Bond-street.]

---

## ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

*Further Account of the* DUKE *of* RICHMOND, *whose death was announced, page* 93.

HE was born on the 22d of February, 1735, and at the age of sixteen set out on his travels abroad, and remained some time in foreign countries. At an early period of life he embraced the military profession, and entered in the Foot Guards in June 1756, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 33d regiment of infantry, and in 1758 was promoted to the command of the 72d. Previously to this he had, while only fifteen years of age, succeeded to the titles of his father, who died on the 1st of August, 1750. During the seven years' war he embarked several times with the troops, who made repeated descents on the coasts of France; and in the brilliant, but unfortunate expedition against St. Cas he commanded one of the detachments, and acted a very conspicuous part. He was present at the battle of Minden, where he was posted near the commander in chief, and when Lord George Sackville, who commanded the English cavalry, was ordered to advance and charge the French, the Duke of Richmond noted the time exactly by his wtach between the delivery of the message and the movement made by Lord George. On the court-martial which sat on the conduct of that officer, the Duke was summoned as a witness, but was not examined. The Duke of Richmond was now considered a rising military character, and he received the particular thanks of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick for his conduct and intrepidity at the ever-memorable battle just mentioned.

Digitized by Google

On his return from his travels on the continent, he gave great encouragement to the artists of that day, and in March 1758, he opened an apartment at his house in Whitehall, in which was displayed a large collection of original plate casts, taken from the most celebrated statues and busts at Rome and Florence. Every painter, sculptor, or student, was freely admitted; and for the greater encouragement of genius, and to excite emulation, his grace annually gave two medals to those artists who produced the two best models.

At the coronation of his present Majesty the Duke of Richmond carried the sceptre and the dove, while his sister, Lady Sarah Lennox, was one of the ten unmarried daughters of Peers who supported the train of the Queen at her nuptials.

A little before this he had been nominated to the office of lord of the bedchamber to the King, and in 1763, was appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Sussex. In that year he may be said to have entered upon his political career, when he was distinguished as a bold and dignified speaker in the house of peers, against the measures of Lord Bute and his successor, Mr. George Grenville. In 1765 the Marquis of Rockingham and the whig interest came into power, and the Duke of Richmond succeeded the Earl of Hertford as ambassador to the court of Versailles. By one of the articles of the peace of Paris, it was an express stipulation, that the demolition of the bason at Dunkirk should take place within a certain period. As the British ministry wished that this measure should be carried into effect, his excellency insisted on the fulfilment of it, and his conduct on that occasion evinced great spirit, and was particularly agreeable to the people, though the party of that time, known as the *secret advisers of the crown*, took great offence at his grace, and he was soon after recalled.

On his return home he was appointed secretary of state for the southern department, succeeding the present Duke of Grafton in that office; but the administration being composed of a discordant group of whigs and tories, they did not agree in any measure beneficial to the country, and they retired from their official situations. The Duke of Richmond was succeeded by the Earl of Shelburne, who did not hold the seals of his office a long time. The Duke of Grafton, the ostensible leader of the short-lived ministry, soon surrendered his power, and Lord North assumed the reins of government, and persevered in his system of politics till the country became involved in a war with France, Spain, and Holland; lost America, and doubled the national debt. During this momentous period, that is, from 1767 to 1782, the Duke of Richmond was one of the most active opponents of all those measures which tended to involve his country in ruin. He was closely united with the Rockingham party, but went beyond most of the whigs in his zeal for the principles of civil and political liberty.

The Duke of Richmond continued unwearied in his parliamentary duty, exerting himself on various important occasions, particularly in what related to the fortifications of the kingdom, and in the affair of Lord Sackville, on that nobleman's being raised to the Peerage. In the year 1781, after a speech of some length, he introduced into parliament a project for an annual election and equal representation of the people in the house of commons, which was much applauded by some of the most virtuous characters of that day. His plan was to divide the kingdom into five hundred districts, each to contain an equal population, and to choose one member; the election beginning and ending in one day. The people were to be registered in each district three months before the election, with their profession, trade, or employment, and the street or place of their abode. Every male person in the country, who had attained the age of twenty-one years, was to be entitled to vote, criminals and insane persons only excepted.

At this time his grace was one of the most popular men in the kingdom, and appeared by all the means in his power to court the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was at the head of the constitutional society, a member of the committees of Sussex and Westminster appointed to effect a parliamentary reform, and one of

Digitized by Google

the nine delegates elected by the latter body to meet an equal number of delegates from each of the other committees constituted for the same purpose, to form a convention of the whole, in order to pursue the most effectual means for carrying this popular measure into effect.

On the assembling of the delegates, the Duke of Richmond was unanimously chosen president. They denominated themselves "The Convention of Delegates from the respective Committees constituted for obtaining a Reform in the state of the Representation of the People in Parliament," and displayed the most ardent zeal in the prosecution of their object.

When, in the year 1782, the Marquis of Rockingham was brought forward a second time into power, we find the Duke of Richmond again at the head of the ordnance department, and although the complexion of this cabinet was soon materially changed by the death of the Marquis, and the elevation of the Earl of Shelburne (afterwards Marquis of Lansdown) to the dignity of premier, the Duke retained his place, considering the new ministry, as in fact they were, as composed of whigs; and averring that he should no longer support the new premier than he found him adhering to the principles he had before uniformly professed. Scarcely, however, had a year elapsed after the formation of this ministry, before it was disconcerted and overthrown by a coalition, which was at the time the astonishment of the political world, and which must ever be viewed by impartial men as a melancholy monument of the fallibility of the greatest of mankind; a coalition which aimed at uniting the most discordant elements, and at forming into a compact, firm, and effective executive administration, men of jarring principles, who by their long opposition to each other upon subjects of the deepest political interest and national concern, had rendered themselves the idols of powerful parties in the state, differing as widely in their views as can well be conceived possible! After this coalition was completed, the Duke of Richmond, at the expense of the painful sacrifice of many valuable connections, preferring principle to the emoluments and patronage of office, joined in opposition with Mr. Pitt. Before the end of the year, however, the hydra, which had brought to a premature dissolution the ministry of Lord Shelburne, was itself destroyed, and Mr. Pitt was appointed first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, and the Duke of Richmond resumed his situation at the head of the ordnance, and was soon after honoured with the Order of the Garter.

The Duke of Richmond upon introducing his reform bill into the house of lords, declared "that his reasons in favour of a parliamentary reform were formed on the experience of twenty-six years, which, whether *in or out of government*, had equally convinced him, that the restoration of a genuine house of commons, by a renovation of the rights of the people, was the only remedy against that system of corruption which had brought the nation to disgrace and poverty, and threatened it with the loss of liberty."

He continued to exert himself in the most strenuous manner in supporting this measure till the year 1784, when the meetings of the country and town committees were discontinued, the correspondence between them ceased, and the assembly or convention of delegates, of which the Duke was president, became insensibly annihilated.

After the business of parliamentary reform had dwindled into insignificance, or had become a tool in the hands of dangerous men, the Duke of Richmond applied himself with his whole strength to restore the fortifications of the kingdom; but the expences incurred by his gigantic projects alarmed the house of commons, and his extensive plans were frustrated by the casting vote of the speaker.

In 1795 his grace resigned the office of master-general of the ordnance, being succeeded by the late Marquis Cornwallis, and was afterwards appointed to the command of the royal horse guards blue, which he held to his death.

Soon after this, he retired from public life, and resided chiefly at the

Digitized by Google

family seat, at Godwood, in Sussex. This seat was, by his care, and under his own immediate inspection, in part rebuilt and considerably enlarged by the addition of two wings. The whole materials, including bricks, which were made out of his own estate; and timber, which was felled and cut under his inspection; and all the estimates prepared with the same accuracy that would have done credit to any builder in the kingdom.

For some time previously to his death he had suffered extremely from a complaint in his stomach, and from stones in the gall and bladder. At length his constitution yielded in the struggle, and he resigned his breath at his favourite seat of Godwood, in the 71st year of his age.

In summing up the character of the Duke of Richmond, he most undoubtedly must be allowed to have been one of the greatest characters of his day, and to have derived his greatness neither from his rank nor his fortune, but entirely from the abilities which he possessed. As a politician and a statesman, few men were so well informed, and as a writer his style was clear, manly, and full of intelligence. As a military man his system of fortification was much condemned, and he was not able to carry it into effect. His character in private life was of the most amiable kind; in that of a sincere friend, an affectionate brother, a fond relative, zealous to promote the interest of his family, the Duke of Richmond was seldom surpassed.

His remains were interred on the 12th of January, according to the directions in his will, without any ostentatious parade, in the family vault in the cathedral church of Chichester. The inscription on his coffin was as follows:

"The most noble Prince, Charles, third Duke of Richmond and Lenox, Earl of March and Darnley, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Sussex, Colonel of the Militia of the said county, Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue, and High Steward of Chichester. Born Feb. 22, 1735. Died Dec. 29, 1806."

*Further particulars of General* PASCHAL PAOLI, *whose death was announced at p.* 180.

HE was born at Rostino in the island of Corsica, in the year 1726, and was the second son of Hiacinto Paoli, who had always been attached to the popular cause in that island, and had espoused the interests of King Theodore, on the best and purest motives. Finding himself unable longer to support the common cause against the Genoese, whose government had become an engine of tyranny, the father retired to Naples, where he obtained the rank of colonel, and also procured a commission for his son, who was educated under the Jesuits; and fame reports that young Paoli was a pupil, concerning whom high hopes were formed by the reverend fathers. Although he removed with his father from Corsica while yet a boy, he remained in the island long enough to contract an attachment to his native country, and to feel a generous sympathy for its wrongs. Accordingly, after residing twelve or fourteen years on the continent, during which period the foundation of his future plans was laid for the deliverance of his country from the tyranny and oppression under which it groaned; his father who was a man of talents, having brought him up with the most noble sentiments, and carefully instilled into him the practice of all the heroic virtues. Added to these, his mind was directed to the attainment of the most important objects, and his passions were not suffered to lead him into ignoble pursuits. The Corsicans having began to fix their eyes upon him as a proper person to be their chief, he received the strongest invitations to repair to, and assume the command of his countrymen in his native land, and he was at length prevailed on to embark in the enterprize of liberating Corsica from a foreign yoke. Stimulated on one hand by patriotism, and undismayed on the other by the dangers he was about to encounter, not only from the envy of the other chiefs, but also from the daggers of the Genoese assassins, who had murdered more than one of those brave Corsicans who sought to rescue the island

Digitized by Google

from the dominion of the sanguinary republicans of Genoa. No sooner did this young and enterprizing chief appear in the island, than he attracted the attention and even the hearts of his countrymen. His prudent deportment, his mature judgment, his affability, his modesty, and his eloquence, obtained the suffrages of all: amidst a multitude who presented themselves as candidates, he alone seemed worthy of the supreme command, and he was at length called to it by the unanimous voice of his countrymen; all competitors appearing desirous of resigning their pretensions in his favour. This joyful event was immediately ratified by a proclamation, addressed in the name of "the supreme and general Council of Corsica, to the beloved people of that Nation," dated at "St. Antonio of the White-house, July 15, 1755." This *General Consulta*, as it was termed, consisting of the chiefs of the council of war, the deputies of the provinces, and the representatives of the respective parishes stated, "that having determined on the election of one political and general chief, the voices had been in favour of Pascal Paoli, a man whose virtues and abilities rendered him worthy thereof." It was added, that "he had expressed great reluctance to accept of the supreme command, but had at length been prevailed on to take upon him the government, in the conduct of which he was to be assisted by two counsellors of state, and one of the most respectable persons from each province, who were to be changed every month." The situation of the island was far from being inviting at this period; there was no subordination among the people, no money in the treasury, no arms in the arsenals. To remedy in part these defects, he new modelled the government, but instead of arrogating extraordinary powers to himself, all his changes were not only formed on democratical principles, but appeared in strict conformity with the customs and manners of the people. Above all he was extremely eager to curb and annihilate, if possible, assassinations; for the Corsicans having been long denied public justice, had assumed the right of private revenge.

As the Genoese were now in possession of a large portion of the island, it became necessary to drive them out, and all ranks having exerted themselves in the common cause, the enemy was obliged in a short time to take refuge in the maritime towns. Having expelled the foe from the bosom of his country, General Paoli unceasingly pursued his endeavours for its internal happiness. He established an University at Corte, and made an attempt to open schools for the instruction of children in every village throughout the island. In 1760, an attempt was made to form a small marine, and Count Perez actually fitted out a flotilla, and was considered as high admiral of Corsica. A manifesto was now issued, in order to encourage private adventurers, by which all the vessels belonging to Genoa were declared on capture to be legal prizes. Paoli carried on hostilities with the enemy, but his success was not always correspondent to the ability with which he exerted himself. The whole of the open country was in possession of himself and followers, but the towns were still garrisoned by troops dependent on the will of Genoa; if these were driven from the island he was well aware that the domestic factions hostile to his interest might be easily subdued, and the dominion of foreigners annihilated for ever: he therefore determined to besiege St. Fiorenzo, and appeared before it with a considerable body of natives who, although brave and intrepid, were at that period totally ignorant of the art of war, especially of the mode of attack and defence of fortified places: they never dreamed of making regular approaches, and they did not even possess a single piece of cannon of any description. Their offensive operations were therefore not of a very serious nature, but they nevertheless alarmed the Genoese government, who now began to be afraid that they should be deprived of the sovereignty of Corsica. That government accordingly negociated with the neighbouring powers for assistance, and, in the mean time determined to send 500 men to the succour of St. Fiorenzo. A great change was now about to take place in the situation of General Paoli, and the destiny of his native island. The Genoese,



Digitized by Google

unable to bear the burden of a long and ruinous contest, demanded the intervention of France, and it was agreed that the Marquis de Marbœuf, with six French battalions, should garrison certain of the maritime towns of Corsica. This measure, which in the end led to a transfer of the island, and a war with Paoli, does not appear to have originated in any settled plan of policy: Corsica still remained unsubdued, and a treaty was actually entered into with Paoli, by which he was tacitly acknowledged as the legitimate chief. Measures were now pursued by the French ministers to purchase the equivocal claims of the Genoese to a country which they had ruled with a rod of iron. Accordingly in 1764, it was determined to send a fresh body of troops thither, under the Marquis de Chauvelin, a general little acquainted with the profession of arms, but who had attained a high degree of credit with his sovereign, Louis XV. This army consisted of about five thousand men, who were deemed sufficient to achieve the conquest, especially as they were supported by two sail of the line and eight smaller ships. Previously to the arrival of these troops, General Marbœuf had forced Paoli to abandon Cape Corse, and the posts in the neighbourhood of that place. M. Chauvelin, though he had obtained a victory over the Corsican troops under Paoli, yet found it necessary to send to France for reinforcements, and after several skirmishes, in which the Corsicans were successful, Paoli, having collected all his forces, determined on giving battle to the French. The posture of affairs now afforded a glorious opportunity to the Corsicans to vindicate their cause, assert their claims to independence, and punish their enemies; and the battle which took place on the 5th of September 1768, ended in a complete victory on the part of Paoli and his adherents. The French lost a great number of men, the colours of the royal legion, and four pieces of cannon, and M. Chauvelin was obliged to retire to Bastia, whence he soon after returned to France. A suspension of arms now ensued, in consequence of a new treaty between the Corsicans and the French; but Dumouriez, (afterwards celebrated as the general of the armies of republican France) who had been employed as adjutant-general of the French forces, intrigued with several of the natives at variance with Paoli, and endeavoured to surprise the post of Isola Rossa, by means of a traitor, while he actually took the tower of Giralette by storm. The Corsican patriots, being thus inflamed to madness by ill usage, entered into a well-concerted conspiracy, on purpose to exterminate the invaders, in consequence of which a battalion of the regiment of la Mark was surprized, and the war was renewed with increased rancour and redoubled fury.

Such was the conclusion of the campaign of 1768, which commenced in injustice and terminated in disgrace. That of 1769, terminated fatally to Corsican independence. M. de Choiseul imagined that his own safety, as minister of the king of France, would be endangered, if a small body of islanders was enabled longer to defy the veteran troops of so great a monarch, and he therefore adopted the most efficacious measures for achieving the conquest of Corsica, in the course of the spring of 1769. He reinforced the vanquished army with twenty battalions, two legions, and 1200 mules, and conferred the command of the whole on the Count de Vaux, an excellent officer, who was well acquainted with the theatre of the war. The new general having reached the island and formed a plan of operations, which embraced the complete subjugation of all Corsica, the unhappy natives, although they readily perceived that the enemy were better led and more skilfully directed than before, yet determined to oppose their utmost efforts, and resist the invaders to the very last. Accordingly, numerous struggles took place, but it was evident from the commencement of the campaign, that the Corsicans must yield their independence. Paoli resigned himself to this untoward circumstance, and having found means to elude the pursuit of his enemies, in company with a few faithful followers attached to his fortunes, escaped on board an English vessel, sent on purpose to receive him, and he shortly after arrived in London, and being presented to his Majesty,

Digitized by Google

he not only obtained a considerable pension for himself, but also a provision for his brother and nephew, and for several of his followers.

In consequence of this, Paoli hired a large house, in the neighbourhood of Portman-square, where he lived in great ease, and kept an open table for such of his countrymen as either resided in, or occasionally visited London. It was in this manner that he enjoyed, for many years, an honourable exile, in the capital of a free nation, when a new and unexpected event, in consequence of which all Europe became convulsed, once more brought him upon the scene, and restored him to his country. By a decree of the National Assembly, instead of a dependent province, Corsica was recognised as one of the departments of France, and General Paoli having resigned his pension in England was induced to repair to Paris, and appear at the bar of the Assembly, where he delivered an eloquent speech on that occasion; and the oath of fidelity to the law, the nation, and the king, being tendered and taken, Paoli was restored to his former command, and preparations made for his embarkation.

The execution of Louis XVI. having produced considerable sensation, was followed by some tumults in the department of Corsica, and it became Paoli's fate once more to behold that island agitated by rival and contending parties, and himself again tossed about by the tempest of politics; he was summoned to appear at the bar of the Convention to give an account of his conduct, but refusing, was declared a traitor, and a price set upon his head. He, at this time, foresaw that Corsica must make her election whether she should be dependent on France or England, and therefore he did not hesitate to transmit dispatches to Lord Hood, then commanding in the Mediterranean, in which he invoked his assistance against the French, and stated that Corsica was ready to declare in favour of the king of Great Britain. The English fleet, on board of which was Sir Gilbert Elliot, now Lord Minto, as commissioner from his Britannic Majesty, made its appearance in Bastia Roads, and Sir Gilbert, in conjunction with the British admiral, immediately published a letter, addressed to General Paoli, dated on board the Victory, April 21, 1794, in which they proffered the aid of his Majesty's naval and military forces in the Mediterranean, towards expelling the common enemy. In consequence of this step, General Paoli addressed a letter to his countrymen, and concluded by proposing an assembly of deputies to be convoked at Corte, on the 8th of June, to consider of the propriety of the projected union, and form a government founded on the model of Great Britain. The deputies having met at the time appointed, the union of Corsica to the crown of Great Britain was finally and formally concluded; and, on the day following, *Te Deum* was sung in the cathedral, and prayers offered up for his Majesty, by the title of George the Third, King of Great Britain and Corsica.

A new constitution was shortly after formed and promulgated, but unhappily, a coolness took place between the English viceroy and the Corsican general: in consequence of which, Gen. Paoli, who had hoped to spend the remainder of his life in his native country, deemed it necessary for the preservation of the public peace to embrace a voluntary exile. After a short residence in Italy he repaired to England, and having lately experienced a considerable loss, in consequence of the failure of a mercantile house at Leghorn, to which he had entrusted the whole of his little fortune, and no immediate offers being made by the British ministers to restore his pension, the general was for some time content with an obscure lodging in Oxford-street. He, at length, removed to a small house in Edgeware Road, on the right-hand side, rather beyond the turnpike, in which he died, after a lingering illness, on February 5, 1807, in the 81st year of his age.

He associated with, and has been praised by many men of literary eminence. Rousseau, Mrs. Macauley, Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Boswell, Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, and others, united in bestowing on him the most unqualified praise. He spoke the English language with great fluency; and few foreigners, however highly



Digitized by Google

distinguished, were so much caressed in this country as General Paoli. Lord Lyttelton, a short time before he died, said, that "had he been a few years younger, he would have made a pilgrimage to Corsica, on purpose that he might visit this living image of ancient virtue, and venerate in the mind of Pascal Paoli the spirit of Timoleon and Epaminondas."

---

*Further particulars of* ISAAC REED, *Esq. whose death was announced at page 75.*

MR. REED was the son of a respectable tradesman in Fleet-street. It does not appear, from any thing that is known of his early history, that his father once intended or wished he should attain to eminence, as a literary character; or ever designed to afford him any advantages of education, beyond what might be necessary to prepare and qualify him for a profession upon which he was in after life to depend principally for support. The little that is known upon this subject amounts only to this, that he was placed for some time in a respectable grammar school at Streatham, in Surrey. From this seminary he was removed, probably before he could have made much proficiency, and articled as clerk to Messrs. Perrot and Hodgson, at that time eminent attornies in London. After he had passed with them the regular terms of probation, and had acquired a competent knowledge of the profession, he engaged himself in the capacity of a clerk to Mr. Hoskins, of Lincoln's-Inn, a barrister of very extensive practice, and distinguished for his professional celebrity as a conveyancer. In this situation, advantageous in some respects, but in others humiliating, Mr. Reed continued only one year, at the expiration of which he took chambers in Gray's-Inn, and determined to practise as a conveyancer on his own account.

During the period of his clerkship, Mr. Reed had, it seems, employed many of his leisure hours in reading, and had, by the time of which we are now speaking, acquired great fondness for books. When he felt himself at liberty, and in circumstances to indulge his propensity for reading, without apprehension of controul from any person who had a claim to his services, this fondness increased to a degree altogether incompatible with the successful and profitable discharge of the arduous duties of his profession. In this dilemma he resolved to sacrifice the emoluments which were likely to accrue to him from a continuance of his legal practice; and depending upon his moderate patrimony for support, determined to gratify his taste and his growing love for literature. From this period he prosecuted his researches with unwearied diligence and activity. He read with avidity whatever came before him, his appetite increasing by every new indulgence; and whatever was valuable, or worthy of being retained in the memory in the voluminous masses he perused, was sure, by a happy facility of observation and reflection, to be impressed indelibly upon his mind, ready to be called into use whenever it might be advantageously employed.

Notwithstanding, however, a large proportion of Mr. Reed's time was devoted to his favourite employment of reading, and to the collection of scarce books, he occasionally employed himself in communicating the result of his researches to the public. He has not, indeed, left behind him any original work of much extent or erudition. It was more consonant to his taste and to the nature of his literary habits to apply his information to elucidate and unfold the meaning of valuable authors, whose language and phraseology had become in any measure obsolete, or unintelligible to common readers; and to drag forth from unmerited obscurity into public notice any literary treasures, which, through modest diffidence or unfavourable circumstances of any kind, had been suffered to lie neglected and forgotten. On this account, Mr. Reed appears before the public principally, and almost entirely, as an editor; and the reputation which, as an author, he has attained is chiefly founded upon the notes and critical observations which are contained in the works which have been published under his care and superintendance. The works which have passed through his hands to the public are extremely numerous; but, as many of them are

Digitized by Google

without his name, the concern he had in their publication is known at present only to a few of his most intimate acquaintance. To the generality of readers, his name is most familiar as an annotator on Skakspeare; and, therefore, in giving a brief sketch of his literary labours, it may not be improper to mention, in the first instance, the share he had in preparing the late editions of this favourite poet for the press. Indeed, in the following account it will be impossible, for want of requisite data, to adhere strictly to chronological order of publication. The first edition of Skakspeare, which Mr. Reed edited, was that of 1785; an undertaking in which he was led to embark by the flattering solicitations of his friend Mr. Steevens. In the edition of 1793, in fifteen volumes, Mr. Reed was joint editor with Mr. Steevens, whose name alone appeared; but such was his respect for the judgment of Mr. Reed, so high his opinion of his knowledge of the subject, that he would not suffer one sheet of the work to be put to press before it had been summitted to his inspection and revisal. The last edition, in twenty-one volumes, was published from a corrected copy left by Mr. Steevens, under the sole superintendance of Mr. Reed; and the work is worthy of the masterly hands through which it has passed.

The second edition of the "Collection of Old Plays," made originally, and published by Dodsley, and which now bears his name, was revised and materially altered by Mr. Reed; and he made also a Collection of Poems, in four volumes, published by Pearch of Cheapside, and designed to be a continuation of a similar collection, before published by Dodsley. It is to the same laborious editor that we are indebted for the complete edition we now have of Sterne's works, which were collected by him, arranged and published in their present form. In like manner he published an edition of Goldsmith's Essays, and accompanied it with a preface. The fugitive poems of the accomplished Lady Mary Wortley Montague found also a protector in Mr. Reed; he collected them into a small volume, and gave them to his friend Pearch to publish. He wrote, likewise, a Life of Dr. Dodd, which has since been prefixed to some of the productions of that unfortunate and lamented man. The last edition, in 1782, of Baker's Biographia Dramatica, owes much to his knowledge and labour. He thoroughly revised and corrected what Baker had compiled, and added to it a great number of new and valuable articles. Besides these, excepting, indeed, an elegant and masterly character of his old friend Dr. Farmer, which was published, a few years since, in Seward's Biographiana, we shall only add respecting Mr. Reed's literary productions, that he was for many years editor of the European Magazine. After the death of Mr. Sewell, the publisher of it, Mr. Reed became half owner of the work; but the whole of the property was lately purchased from Mr. Reed and the other proprietors by Mr. Asperne, Mr. Sewell's successor.

The reputation which, by these publications and by a variety of other literary labours and communications, both of a public and a private kind, Mr. Reed had justly acquired for an intimate acquaintance with old English authors, caused his friendship to be courted by all who were in any measure engaged in similar pursuits. Men of the first literary eminence were in the habit of consulting him for information which they found themselves unable otherwise to procure, respecting old, obscure, and obsolete writers; and it is to be recorded to his honour and praise, that, notwithstanding his reserved temper the result of his habits of seclusion, he was ever easy of access to all who sought or desired his assistance; and free, open, and communicative, in answering to the best of his extensive information the enquiries which were submitted to him. Mr. Reed had, however, in the midst of all this general respect, but few intimate acquaintance; but they were select, and eminent either for their virtues or their erudition. In the number of these, we may, without meaning to be invidious in our silence respecting others, mention the names of the late George Steevens, Esq. and Dr. Farmer, known to the public as fellow labourers with Mr. Reed, in the elucidation of our immortal bard, and also the Rev. Henry Meen, a gentleman deservedly

Digitized by Google

esteemed for his classical erudition and taste, and to whom the learned world is indebted for some excellent critical "Remarks on the Cassandra of Lycophron," which are calculated to throw much light on that obscure and crabbed writer.

Mr. Reed was in possession of several curious autographs of eminent public characters; and he has left behind him a large collection of manuscripts, and a most extensive library, consisting of a choice collection of scarce books, which it had been the chief labour of his life to amass. The MSS. have, for the present, been placed in the hands of a judicious literary friend for inspection; but the library will shortly be brought to the hammer. His books, together with nearly the whole of his other property, Mr. Reed has bequeathed to a female relation, a lady of high respectability and moral worth, with whose family he had for many years been upon terms of the strictest intimacy and friendship.

---

*Further particulars of* Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH, *whose death was announced in vol.* VI. *p.* 474.

SHE was the daughter of Mr. Nicholas Turner, who possessed considerable estates in the counties of Surry and Sussex. Her mother's name was Towers, and she died when the subject of this article was little more than three years old. After acquiring the fashionable accomplishments of music, drawing, French, &c. and while most girls of her age were still at school, she was taken a great deal into company, and soon after she had attained her fifteenth year, she was seen and admired by Mr. Smith, the son of a West India merchant of considerable fortune, who was also a Director of the East India Company. To this gentleman she was married, and while yet in her seventeenth year, became a mother. Living in a house situated in one of the closest and most disagreeable lanes in the city, she was unable on the increase of her family to exist in it, and removed to a small one at some distance. It was there that her taste for reading revived, and having a small library, it became her greatest resource. Her own father had been dead some years, and Mr. Smith's father died in 1776, which proved an irreparable loss to her, especially as he always expressed particular affection for her, appointing her, jointly with his widow and son, executrix to his will. His will proving complex and confused, and the trustees refusing to act, great inconvenience ensued, and Mrs. Smith and her children, (now nine in number) finally became victims to this unfortunate circumstance. In 1782, her husband served the office of Sheriff for the county of Southampton, and in the following year, a reverse of fortune took place, which, though not unexpected, demanded the utmost fortitude to preserve her from sinking under it. Of her relations, her brother only never for a moment relaxed in his tenderness and attention to her, or in such acts of friendship as he had the power of performing towards her husband. It was during this period that sharing the imprisonment of her husband, she was first induced to turn her thoughts towards the press, and under this idea transcribed fourteen or fifteen sonnets, which she was induced, from his reputation as a publisher, to offer personally to Mr. Dodsley in Pall-mall, who very *generously* offered to "print the poems, when, should any profit arise he might take it for his pains, and should there be none, why, there would be no great harm done." To this proposal, as may be readily conceived, Mrs. Smith did not assent, and she returned to her melancholy abode sufficiently discouraged with her first literary adventure. Her brother afterwards waited upon Messrs. Dilly in the Poultry, from whom there was reason to expect more liberality, but they declined any treaty respecting the publication of the sonnets: thus repulsed, Mrs. Smith, though a stranger to him, addressed herself to Mr. Hayley, who had long been considered an author of great celebrity. This gentleman having allowed his name to be used in a dedication, Mrs. Smith returned to Mr. Dodsley, and agreed with him for the publication of the poems on her own account. They were accordingly published in a thin quarto, in 1784, under the title of "Elegiac Sonnets, and other Essays," and a second edition was soon called for. Plaintive

Digitized by Google

tenderness and simplicity characterized these sonnets, and on the appearance of the third edition, Mrs. Smith added twenty more to the original number. The profits of this work relieved the writer from those solicitudes for her children which had weighed down her spirits, and enabled her to look forward with fortitude to the period which should disembarrass their father's affairs. Mr. Smith having been liberated from his confinement, was soon after obliged to make a hasty retreat to the continent, in order to preserve his freedom. Mrs. S. accompanied him to Dieppe, but returned the next day, in order to arrange their perplexed affairs. Her negociations proving fruitless, she was directed by her husband to repair with her children to a large but comfortless chateau in Upper Normandy, where Mr. S. then resided: here she endured great difficulties and hardships, and after remaining some time abroad, it became expedient for her and her family again to return to England, where her efforts to procure her husband's return proved not unsuccessful. Soon after this event, she had the misfortune to lose her second son, and in order to alleviate her distress she had recourse to her pen, and hazarded the translation of a little French novel, written by the Abbé Prevost, which was afterwards published without a name. The next work she engaged in was a selection of extraordinary stories from authentic trials, recorded in a set of books, in old French, entitled *Les Causes Celebres*. This work was published in the year 1787, in three volumes, under the title of the "Romance of Real Life." The year following she sent into the world the first novel of her own composition, entitled "Emeline, or the Orphan of the Castle," in 4 vols. which was written in about eight months. The plot of this novel is conducted with a considerable degree of art; the characters are natural and well discriminated; and the moral forcible and just. In about a year after the appearance of Emeline, Mrs. Smith, who now became a professed novel writer, published, "Ethelinde, or the Recluse of the Lake," in five volumes, which was afterwards followed by "Celestina," 1791; "Desmond", 1792; and the "Old Manor House," 1793. In Desmond, Mrs. Smith ventured beyond the beaten track, and wove with her narrative many political discussions, and where the course of the tale admitted of such interruptions, conversations on the principles and occurrences of the French Revolution, which made her suspected by the more respectable of her readers, to have been under the influence of the French *Illuminati*. But however laudable the perseverance or the success of Mrs. Smith as an author, the task she had undertaken of endeavouring to arrange her husband's affairs, proved more than she could execute. The persons entrusted with the property made no progress in disembarrassing the estate of her children's grandfather; on the contrary, they gave it up to the plunder of West India agents. This, however, was not all; her third son, who served as an ensign in the 24th regiment, lost his leg before Dunkirk, in September 1793; and scarcely had she learned to consider this accident with calmness, when a heavier calamity befel her, in the death of her second daughter, who expired within two years after her marriage to a man, whose knowledge of her worth rendered the fate of the survivor most deserving of commiseration. In this year (1793), she published a poem entitled "The Emigrants," in which she judiciously confined her attention to those particulars in the case of the French emigrants which have excited sympathy in the minds of the humane of all parties; and she described their condition with great propriety and tenderness. In 1794, Mrs. Smith published two novels; the first, "The Wanderings of Warwick," in one vol. which was a mere supplement to her former novel of the "Old Manor House;" and the second, "The Banished Man," in four volumes, the story of which was taken from the sufferings of the French emigrants. In this novel Mrs. S. expressed herself with considerable warmth against the French government; and discovered, by her sentiments, that she was completely converted from the opinions she had embraced in "Desmond."

Digitized by Google

In the following year, Mrs. S. published two small volumes, for the use of young people, entitled "Rural Walks;" in which she united the interest of the novel with the instruction of the school-book. These were succeeded by two more volumes, under the title of "Rambles Farther;" consisting of twelve dialogues, interspersed, as the former were, with little narratives of a moral tendency, and well adapted to reach the heart. In the same year, she published "Montalbert," in three volumes; and in 1797, "Marchmont," in four volumes; the latter of which was intended to expose the tediousness, chicane, and uncertainty of many of the proceedings in our courts of law, and the ease with which they may be perverted by the rich and unprincipled, till they become engines of the most cruel oppression. In 1796, Mrs. S. published "A Narrative of the Loss of some Transport Ships, near Weymouth, in the dreadful Storm on the 18th of November in that year." These ships formed part of the fleet which sailed from St. Helen's, under the command of Sir H. Christian; and Mrs. Smith's motive in this publication was to apply the profits arising from it for the benefit of an unfortunate survivor and her infant child. In 1797, she published a second volume of "Elegiac Sonnets and other Poems," which she stated to have been composed under the heavy pressure of difficulties, and amid heart-rending sorrows. This volume was embellished with a portrait of the author, and several other illustrative engravings. Mrs. S. in 1798, published two small volumes, entitled "Minor Morals, interspersed with Sketches of Natural History, Historical Anecdotes, and Original Stories." This work tends to the same valuable purposes as her *Rural Walks*, and presents much useful information to the young mind, directing its attention to the works of nature, and exhibiting lessons of wisdom and virtue. In the same year, she presented the public with another novel, "The Young Philosopher," in four volumes, which, like *Desmond*, were written with a democratical pen, and lashed, with pointed severity, the profession of the law, in a manner that shewed more ill-nature than good sense. Two years after this she published "The Letters of a Solitary Wanderer," in two volumes; which were followed, in 1802, by two more volumes. They contain several interesting and entertaining tales, supposed to be collected by the Solitary Wanderer in the countries which he visits. In 1804, came out two volumes, under the title of "Conversations introducing Poetry, chiefly on subjects of Natural History," in which Mrs. S. contrived to convey, in agreeable language, several striking facts and pertinent remarks. Her last work was a History of England, in three volumes, published in 1806, in a series of letters, addressed to a young lady. Some years before her death, she had the satisfaction of seeing her children restored to their rights; but in a business so entangled and complicated, it became difficult for her to forget the injuries she had sustained, in the consumption of time, the waste of powers, and the ravages of health. Of Mrs. Smith's poetry, it is not easy to speak in terms too high:—there is so much unaffected elegance, so much pathos and harmony in it, the images are so soothing and so delightful, and the sentiments so touching and consonant to the best movements of the heart, that no reader of taste can grow weary of perusing them. Considered as a novel writer, she had great merit; especially if we recollect, that, for several successive years, she produced with equal felicity, with an imagination still unexhausted, and a command of language, and variety of character, some of the most interesting books, in that class of literature, in the English language. If, in the hurry of composition, interrupted by distracting cases, we find her style sometimes negligent, and frequently diffuse; yet an elevation of sentiment, a refinement of taste, a feeling, and a delicacy, breathe through her productions; which by moving the affections, and engaging the sympathy of her readers, excite in them a lively and permanent interest.

Digitized by Google

# STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

A JUDICIAL blindness seems at times to be spread over particular nations—a blindness of understanding as bad as the Egyptian opalmia to the eyes. The causes and e cure of this blindness merit the tention of all who are interested in olitical science; though it may be stly doubted, whether the ruin of e nation ever prevents another from llowing the course which brought estruction on its neighbour. The ist month has brought to our notice ost bloody battles and domestic conasion. Abroad, the arms of Bonaarte are the universal theme of admiation, or contempt and horror. To esist them seems to be the fittest subect for the union of all parties. No ther thought could divert the mind. Yet a point of more importance embarrasses our statesmen at home—a point so extremely ridiculous that it can scarcely be mentioned without exciting a smile; that at a time when France has given up its religious quarrels, and protestants and papists can each unite cordially in the defence of the state, we should be afraid of giving a legal right to our Catholic brethren to assist us in our battles against the common enemy.

How must Bonaparte triumph when he hears of such contemptible proceedings! Little will he trouble himself with the interference of a cabinet, in the disputes of Europe, when it has such an employment at home. His present situation is differently represented. We know only that hardy battles have been fought, that the carnage has been immense, that both sides claim the victory, and that both retreated to some distance from the field of battle. We are inclined to think that the advantage lies with the French arms: and that Bonaparte, when at Warsaw, planned the scheme for making the Russians fight him near Koningsberg. What brought on the battles seems to have been the retreat of a French force from near the mouth of the Vistula, on its eastern bank, which was followed by a Russian army. This latter army Bonaparte resolved to cut off. For this party he marched northwards from Warsaw, with the main part of his force, and the strength of the Russian army followed him to prevent the catastrophe. Bloody fighting ensued; the Russians retreated, or fled eastward, passed a great river, and in that position are supposed to be at present. The French did not follow them, it is said, from want of means of passing this river, the enemy having possessed himself of them all; and the weather presented other obstacles, which made it prudent for them to close the campaign, and return into winter quarters. Whatever may have been the cause, Bonaparte returned from Eylaw, the place where the bloodiest rencontre was fought, to Warsaw, having left a sufficient force north of him, to keep all the country, between him and Konnisberg, in order. His army is in winter quarters, and he is preparing his schemes for the next attack on the Russians, or to make a solid peace for the mutual advantage of France and Russia. The latter conjecture is not by any means the least probable; for he may not find it difficult to persuade the Russian emperor that both parties may employ their forces to greater advantage, than in the destruction of each other.

It is contended, however, that the Russians were victorious; and some expect that they will appear again, and drive the French to the west of the Vistula. This to be sure is to be expected, if they have been victorious. They would hardly rest a moment; but not having done this, they can obtain less credit for their boasts. We shall soon know the real fact. If Bonaparte remains unmolested in his winter quarters, the fact will not be longer in dispute. It is most probable that the Russians have been heartily sickened, and will not come again to the combat till they are forced to it.

The king of Prussia is still a king; and not only a king, he has territory belonging to him. A little nook to the north-east of his late kingdom, acknowledges his sovereignty. He is said to have been at Koningsberg at the time when the great battle was



Digitized by Google

fought at Eylaw, and received congratulations on the event of it, which, if true, would have made him a tributary prince to Russia. His reign at Koningsberg will probably be of not much longer duration. The French are strengthening themselves in that quarter; and the siege of the city will be one of the earliest undertakings of the spring. The infatuated sovereign has received eighty thousand pounds from us, for his support; a sum which may do very well for the subsistence of himself and his household, but will produce very little effect in military operations. Thus this unhappy man, who not many months ago aggrandized himself by the seizure of a territory belonging to his ally, and provoked, unnecessarily, a war, is obliged to that ally for his pittance of daily bread—an example worthy of the painter's art, and to be presented to the daily view of the princes of Europe. But where is the prince who will learn by these examples—who will give himself the trouble of examining how nearly he is to a similar fate. Splendor disguises truth; and he who sits on a throne to day, may deservedly sit on a dunghill to-morrow.

Swedish Pomerania is not alienated from its lord. The French have overrun great part of it, and have begun their operations against Stralsund. The chivalrous king does not seem to act up to his famous manifestoes. We should have expected to have seen him at the head of his troops, fighting half a dozen battles, before he permitted the enemy to lay siege to his principal fort in Pomerania. But he is in Sweden, probably endeavouring to arrange matters for his future safety, and to retain, if possible, his crown. Pomerania will soon probably be wrested from his grasp; and his residence at Stockholm is precarious.

It must be a matter of joy to all, who can interest themselves in the welfare of good men, that in the midst of the calamities of Europe, Denmark is still preserved from the common destruction. We trembled for her fate on the near approach of the French to her territories; but either her usual prudence, or the respect which that prudence has impressed on the great ravager of other countries, has preserved her from sharing the fate of her neighbours. She is said to have offered her services to mediate between Sweden and France; but the chivalrous king was not to be brought to listen to a proposal so much to his interest. He could not have been in better hands; for if folly has reigned paramount in the other cabinets of Europe, and in consequence kingdoms have been laid waste, wisdom has been predominant in the councils of Denmark, and every effort has been used for the happiness of the people. Strange, that such an instance should be held out to us, in a country which has none of the checks of our boasted constitution.

The quiet of Germany, if that may be called quiet which is the result of the mad councils of its princes, and the bayonet of its enemies, is not disturbed by the letter of General Benningsen, who, on the strength of his supposed victories, calls upon the Germans to rouse as one man, attack the French in the rear, and render their return impossible. To our coffee-house readers, this seems a very feasible thing, and very much to be desired by the Germans; but they have to learn, that the Germans are a reflecting people—that the overthrow of their former system is not a matter of sorrow to them—and that they would much rather see their country overrun, as it is by the French, than admit into their houses half the same number of Russians, to defend their liberty and property, the respect of the aged, and the chastity of their wives and daughters. The Germans are now aiding the French against the Russians; and when the war is over, the affairs of Germany will be much better regulated than they were before the revolution, and much better than they could possibly be by the barbarians of the north.

Switzerland does not seem, by any means, to have settled its government. Its contingent army, amounting to sixteen thousand men, has not marched. Bonaparte has sent an expostulation to Zurich. What are the causes of the delay we are yet to learn; for the

Digitized by Google

real state of that country is little known. It is possible that the difficulty of maintaining such a number of troops is much greater than can be imagined in this country; and Switzerland wishes to adopt its ancient mode of hiring out its inhabitants to any one who will pay for their services.

In Turkey the holy standard is raised. A great army is forming. The holy men of the land have sanctioned the just and necessary war which Turkey wages against Russia. Mahometans can, as well as Christians, use the terms just and necessary; and the people of both sects are equally fools in being led away by terms. As Turkey is still under a feudal government, its troops are not easily levied. The Asiaticks are pouring into Constantinople; and we may in a month or two expect to hear of their operations. This diversion will be greatly in favour of the French, as a considerable body of Russians will be wanted towards the north-eastern region of the borders of the Danube, to secure those territories from Mahometan plunder. The Turk has also shut up the straits of the Black Sea against neutral nations—a prohibition not likely to be much regarded by an English fleet; and if an English and a Russian fleet should co-operate before Constantinople, the Crescent on the dome of Santa Sophia would be in danger. The Turkish provinces on the south of the Danube are in commotion, but will probably unite with vigour against the common enemy, the Russian.

America affords to us the news of our having taken Curacoa, but does not hold out any thing very encouraging on the retaking of Buenos Ayres. The troops we have sent to that quarter may find more difficulties than are imagined; if, from the specimen the natives have had of the English, an armed population should be prepared to defend its property, and preserve its independence. Miranda's expedition, it is now decided, has absolutely failed. The Spaniards have not settled their differences with the States of America, but it is most probable that they will not come to blows; and the States are employed in judicious councils for their welfare, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

But the affairs of England are of the greatest importance to Englishmen; and we recur to the great point which has occasioned so much confusion in our cabinet, and conversation in the higher circles. Lord Howick brought a bill into parliament to permit his Majesty to employ his Catholic subjects in the army and navy. The bill, on its entrance, gave general satisfaction; scarcely any opposition was made to it; the second reading was ordered for an early day, and it was expected to pass in a very short time through both houses. Circumstances occasioned a little delay in the first instance; rumours afterwards escaped of certain difficulties respecting this bill; these difficulties were of a serious nature, involving a total change of the administration. At last, Lord Howick himself, in his place, informed the House, that certain circumstances had occurred which must postpone the measure. It was not at that time expedient to give the house and the public the information which both had a right to expect; but he hoped for the indulgence of the House, till he should be authorised to give a farther explanation. Thus the order for the second reading of the bill being dropped, the measure may be considered to have dropped for the present session; and if persons are divided on the propriety of the measure at first, there can be little doubt that a minister who brought such a measure before the public, must be highly culpable if he had not sufficient reasons for the concurrence of those persons in the measure, without whom it could not be expected to succeed.

The bill for permitting the king to use the services of our Catholic brethren, that is, the services of about one-fifth part of our fellow subjects, roused the indignation of Mr. Deputy Birch, a celebrated pastry-cook in the city; and one who, from his education and his talents, might have been expected to be free from such idle prejudices. The deputy is a well-in-



Digitized by Google

formed man, but, unhappily, subject to those prejudices about church and king, which might have suited the days of Charles the Second. He summoned the Common Council on the alarming danger to Church and State, if Catholics should be permitted to enter into the army and navy, and there promulgate their pernicious doctrines. It was impossible, he said, for Catholics to keep faith with heretics, and read a great quantity of trash upon this subject, from various authors; not recollecting, at the same time, the various treaties in which we had been engaged with Catholic Powers, whose fidelity was not, by any means, more questionable than that of the Protestant Powers. The subject was ably argued in the Common Council; Mr. Quin. Mr. Slade, Mr. Waithman, Aldermen Watson and Coombe, reprobating the deputy's language, and shewing how idly he argued from the opinions of bookmen, to the real situation and knowledge of modern Catholics. On the question being put, there appeared 35 for the Deputy, and 53 against him; and thus his idle nonsense was exploded. We are only surprised that he should find so many supporters; but the rejection of his motion proves that the base cry of no popery, will not do in the present times, and the Deputy attempts, in vain, to emulate the fame of Lord George Gordon; and not even the display of no popery on his tarts will renew the disgraceful scenes of the year 1780.

But these gentlemen, who are so zealous to prevent the king from employing his Catholic subjects, should inform us, why they have not taken umbrage at the employment of foreign Catholics in our service; why they did not exert their eloquence to impeach the minister who permitted them to be brought into the country; and why they viewed without any apparent disgust or horror, the honours conferred on the twelfth regiment of dragoons, by the Pope, for the protection they had rendered to his holiness? Are Catholics more dangerous because they are our countrymen? The tale is too ridiculous. Men of information, now a days, are not to be led away by such bugbears. The insignificance of the Pope, in the eyes of Catholics, is visible enough. Whatever spiritual authority they allow to him, they take special care that he shall not interfere in political concerns; and many a minister of a methodist meeting has far more sway over the consciences of his hearers, than the Pope has over our Catholic brethren. It may be ridiculous enough to bow down before a wafer, to make a God and then eat him; but a man with these crotchets in his head may perform, very honourably, all the duties of a good soldier, a good sailor, and a good citizen. It will be an indelible disgrace on the English character, if idle prejudices, about religious opinion, should remain among us, and obstruct our union in the common cause of our country. Let priests battle, as they please, about their conundrums; it does not become a good citizen to give them a place in political discussions.

In France they understand these things better; and a writer at Paris, at the close of last year, being engaged in a controversy on some point of divinity, expresses himself in the following manner, on the religious liberty which he enjoyed: "We cannot testify too much gratitude to God, for the inestimable privilege we enjoy, of inhabiting a country where persons of opposite religions may equally claim the protection of the laws, and enjoy the same advantages under the shield of the protecting government. Hence, they who are led by an examination of the holy scriptures, whether Catholics or Protestants, may publish, with perfect security, the result of their enquiries, without dread of the interference of government. The spirit of persecution, which desires protection only for itself, exists no longer. We have no longer, thanks to Heaven, any Calvins! and none of us fears the tragical end of Servetus."

Shall France, which was once so bigotted a country, go before us in religious liberty? Shall our enemy boast of manly freedom, and we be found incapable of understanding its worth? The difference between Ca-

Digitized by Google

tholics and Protestants is not so great as is generally imagined. In both sects the understanding of men is subjected to idle traditions; and authoritative decisions on scripture are equally culpable, from whatever quarter they may come. If the outcry against the Catholics is true, let our army and navy be purged of them; but it is ridiculous, that in one part of the kingdom it should be allowable to enlist a Catholic, and that at another, the Catholic so enlisted, should be liable to a prosecution for being in his Majesty's service. We trust, that the good sense of this nation will not be duped by speeches of pastry-cooks, but consign them to the proper place, to the counter, to wrap up tarts and confectionary.

One farther observation deserves attention; namely, that in the transaction, relative to Lord Howick's bill for permitting the king to use the services of his Catholic subjects, the king's name has been frequently introduced; and it is even said, that he has entered into the discussion of the subject. Now it would be improper in us to give credit to any such reports, because the king has nothing to do, according to our constitution, with bills in parliament, till they are brought to him for his assent or negative. It may be said, that members of parliament, who are ministers, are in duty bound to consult the king upon every subject they bring into either House; but if this were really the case, our objections to ministers being in parliament would be increased tenfold. They cannot always do, in such a case, their duty to their master and their country; and we are persuaded, that, if the spirit of our constitution was adhered to, and every minister of the crown should be excluded, during the time he is in office, from holding a seat in either House, the king's business would be better executed, and the interest of the nation better consulted.

If the question of permitting the king to employ the services of his Catholic subjects has produced so much confusion in the higher circles of this country, the question of enlarging still more the bounds of religious toleration has engaged the attention of the capital of Ireland. A meeting has there been held of the principal Catholics, to consider the propriety of petitioning parliament to restore to them the enjoyment of their civil rights. The chair was taken by the Earl of Fingal, and the measure was adopted. Their object will scarcely be attained this session; but they do right to persist in it; and we, who cannot unite with them in religious sentiments, shall be happy to see every obstacle removed, which prevents their sharing in the blessings of the British Constitution.

In our last we presumed that Sir Home Popham would be brought to trial for his conduct on the Buenos Ayres expedition. The court-martial has taken place, and the proceedings have been published. The sentence has given general satisfaction. He was found guilty of the charges brought against him, and was severely reprimanded. The term severely, is here very expressive: and was very properly introduced, to abate the confidence with which the accused justified his conduct. We are astonished that any person should find fault with the court-martial, since it it errs, the error is on the side of too much lenity; and we read with surprise, that the condemned admiral should have made a visit to Lloyd's Coffee-house, and been received with cheers of acclamation. If this is true, it will only shew what unfit judges the people at Lloyd's are of military merit.

A melancholy circumstance has occurred, which ought to excite an enquiry into the propriety of the change which has taken place in the execution of criminals in London, and which has been adopted in many other places. The place of execution was formerly out of London; the criminal was drawn through the streets in a cart, and was hanged in the sight of the public, standing in a large open space around him. He is now brought from his cell to the front of Newgate, stands a few minutes on a scaffold, and is, by a mechanical contrivance, dropped into eternity. The space in which the spectators stand is a confined street; a small part of them only can be in front of the stage; they cannot stand

Digitized by Google

much at their ease; and the whole seems to be intended as a burlesque upon the most solemn act, which a creature, like man, can execute. The consequences that have ensued, and which are likely to ensue, unless the place of execution is altered, are such as might have been expected, when the curiosity or feelings of the public have been strongly excited.

In the House of Commons several important subjects were discussed, amongst them the Catholic Bill, the Freehold Liability Bill, the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and the examination of witnesses in the case of the Electors of Westminster against Mr. Sheridan, were the most important. The Slave Trade has received its death blow. After twenty years' agitation, the question is now set at rest, and both Lords and Commons are agreed, that in this trade an Englishman shall no longer be engaged. In this decision we heartily concur; not that we, by any means, agree with the chief leaders in this question, in the mode of their arguing; and we carefully distinguish the case of the slaves in the Indies from the situation of a black man in a slave ship. The former has nothing to do with the latter question: nor would it alter our opinion if the blacks were carried by us into a paradise. Nor do we place any credit in the assertions of Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Thornton, particularly the latter gentleman, respecting the treatment of the blacks in the West Indies. The question was very ill argued in the House of Commons. The members talked their hours or two upon the subject, and the same arguments were repeated to nauseousness, that had been so often brought before the public. Irrelevant matter without end was introduced; and the idle vanity of talking a great length of time, instead of expressing plainly and clearly an opinion, was apparent. We should, from the beginning, have rested the whole merits of this question upon constitutional grounds. Every man, except a black, has an action against the mariner, who treats him ill upon the high seas. The murder of a Frenchman, on board a ship in the Atlantic, would be investigated in our Admiralty courts; and the forcibly detaining him, or transporting him without his consent, from one place to another, is actionable. Why have the blacks been denied this privilege, but from an ill-founded prejudice? This prejudice is now overcome, and we rejoice that the blacks are restored to their rights, not only for their sakes, but for the sake of Englishmen. For an Englishman, who was a partner in that trade, whether as a merchant or common sailor, must necessarily entertain sentiments unworthy of a freeman. The trade, we are persuaded, did great injury to our seamen; and now it is done with, we will hope, that those gentlemen, who have taken the lead for the blacks, will have leisure to attend to the whites; if their optics could be accommodated to objects nearer to themselves, they would discover, that as great instances of cruelty have been perpetrated in England and Ireland, without any remonstrance on their part, as they complain of in the West Indies. What are we to think of the floggings and hangings in Ireland, and the solitary confinement of persons in England without trial? On March 23, the bill was finally read in the House of Lords, when the Bishop of Llandaff, who had not had a previous opportunity of delivering his sentiments upon the subject, entered into the history of slavery, from the earliest times; and after many excellent remarks, declared the measure for the abolition of the slave trade to be founded on true principles of policy and humanity, and one which was calculated to avert the wrath of offended heaven against a guilty nation. Lord Percy would have carried the question, respecting the blacks, still farther; and he moved for leave to bring in a bill for giving liberty to the children of slaves in the West Indies, at the age of twenty-one. We give his lordship credit for humanity and good principle, but are well satisfied with the determination of the House, to leave such a matter to future discussion. Slavery is an evil of too long standing.

Digitized by Google

The best mode of getting rid of it will require much deliberation, and we are persuaded it must be gradual. By the permission that is now granted to slaves, to buy out their own freedom, or that of their children, an addition is yearly made to the free blacks, and this matter being settled by good laws, will restore, in the best manner, human nature to its rights. We may add also, that benevolent masters, from a sense of duty, will increase this number; and Dr. Lettsom will not be the only person who, on receiving a legacy of slaves, gave immediately to each his freedom.

Lord Howick's Catholic question was brought forward on the 5th of March, and his lordship trusted, that a measure, for allowing the services of his Majesty's subjects, on an oath to be prescribed by parliament, and giving them the free exercise of their respective religion, would meet with no opposition. This he presumed, from the present state of the Catholics, against whom, on account of their religion, severe laws had formerly been made. These politics no longer existed; and, at this time, a very large body of Catholics was serving both in our fleets and armies. In Ireland, by law, they were allowed to do this; for in 1793, a bill passed, permitting Catholics to hold commissions in the army, and this permission, it was the intention of the bill to extend generally to the Catholics of this country; and if to the Catholics, it was unnecessary to state, that none of the dissenters would be excluded from a similar privilege. The necessity of such a bill was evident, from the strange incongruity of the law, as it stood at present; for by law, the Catholics in Ireland might rise to be generals, yet, if the service of the country required a regiment to be in England, the Catholic, legally inlisted into it, would be disqualified by law from remaining in the service, and if he did remain in it, would be subject to various pains and penalties. In fact, when the bill passed in Ireland, a promise was given in the Irish parliament, that a similar bill should pass in England, by Lord Clare, in the House of Peers, and Lord Buckinghamshire, in the House of Commons of Ireland. That the country had already received the benefit of the act, was testified by the shores of Egypt, and the plains of Calabria. The proposed measure permitted only the executive government to admit Catholics into the army; if any danger could be apprehended from it, the government would ward it off in the appointment of its officers. It was proposed also to give the Catholics the free use of their religion, as far as was consistent with military discipline. This, he conceived, could meet with no objection. It held out no encouragement to the Catholics—it established no institution for their support or increase. The evident effects of such a bill would be a powerful stimulus to all ranks in Ireland, to exert themselves for the benefit of the common country, and destroy the artifice of those who were daily endeavouring to stir up the coals of sedition and rebellion.

Mr. Perceval considered the bill to be one of the most important and dangerous measures that had ever been submitted to the judgment of the legislature. Not the measure merely, but the system on which it was founded, excited in him the most formidable objections. Where are we to stop, if this is granted? The protestant interest ought to be maintained in Ireland? From the arguments used to-day, the reformation might seem to be only a convenient political measure. The incongruity in the law might be great in theory, but was it so in practice. The presbyterian of Scotland is sacrificed just as much as the Catholic of Ireland, yet when had either suffered the penalties of the act. But he denied, that a Catholic, having obtained a commission in Ireland, was liable to penalties in England: the Union sanctioned the act; and, after all, if inconvenience did actually occur, the Annual Indemnity Bill completely covered the case. We must look also to the inconvenience to the service. One seldom would go to a methodist chapel, another to a presbyterian meeting, a third to a Roman Catholic church; and this would be greater in the navy. The evil that is stealing

Digitized by Google

upon us by these concessions, must be speedily stopped, or, if suffered to increase, that would ultimately be extorted from the weakness of parliament which its wisdom would be desirous to withhold.

Lord Temple thought the opinions of the preceding speaker savoured more of the dark ages, than of the present enlightened times. The madness of intolerance was now universally confessed: and he would enter his solemn protest against the revival of all those intolerant bigotries which produce narrow-minded policy in government, and a dangerous division among the people. Mr. Yorke conceived that some limits must be put to the daily innovations on the church establishment. In this he was joined by Mr. Montague, who provoked much laughter in the House, by his absurdity in supposing, that our seamen, if the bill were admitted, would, instead of beating the enemy, fall to disputes between themselves about religion. Mr. Corry approved of the bill, as it would restore to our service the talents and courage of the Dillons of France, and the Reillys of Spain—men who were the support and ornaments of a foreign service. Lord Howick summed up in a very masterly manner, answering all the arguments against his proposition, which was agreed to without a division; and the bill was ordered to be printed, and read a second time on that day se'nnight. After various delays Lord Howick, on the 18th day of March, informed the House, that certain circumstances had intervened, rendering a postponement of the bill necessary. He was aware, that the House and the public would naturally require some explanation. He was not authorised, at present, to give it. The bill would of course drop, and he could not say when it would be revived; but he hoped for the indulgence of the House till that moment should arrive, for which he was as anxious as any person, when he might communicate the necessary explanation.

On the 23d, a petition was presented against the bill, from the University of Cambridge, which excited Mr. Dickenson to enquire of Lord Howick, whether he was prepared to enter into an explanation of the causes which delayed the progress of the bill; and also to inform the House whether the rumours were well founded, that the ministers had pressed upon the king a measure to which he felt an invincible aversion. Lord Howick in reply, observed, that he was not at liberty, at that moment, to answer the question, whether the ministers had endeavoured to force the measure upon his Majesty, when they knew his conscience could not agree to it. He must throw himself, for the present, upon the indulgence of the House: and he could state only, that he had not received his Majesty's commands to deliver up the seals of office, but that he understood that his Majesty was now employed with certain persons, in arranging a new administration.

The administration was equally unfortunate in the Freehold Liability Bill—a bill to render the freehold property of persons dying in debt, assets for the payment of those debts. The subject was most ably introduced by Mr. Romilly, the solicitor-general, and opposed, legally and technically, by the Master of the Rolls. The merits of the question scarcely allow one moment's discussion. Why is a man to defraud his creditors, because his property is in land? Some exceptions, in a bill of this kind, might be made in favour of the peerage, but dishonesty is not to be encouraged. We have no doubt that a bill of this kind will finally pass, though on the third reading of the present bill, sixty-nine were against it, and forty-seven only for it. We should recommend, that previously to the next attempt to recommend honesty, and to support the industrious against the knave, that an account be drawn up of the manner in which persons of landed property have cheated their creditors, and to what extent within the last ten years, from which the necessity of the bill will be evident to all, except those who wish to cheat their creditors.

Digitized by Google

# APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

"*Purday and Button's Musical Cabinet, or, Complete Pocket Library, for the German Flute, Violin, and Oboe; adapted also for the Flageolet.*" Vols. 1. and 2. Price 2s. 6d. each.

THE plan of this Musical Miscellany, which follows the title-page, is most certainly a good one; by which it appears, that the work is to consist of four volumes of select songs and dances; two volumes of duets and trios; two volumes of the most favorite Scotch, Irish, and Welch airs, arranged as duets; two volumes of marches; and two volumes of the most popular airs, &c. in sacred music, arranged as before. The whole to be completed in twelve monthly volumes, and at a price which appears to us to be very moderate. We have been thus particular in noticing this work, on account of the extent of its plan. The plan of this little musical library is a most excellent one, and, if well conducted, the work will prove a valuable acquisition to those who wish to possess a pleasing variety of music at a small expense. The two volumes before us contain a great number of excellent songs (with the words) for one and two voices, or instruments; also, a number of popular country dances, waltzes, &c. The music is adapted professedly for the German flute and flageolet, but will equally well suit for violins or hautboys. As far as we can judge from what we have already seen, we are inclined sincerely to recommend this neat little cabinet of music, and to wish the publishers much success. We shall continue to notice the volumes occasionally, as they make their appearance. Z.

"*That a Smile and a Tear,*"—written expressly as an Answer to the celebrated song, "Said the Smile to the Tear," as sung by Mr. Braham, at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane. The music with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte. By W. F. Crouch. Price 1s. 6d.

We confess that, generally speaking, we are far from being friendly to publications of this sort. Answers to songs, sequels, &c. &c. are too often found to contain a sort of echo to the original, but frequently wholly destitute of its merit; and not seldom, by means of a similar frontispiece or title page, intended as a catchpenny, and by the public to be mistaken for the original publication. Braham's song, which gave rise to the present article, has been very popular; and this has given rise to a number of imitations. The one now before us is quite in the usual *ti tum ti* stile, and has nothing extraordinary to recommend it. Z.

*Rouge et Noir de Musique*; or, *Harmonic Pastimes*,—being Games of Cards, constituted on the Principles of Music. By Thomas Danvers Worgan.

Any rational attempt to render amusement subservient to promote the attainment of science must be highly commendable. In the little work now before us, Mr. W. has manifested a considerable degree of ingenuity; although, for ourselves, we must confess, that we prefer the straight forward road of instruction; and we very much query, whether those who are fond of card-playing in the usual way will so far deviate from their accustomed method of amusement, as to pay sufficient attention to the author's plan of connecting music with the game. We think, a pack of cards with musical characters, beginning with very simple, and gradually proceeding to the more difficult parts of the science, would more effectually answer the purpose. After all, we are willing to allow the author some merit; and we think, was he to introduce a few more lessons, and those printed on half a dozen cards, it would be a considerable improvement. Z.

"*A Recreation,*"—composed of a Scene, or Introduction, an Aria, and a Rondo, for the Piano Forte, with an Accompaniment for the German Flute. Dedicated to Miss Caroline Cole, of Bath. By Louis Von Esch. 5s.



Digitized by Google

In the compositions of Mr. Von Esch we find united, what alas! in the fallen state of music in these degenerate days we seldom do, GENIUS and TASTE; and it is to the possession of these rare faculties, added to what is no less rare, viz. an accurate knowledge of the science, that he is indebted for the uncommon share of popularity which his musical works experience.

That such works should be popular is highly gratifying to us, as, by that popularity, we are convinced, that the public taste is not yet entirely vitiated by those miserable musical cooks, who have lately served up the *operatical* dishes at our winter theatres.

Of the work before us, we are happy to speak in the highest terms of admiration; we think it one of the most masterly productions that has proceeded from the pen of this excellent composer. It consists of three movements, an allegro moderato, a rondo allegretto in 6-8 time, and an aria andantino in common time. The first part or scene, though evidently the most laboured, is nevertheless the least valuable part of the performance. In praise of the second, or aria andantino, we cannot express ourselves too highly. Mozart himself never produced a finer slow movement; while the rondo evinces all that exquisite taste, and brilliancy of fancy, for which the lighter works of Pleyel have been so long and justly celebrated. In a word, had Mr. Von Esch never published any other work than this "Recreation," his name would not have been soon forgotten.

We cannot close this article without, in justice, paying our tribute of approbation to the publishers, Messrs. Purday and Button, for the elegant style in which they have published this work. The neatness and accuracy of the engraving, beauty of the paper, and taste of the embellishments, do them great credit. T.

[The brevity of the "Apollonian Critic," this month, has been occasioned by the indisposition of one of its writers; which, also, is the cause of the conclusion of the Review of Dr. Calcott's Grammar being postponed till next month.]

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. BARTHELEMON'S communication respecting the *Clariole*, in answer to Mr. PRATT, came too late for insertion in the present Number; but it shall appear in our next.

VELLEIUS PROFUTURUS, and AMATOR LIBERTATIS, will be gratified by finding their communications in our Magazine for April next. We have been compelled to defer the insertion of several literary favours, owing to the great press of the materials designed for the latter portion of our current number.

A "Defence of Gambier's Moral Evidence" is under consideration. In the same predicament, with us, remains the "Address to the Free Masons of Durham."

It is always painful to us, when we feel ourselves under the necessity of disappointing the wishes of any one of our friendly contributors; but there are reasons which induce us to decline the publication of a "Reply to the Strictures on a paper, entitled, 'The Oppression of Employers.'"

"Have we met to meet no more?" asks the author of lines called "The PARTING:" To this interrogatory, we fear we must answer—Yes!

*Correct the Press in the last Number.*

Page 143, 2d column, for *continued* read *contained*.
Page 145, 2d column, for *my two hundred*, dele *my*.
Page 146, line 2, for *to the*, read *to his*.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED MARCH 1807.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

### BIOGRAPHY.

MEMOIRS of the Life and Writings of the Hon. H. Home, of Kaimes, one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary in Scotland: containing Sketches of the Progress of Literature, and Improvement in Scotland, during the greater part of the 18th century. By A. F. Tytler,

Digitized by Google

Lord Woodhouselee. 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 3s.; royal, 5l. 5s.

Memoirs of Dr. J. Priestley, to the year 1795, written by himself, and continued to the time of his decease by his Son, J. Priestley, T. Cooper, and Rev. W. Christie. Vol. II. 7s. 6d.

DRAMA.

The Curfew, in 5 acts, as performed at Drury-lane. By the late John Tobin, Esq. 2s. 6d.

The Young Hussar; or, Love and Mercy: an operatic piece, in 2 acts, performed at Drury-lane, 1s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The Young Naval Hero; or, Hints to Parents and Guardians, on educating young Gentlemen for the Navy, 2s. 6d.

Dictionnaire Universel des Synonymes de la Langue Francoise. Par M. de Levizac.

The School Atlas: or, a Key to Goldsmith's Geographical Copy Book, 5s.

The first French and English Grammar. By M. l'Abbe Bossuet. 1s. 6d.

A Key to French Conversation and French Idiom, English and French. By M. l'Abbe Bossuet, 1s.

Rays of Genius, collected to enlighten the Rising Generation. By T. Tomkins. 2 vols. 15s.; fine, 1l. 1s.

Key to Mollenue's Arithmetic. 1s. 6d.

HISTORY.

The Ancient and Modern History of Nice; comprehending an account of the Foundation of Marseilles, with Observations on the Nature, Produce, and Climate of the Territory of the former city and its adjoining towns. By J. B. Davis, M.D. 8vo. 8s.

Authentic Materials for a History of the Principality of Malta. By W. Eton, Esq. 8vo. 6s.

An History of Jamaica, with Observations on the Climate, Trade, Productions, Customs, and Manners of the Inhabitants: to which is added, an Illustration of the Advantages which are likely to result from the Abolition of the Slave Trade. By R. Renny, Esq. 4to. 1l. 7s.

LAW.

The Trial of Sir Home Popham, holden on board his Majesty's ship Gladiator, on Friday the 6th of March, 1807; including a complete Copy of his Defence, taken from the original. 4s.

The Trial of Sir J. Piers, for Crim. Con. with Lady Cloncurry, wife of Lord Cloncurry, in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, 12th of Feb. 1807. 2s.

The Trial of J. Holloway and Owen Haggerty, for the Murder of Mr. Steele. 2s. 6d.

Considerations concerning a Proposal for dividing the Court of Session into Classes or Chambers; and for limiting Litigation in small Causes; and for the Revival of Jury Trial in certain Civil Actions. 4s.

Expediency of Reform in the Court of Session in Scotland, proved in two learned Pamphlets, published in 1786 and 1789, and now re-printed, to illustrate the necessity of the Bill for better regulating the Courts of Justice in Scotland. 2s. 6d.

Memorial of the Lords of Session, and Report from the Committee of the Faculty of Advocates, on the Bill for better regulating the Courts of Session in Scotland. 2s.

MISCELLANIES.

The Pleasures of Human Life. By H. Benevolus and Co. 8s.

An Ethical Treatise on the Passions. By T. Cogan, M.D. Vol. II. 10s. 6d.

The Architect, a Farce, by the late Mr. Nicholas Gypsum, with Notes and Preface by the Editor. Dedicated to the Architects of the United Kingdom. 2s. 6d.

A Critical Catalogue of the Pictures now exhibiting at the Gallery of the British Institution, Pall-Mall. 3s. 6d.

Miseries of Human Life. By J. Beresford, A.M. Vol. II. 8s.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

Strictures on Mr. Parkinson's Observations on the Nature and Cure of the Gout. By R. Kinglake, M.D. 4s.

Practical Synopsis of the Materia Medica. Vol. II. 6s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The History of British Birds, with 12 coloured Engravings of Birds, their Nests and Eggs. 5s.

NOVELS.

The Convent of Notre Dame, or Jeannette. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

The Rising Sun; a Satirical Romance, with Caricature Engravings. 2 vols. 14s.

The Benevolent Monk; or, the



Digitized by Google

Castle of Olalla: a Romance. By T. Melville. 3 vols. 13s. 6d.

But which? or, Domestic Grievances of the Wolmore Family. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

The Legends of a Nunnery; a Romance. By E. Montague, Esq. 4 vols. 1l.

The Mysterious Wanderer. By S. Reeve. 3 vols. 12s.

POLITICAL.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Howick, on the subject of the Catholic Bill. 1s.

A few Remarks on a Piece of Criticism in the last Number of the Edinburgh Review. By W. Hunter, Esq. 6d.

Admission of Papists to hold certain Commissions in the Army, &c. the Substance of Mr. Deputy Birch's Speech in Common Council, March 5, 1807. 1s.

The Substance of a Speech delivered by Mr. E. Quin, on the same day, in answer to the above. 1s.

Short Remarks upon recent Political Occurrences; and, particularly, on the New Plan of Finance. 2s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Substance of the Speech delivered in the Committee of Finance, Jan. 29, 1807, by the Right Hon. Lord H. Petty, with Tables, and the Plans of Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Johnstone. 4s.

Substance of a Speech on the Poor Laws, delivered in the House of Commons Feb. 19, 1807, by Mr. Whitbread. 3s.

Substance of a Bill for promoting and encouraging of Industry among the Labouring Classes of the Community, and for the Relief and Regulation of the Necessitous and Criminal Poor. 1s.

Observations on Mr. Whitbread's Poor Bill, and on the Population of England. By J. Weyland, jun. Esq. 1s. 6d.

The Wants of the People and the Means of the Government; or, Objections to the Interference of the Legislature in the Affairs of the Poor, as recommended by Mr. Whitbread. By J. Bone. 2s.

A Letter to S. Whitbread, Esq. on the Subject of the Poor Laws. By T. Janold, M.D.

POETRY.

The Progress of Love. By M. K. Masters, 5s.

The Poems of Ossian, in the original Gaelic, with a literal Translation into Latin, by the late R. Macfarlan, A.M.; a Dissertation on the Poems, by Sir J. Sinclair, Bart.; and Notes Supplemental, Essay, &c. by J. M'Arthur, LL.D. 3 vols. royal 8vo.

The Parnassian Garland; or, Beauties of Modern Poetry. By the Rev. J. Evans, A.M. 2s. 6d.

Mirth and Metre; consisting of Poems, Serious, Humorous, and Satirical; Songs, Sonnets, and Bagatelles. By C. Dibdin, jun. 5s.

Ten Epistles of Ovid, translated into English Verse, with the Latin, and Notes. By the late Rev. W. W. Fitzthomas, A.M. 7s. 6d.

All the Talents: a Satirical Poem, in three dialogues. By Polypus. 3s. 6d.

The Poetical Register and Repository of Fugitive Poetry, for 1805. 10s. 6d.

The Lay of an Irish Harp; or, Metrical Fragments. By Miss Owenson.

Poems, chiefly Amatory. By D. Carey. 5s. 6d.

The Art of Pleasing: a Satirical Poem, with Notes. By H. Clarke. 2s.

RELIGION.

An Alarm to the Reformed Church of Christ, established in these Kingdoms. 6d.

Observations on the Necessity of introducing a sufficient number of respectable Clergymen into our Colonies in the West Indies; and the Expediency of establishing, for that purpose, by Subscription, a College in this Country. 6d.

A Sermon, preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey-Church, Westminster, on Friday, Jan. 30, 1807. By the Bishop of St. David's. 2s.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Episcopal Communion of Edinburgh, on 15th January, 1807, by the Rev. D. Sandford, D.D. their Bishop.

Daniel's Evening Vision compared with History; in which is disclosed, a Prophecy concerning Bonaparte. By the Author of "La Revolution," a Vision. Printed at Paris. 1s.

A Scriptural Lecture on Heads; with a Supplementary Address to

Digitized by Google

Mr. Robert Winter, on his late Sermon. By a Neighbour. 2s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, May 1, 1806, by the Rev. R. Price, LL.D. 1s.

A Sermon, preached at St. John's Church, Blackburn, Lancashire, Feb. 25, 1807, by T. Stevenson, M.A. 1s.

A Sermon, preached at Durham, July 17, 1807, at the Visitation of the Bishop of Durham, by H. Phillpotts, M.A. 2s.

An Earnest Address to Men of all Orders and Degrees in the United Church of England and Ireland, respecting the Papists. 1s.

An Address to the Members of Convocation at large, on the proposed New Statute respecting Public Examination in the University of Oxford. By the Rector of Lincoln College. 1s. 6d.

A Second Address to ditto. By ditto. 1s.

The Providence of God over-ruling the Issues of War and Conquest: a Sermon, preached at the Chapel in Essex-Street, Feb. 25, 1807. By T. Belsham. 1s. 6d.

Dissertations on the Existence, Attributes, Providence, and Moral Government of God; and on the Duty, Character, Security, and Final Happiness of his righteous Subjects. By the Rev. D. Savile, M.A. 7s. 6d.

Strictures on Free Discussion; with Observations on the common notions of Infernal Influence on the Mind. By Philologos. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached by J. Wells, Soldier in the First Regiment of Guards, at the Baptist Meeting-house at Quardon, in Leicestershire, Jan. 8, 1807. To which is prefixed, a short Account of the Author's Conversion. 3d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Illustrations of the Scenery of Killarney, and the surrounding Country. By J. Weld, Esq. 4to. 2l. 2s. l.p. 3l. 3s.

Scottish Scenery. Twenty Views, engraved by W. Byrne, F.S.A. from pictures by G. Walker, F.A.S.E. with brief Descriptions. 1l. 11s. 6d. l. p. 2l. 15s. 6d.

# REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th February, to the 20th March, 1807.

| | |
|---|---|
| Apoplexia | 2 |
| Paralysis | 3 |
| Catarrhus | 15 |
| Cynanche Tonsillaris | 3 |
| Hæmoptysis | 4 |
| Phthisis Pulmonalis | 5 |
| Dyspepsia | 8 |
| Diarrhœa | 6 |
| Hypochondriasis | 4 |
| Rheumatismus | 7 |
| Ophthalmia | 3 |
| Amenorrhœa | 6 |
| Menorrhagia | 4 |
| Leucorrhœa | 4 |
| Hydrops | 5 |
| Morbi Cutanei | 4 |
| Morbi Infantiles | 7 |
| Asthenia | 12 |

"Science ever tends to improve the heart, and raise the mind to contemplate the power, wisdom, and goodness, of Him that made us."

THE works of Nature, which may be properly comprehended under the two divisions of organized and inorganized matter, exhibit an almost infinite variety of productions, apparently dissimilar, yet so intimately connected, that each individual seems necessary to the whole. Under each of these forms we observe matter subjected to perpetual vicissitudes. A series of decompositions, and of the formation of new bodies, regularly succeed each other. It is the business of philosophy to collect the various facts which Nature presents to our observation, and from a proper arrangement of these facts, on the principles of induction, to ascertain the general laws by which her operations are directed—or, in other words, to discover those mutual relations which subsist between the various substances which form the material world.

The changes which take place on inorganized matter, the decompositions which are effected, the new substances which are produced, with the forms and qualities which they assume, are known to depend upon what are termed, the laws of chemical

Digitized by Google

attraction or affinity. These are, in fact, immutable relations subsisting between the various species of matter. Two or more given bodies will, at all times, if placed in similar circumstances, exhibit the same phenomena. Anomalous cases of chemical attraction were indeed formerly supposed to exist; but in proportion to the increase of our knowledge upon this subject, by accurate investigation, these supposed anomalies have disappeared, and we have obtained the most convincing proofs that on inorganic matter Nature operates by invariable laws

The same uniformity of operation, we must necessarily conclude, takes place in the formation of organized bodies, and in the production of the various phenomena which they exhibit. They are not indeed governed by precisely the same, yet certainly by equally fixed and invariable laws. The formation of an organized body, whether animal or vegetable, and the production and continuance of that species of life which it possesses, with all its phenomena, depend upon immutable relations subsisting between various species of matter.

The phenomena of life in the human species have been attributed to the union of an immaterial substance with the corporeal frame. We do not deny the existence of soul or spirit, whether purely immaterial, or otherwise; but we cannot admit that life in the human species is constituted by the presence of such a distinct substance, because we observe the same species of life, the same animal functions, possessed by many of the inferior orders of the animal kingdom. Something analogous to animal life is also sufficiently obvious, though in a lower degree, in the vegetable kingdom.

"The word vital principle, vital power, &c. does not signify a being existing alone and independently of the actions by which it manifests itself: it should only be employed as an abridged formula, that is used to signify the aggregation of those powers which animate living bodies, and distinguish them from inert matter. Therefore, in this introduction, when we make use of these or any other equivalent terms, it should be understood as if we said the *tout ensemble* of laws that influence the animal economy. This explanation is absolutely necessary, since many authors, realizing the produce of abstracted ideas, have spoken of the vital principle as something quite distinct from the body, as a being perfectly separate, to which they have attributed a kind of seeing and perceiving, and even endued it with reasonable faculties."*

The vital principle however, whether a distinct being, or a property of the bodily organization, is preserved in existence by the operation of certain external powers—a subject which we shall endeavour to illustrate in a future report.

J. Herdman.

*Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury,*
*23d March*, 1807.

# HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*London.*

Lord Somerville's Spring Cattle Shew commenced on Monday, March 2d; the particulars of which, for want of room, we are obliged to defer till our next.

His Majesty has granted permission to the 20th, 27th, 58th, 78th, and 81st regiments of foot, and to the regiment of Watteville, that they may bear in their colours and on their appointments, the word "*Maida*," as an honourable and lasting testimony of the distinguished gallantry displayed by those corps in the action fought on the plains of Maida in Calabria, on the 4th July, 1806; and also, on the earnest recommendation of General Lord Lake, in addition to the permission recently granted to the 76th regiment of foot, for placing the word "*Hindostan*" on their colours and appointments, as an honorary badge, the regiment may place the elephant in their colours, and on their appointments, inscribing the word "*Hindostan*" around it, as a distinguished testimony of their good conduct and exemplary valour during their services in India.

A building is to be erected on the

* Richerand's Physiology.

Digitized by Google

site of the old Surgeons' Hall, in the Old Bailey, contiguous to the Sessions House, for the accommodation of witnesses and officers attending the court. The rest of the ground is intended to be added to the back of the London Coffee-House.

Two bills have been brought into the House of Commons for building bridges across the river Thames at Vauxhall, and opposite to Southampton-street, in the Strand.

The Grand Surrey Canal Bason at Rotherhithe, which has so long been an object of attention in the mercantile world, was opened for the reception of shipping and craft, on Friday 13th of March. The ceremony took place in the presence of a numerous assemblage of spectators, and the day proved highly auspicious, though the weather was rather cold.

At two o'clock the ship intended to take the lead in entering, began to dress in the colours of various nations, and on the tide rising to a level with the water in the bason, the gates were thrown open, and guns were fired as a signal for vessels to enter.

About half past three o'clock, the Argo, a fine brig of 242 tons, the property of Mr. John Hall, made her entry. She was saluted by a discharge of cannon on shore, which was returned by the vessel, whilst a band of martial music on the deck played "God save the King." Four other vessels, named the Equity, the British Tar, the Nautilus, and the Cumberland yacht, immediately followed. The whole made a very interesting appearance, riding in the capacious channels of the Commercial Bason, which is a great improvement to the port of London.

*Married.*] At Mary-le-Bone church, R. Small, esq. late of the Inner Temple, to Miss Savage of Weymouth-street, Portland-place, daughter of the late George Savage, esq. of Madras.—At Lambeth, Lieut. Col. George Cookson, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss Margaret Remington, only daughter of Wm. Remington, esq. of Clapham Road.—At St. James's Church, by special license, the Right Hon. Lord Bagot, to Lady Louisa Legge, eldest daughter of the Earl of Dartmouth.—At Morden, E. B. Lousada, esq. of Devonshire-square, to Miss Goldsmid, eldest daughter of Abraham Goldsmid, esq.—At Mary-le-Bone Church, Peter Touchet, esq. of Mortimer-street, to Miss Ford, eldest daughter of the late Sir Francis Ford, bart.—Hon. Col. Ponsonby, to the Hon. Miss Fitzroy, daughter of Lord Southampton.

*Died.*] In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the most abject state of poverty and distress, aged 54, John Coghlan, esq. some time a Captain in his Majesty's 89th Regiment of Foot. It may not be unprofitable to the younger part of our readers to turn aside from the awful events of the passing day, to contemplate for a moment the melancholy vicissitudes of private individual life. This unhappy man, in the dawn of his days, had the brightest prospects. His father, a London merchant, though possessing great wealth, destined this his eldest son for the navy, and committed him to the care of his friend, the celebrated Captain Cook, with whom he made a voyage round the world as a midshipman. Not liking the sea, he turned his thoughts successively to the bar, and to the church, and at last, entered into the army. He served several campaigns in America, was at the storming of Fort Clinton, and in several other actions, where he behaved very gallantly. At New York he married the beautiful and all-accomplished Miss Moncrieff, so celebrated afterwards in the annals of gallantry, as Mrs. Coghlan. From this unfortunate connection, formed without caution, without prudence, may be dated his misfortunes and his misery. She was in principle, a strong republican, which could not well accord with the sentiments of a young soldier, full of spirit and loyalty, then fighting the battles of his country. The lady soon chose another protector. After the peace of 1783, he obtained his Majesty's permission under the sign manual, to serve in the Russian army. But his domestic disappointment preyed on his mind, and he became dissipated and unstable, and served one campaign only with the Russians. Having made the tour of Europe, he returned to England, and entered with avidity into every fashionable vice and folly of the day. His extravagance and at-

Digitized by Google

tachment to the fair sex, gradually involved him in poverty and ruin, and rendered him in the end, after various and uncommon changes of fortune and situation, the broken down, pitiable object of a charitable institution. Highly favoured by nature, he possessed great powers of body and mind, he was social and convivial, could at will "set the table on a roar," and was accounted one of the handsomest men of his time. In his happier days, lawyers and medical men had a great deal of his money; nor was his purse ever shut to the claims of a brother officer, or to the wants of the unfortunate. He was very respectably connected both in England and Wales, yet the humanity of the officers of the Hospital retained his body a full fortnight in the dead house, in the vain hope that some relation might come forward to pay the last sad duties to the dead.—The charity of a stranger furnished a covering for his remains, which were deposited in the burying ground of the Hospital.—At Peckham, aged 20, Mr. Richard Sause, son of Capt. Sause, who commanded la Sensible, under Sir Home Popham, in the Red Sea. He was the only officer wounded in the Orion, in the battle of Trafalgar, since which time he has lingered of his wounds.—Killed by being crushed between the wheel of a waggon and a post in Paul's Chain, St. Paul's Churchyard, Kyd Wake, Printer, of Albion Buildings, Bartholomew Close, who, about the year 1795, was convicted of insulting his Majesty on his way to the Parliament House, and suffered an imprisonment of five years for it.—At her house in Ely Place, Mrs. Knowles. [*A further account of this lady in our next.*]—At his house in Seymour-street, aged 53, General Charles Crosbie, Colonel of the 53d regiment. His promotions in the army were, Colonel, Nov. 17, 1780, Major General, Sept. 28, 1787, Lieutenant General, Jan. 26, 1797, General, April 29, 1802, and Colonel of the 53d regiment, Jan. 3, 1798.—In Clarges-street, Feb. 27, aged 39, the Right Hon. Thomas Ralph Maude, Viscount Hawarden, 1791, Baron de Montalt, 1783, and a Baronet, all Irish titles. He succeeded his father on the 23d of August, 1803, and married in Dec. 1798, Miss Frances Ann Agar, only daughter of Charles, Earl of Normanton, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland. Dying without issue he is succeeded in titles and estates by his half brother, the Hon. Cornwallis Maude, now Viscount Hawarden.—General William Dalrymple, aged 72, Colonel of the 47th regiment, and Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital. His promotions in the army were, Colonel, Aug. 29, 1777, Major General, Nov. 20, 1782, Lieutenant General, Oct. 12, 1793, General, Jan. 1, 1798, and Colonel of the 47th regiment, March 19th, 1794.—In Great Cumberland-street, Sir Hyde Parker, Knight, Admiral of the Red. His promotions in the navy were, Post Captain, 1762, Rear Admiral, 1793, Vice Admiral, 1794, and Admiral, 1799. [*An account of the gallant Admiral shall appear in our next.*]

In Queen-square, William George Sibley, esq. Treasurer of the East India Company.—Mr. Solomon Solomons, celebrated as a Broker and Underwriter. He is supposed to have possessed property of different descriptions to an amount little short of one million sterling.—In Fleet-street, Mr. John Pridden, nearly half a century a Bookseller in that street, who by his persevering industry, acquired an independent fortune with strict integrity. The following anecdote of this worthy man is recorded as a specimen of the goodness of his heart: seven years ago, on the failure of his less fortunate next door neighbour, he invited him to his house, and relinquished business to give him the opportunity of living on the same spot. His kind intentions met with success, and he frequently expressed the pleasure he felt on seeing his friend prosper under his roof.—Feb. 23, Master Henry White, aged 15, one of the unfortunate sufferers in the melancholy catastrophe at the Old Bailey. Impelled by a curiosity natural to young people, and in some instances alas! too powerful to be controuled, he went to the eventful spot: and though on all occasions he possessed both spirit and conduct, yet he was overcome by the pressure of the immense crowd, swooned and

Digitized by Google

rose no more! He was just finishing his education through which he had passed with credit to himself and satisfaction to his tutor, who loved him as his own child. He was to have been placed in the Counting-house of his father, an eminent wine-merchant at Portsmouth, who, together with Mrs. W. have borne this severe dispensation of Providence with a truly christian fortitude and resignation. He was beloved, not only by his relatives and friends, but by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. His sorrowful tutor, deeply affected by the early and premature death of an amiable pupil bears this sad tribute of respect to his memory.

## FOREIGN EVENTS.

### *America.*

A monument is about to be erected to the memory of Lord Nelson, at Montreal, in Canada. It is to be a pillar of solid stone, sixty feet high, surmounted by a figure of the gallant admiral, of artificial stone, eight feet high upon the capital. Three sides of the pedestal are to be decorated with emblematical designs of his great victories, of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar; on the fourth, in front, an inscription, of which the most striking feature will be the gallant admiral's last order—"England expects every man to do his duty."

The Bill for abolishing the Slave Trade in South Carolina has been thrown out by the Assembly of that province. It was lost by the casting vote of the president.

WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 2.—This day, at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States communicated, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, the following Message to both Houses of Congress:—

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.*

It would have given me, Fellow Citizens, great satisfaction to announce, in the moment of your meeting, that the difficulties in our foreign relations, existing at the time of our last separation, had been amicably and justly terminated. I lost no time in taking those measures which were most likely to bring them to such a termination, by special missions, charged with such powers and instructions, as, in the event of failure, could leave no imputation on either our moderation or forbearance. The delays, which have since taken place in our negociations with the British Government, appear to have proceeded from causes which do not forbid the expectation that, during the course of the session, I may be enabled to lay before you their final issue. What will be that of the negociations for settling our differences with Spain, nothing which had taken place, at the date of the last dispatches, enables us to pronounce. On the Western side of the Mississippi, she advanced in considerable force, and took post at the settlement of Bayou Pierre, on the Red River. This village was originally settled by France, was held by her as long as she held Louisiana, and was delivered to Spain only as a part of Louisiana. Being small, insulated, and distant, it was not observed, at the moment of re-delivery to France and the United States, that she continued a guard of half a dozen men, which had been stationed there. A proposition, however, having been lately made by our Commander-in-Chief, to assume the Sabine River, as a temporary line of separation between the troops of the two nations, until the issue of our negociations shall be known, this has been referred by the Spanish Commandant to his superior, and in the mean time he has withdrawn his force to the western side of the Sabine River. The correspondence on this subject, now communicated, will exhibit, more particularly, the present state of things in that quarter.

The nature of that country requires indispensably that an unusual proportion of the force employed there should be cavalry, or mounted infantry. In order, therefore, that the commanding officer might be enabled to act with effect, I had authorised him to call on the Governors of Orleans and Mississippi, for a corps of five hundred volunteer cavalry. The temporary arrangement he has proposed, may perhaps render this unnecessary. But I inform you, with great pleasure, of the promptitude with which the inhabitants of those territories have tendered their services in defence of their country. It has done honour to themselves, intitled them to the confidence of their fellow-citizens in every part of the union, and must strengthen the general determination to protect them efficaciously, under all circumstances which may occur.

Having received information, that in another part of the United States, a great number of private individuals were combining together, arming and organising themselves, contrary to law, to carry on a military expedition against the territories of Spain, I thought it necessary, by proclamation, as well as by special orders, to take measures for preventing and suppressing this enterprise, for seizing the vessels, arms,



Digitized by Google

and other means provided for it, and for arresting and bringing to justice, its authors and abettors. It was due to that good faith which ought ever to be the rule of action in public, as well as in private transactions; it was due to good order, and regular government, that while the public force was acting strictly on the defensive, and merely to protect our citizens from aggression, the criminal attempts of private individuals, to decide for their country the question of peace or war, by commencing active and unauthorised hostilities, should be promptly and efficaciously suppressed.

Whether it will be necessary to enlarge our regular force, will depend on the result of our negociations with Spain. But as it is uncertain when that result will be known, the provisional measures requisite for that, and to meet any pressure intervening to that quarter, will be a subject for your early consideration.

The possession of both banks of the Mississippi reducing to a single point the defence of that river, its waters, and the country adjacent, it becomes highly necessary to provide for that point, a more adequate security. Some position above its mouth, commanding the passage of the river, should be rendered sufficiently strong to cover the armed vessels which may be stationed there for defence; and in conjunction with them, to present an insuperable obstacle to any force attempting to pass. The approaches to the city of New Orleans, from the eastern quarter also, will require to be examined, and more effectually guarded. For the internal support of the country, the encouragement of a strong settlement on the western side of the Mississippi, within reach of New Orleans, will be worthy the consideration of the Legislature.

The gun-boats, authorised by an Act of the last Session, are so advanced, that they will be ready for service in the ensuing spring. Circumstances permitted us to allow the time necessary for their more solid construction. As a much larger number will still be wanting to place our sea-port towns and waters in that state of defence to which we are competent, and they entitled, a similar appropriation for a further provision of them is recommended for the ensuing year.

A further appropriation will also be necessary for repairing fortifications already established, and the erection of such other works as may have real effect in obstructing the approach of an enemy to our sea-port towns, or their remaining before them.

In a country whose constitution is derived from the will of the people, directly expressed by their free suffrages, where the principal executive functionaries, and those of the legislature, are renewed by them at short periods, where, under the character of jurors, they exercise in person the greatest portion of the judiciary powers, where the laws are consequently so formed and administered as to bear with equal weight and favour on all, restraining no man in the pursuits of honest industry, and securing to every one the property which that acquires, it would not be supposed that any safeguards could be needed against insurrection or enterprize, on the public peace or authority. The laws, however, aware that these should not be trusted to moral restraints only, have wisely provided punishment for these crimes, when committed. But would it not be salutary to give also the means of preventing their commission? Where an enterprise is meditated by private individuals against a foreign nation, in amity with the United States, powers of prevention, to a certain extent, are given by the laws. Would they not be as reasonable and useful, where the enterprise preparing is against the United States?—While adverting to this branch of law, it is proper to observe, that in enterprises meditated against foreign nations, the ordinary process of binding to the observance of the peace and good behaviour, could it be extended to acts to be done out of the jurisdiction of the United States, would be effectual in some cases where the offender is able to keep out of sight every indication of his purpose which could draw on him the exercise of the powers now given by law.

The States on the coast of Barbary seem generally disposed at present to respect peace and friendship. With Tunis alone, some uncertainty remains. Persuaded that it is our interest to maintain our peace with them on equal terms, or not at all, I propose to send, in due time, a reinforcement into the Mediterranean, unless previous information shall shew it to be unnecessary.

We continue to receive proofs of the growing attachment of our Indian neighbours, and of their disposition to place all their interests under the patronage of the United States. These dispositions are inspired by their confidence in our justice, and in the sincere concern we feel for their welfare. And as long as we discharge these high and honourable functions with the integrity and good faith which alone can entitle us to their continuance, we may expect to reap the just reward in their peace and friendship.

The expedition of Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, for exploring the river Missouri, and the best communication from that to the Pacific Ocean, has had all the success which could have been expected. They have traced the Missouri nearly to its source, descended the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean,

Digitized by Google

ascertained, with accuracy, the geography of that interesting communication across our continent, learnt the character of the country, of its commerce and inhabitants, and, it is but justice to say, that Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their brave companion, have, by this arduous service, deserved well of their country.

The attempt to explore the Red River, under the direction of Mr. Freeman, though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally successful. After proceeding up it about six hundred miles, nearly as far as the French settlements had extended, while the country was in their possession, our geographers were obliged to return, without completing their work.

Very useful additions have also been made to our knowledge of the Mississippi, by Lieutenant Pike, who has ascended it to its source, and whose journal and map, giving the details of his journey, will shortly be ready for communication to both Houses of Congress. Those of Messrs. Lewis, Clarke, and Freeman, will require further time to be digested and prepared. These important surveys, in addition to those before possessed, furnish materials for commencing an accurate map of the Mississippi and its western waters. Some principal rivers, however, remain still to be explored, towards which the authorisation of Congress, by moderate appropriations, will be requisite.

I congratulate you, Fellow Citizens, on the approach of the period at which you may interpose your authority constitutionally, to withdraw the Citizens of the United States from all further participation in those violations of human rights, which have been so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the best interests of our country, have long been eager to proscribe. Although no law you may pass can take prohibitory effect till the first day of the year 1808, yet the intervening period is not too long to prevent, by timely notice, expeditions which cannot be completed before that day.

The receipts of the Treasury, during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, have amounted to near fifteen millions of dollars; which have enabled us, after meeting the current demands, to pay two millions seven hundred thousand dollars of the American claims, in part of the price of Louisiana; to pay, of the funded debt, upwards of three millions of principal, and nearly four of interest; and, in addition, to reimburse, in the course of the present month, near two millions of five and an half per cent. stock. These payments and reimbursements of the funded debt, with those which had been made in the four years and a half preceding, will, at the close of the present year, have extinguished upwards of twenty three millions of principal.

The duties composing the Mediterranean fund will cease, by law, at the end of the present Session. Considering, however, that they are levied chiefly on luxuries, and that we have an impost on salt, a necessary of life, the free use of which otherwise is so important, I recommend to your consideration the suppression of the duties on salt, and the continuation of the Mediterranean fund, instead thereof, for a short time; after which, that also will become unnecessary for any purpose now within contemplation.

When both of these branches of revenue shall, in this way, be relinquished, there will still, ere long, be an accumulation of monies in the treasury, beyond the instalment of public debt, which we are permitted by contract to pay. They cannot, then, without a modification assented to by the public creditors, be applied to the extinguishment of this debt, and the complete liberation of our revenues, the most desirable of all objects. Nor, if our peace continues, will they be wanting for any other existing purpose. The question, therefore, now comes forward, to what other object shall these surplusses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of impost, after the entire discharge of the public debt, and during those intervals when the purposes of war shall not call for them? Shall we suppress the impost, and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and necessary use, the suppression, in due season, will doubtless be right; but the great mass of the articles on which impost is paid, are foreign luxuries purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Their patriotism would certainly prefer its continuance, and application to the great purposes of the public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such other objects of public improvement, as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of federal powers. By these operations new channels of communication will be opened between the States; the lines of separation will disappear, their interests will be identified, and their union cemented by new and indissoluble ties. Education is here placed among the articles of public care, not that it would be proposed to take its ordinary branches out of the hands of private enterprise, which manages so much better all the concerns to which it is equal: but a public institution can alone supply those sciences which, though rarely called



Digitized by Google

for, are yet necessary to complete the circle, all the parts of which contribute to the improvement of the country, and some of them to its preservation.

The subject is now proposed for the consideration of Congress, because, if approved, by the time the State Legislatures shall have deliberated on this extension of the federal trusts, and the laws shall have passed, and other arrangements made for their execution, the necessary funds will be on hand, and without employment. I suppose an amendment of the Constitution, by consent of the States, necessary; because the objects now recommended are not among those enumerated in the Constitution, and to which it permits the public monies to be applied.

The present consideration of a national establishment for education, particularly, is rendered proper by this circumstance also, that if Congress, approving the proposition, shall yet think it more eligible to found it on a donation of lands, they have it now in their power to endow it with those which will be among the earliest to produce the necessary income. This foundation would have the advantage of being independent on war, which may suspend other improvements, by requiring for its own purposes, the resources destined for them.

This, Fellow Citizens, is the state of the public interests, at the present moment, and according to the information now possessed. But such is the situation of the nations of Europe, and such, too, the predicament in which we stand with some of them, that we cannot rely, with certainty, on the present aspect of our affairs, that may change from moment to moment, during the course of your Session, or after you shall have separated. Our duty is, therefore, to act upon the things as they are, and to make a reasonable provision for whatever they may be. Were armies to be raised whenever a speck of war is visible in our horizon, we never should have been without them. Our resources would have been exhausted on dangers which have never happened, instead of being reserved for what is really to take place.—A steady, perhaps a quickened pace in preparations for the defence of our seaport towns and waters, an early settlement of the most exposed and vulnerable parts of the country, a militia so organized, that its effective portions can be called to any point in the Union, or volunteers instead of them, to serve a sufficient time, are means which may always be ready, yet never preying upon our resources, until actually called into use. They will maintain the public interests, while a more permanent force shall be in a course of preparation. But much will depend on the promptitude with which these means can be brought into activity. If war be forced upon us, in spite of our long and vain appeals to the justice of nations, rapid and vigorous movements, in its outset, will go far towards securing us in its course and issue, and towards throwing its burdens on those who render necessary the resort from reason to force.

The result of our negociations, or such incidents in their course, as may enable us to infer their probable issue; such further movements also on our western frontier as may shew whether war is to be pressed there, while negociation is protracted elsewhere, shall be communicated to you from time to time, as they become known to me; with whatever other information I possess, or may receive, which may aid your deliberations on the great national interests committed to your charge.

*Dec.* 2, 1806. TH. JEFFERSON.

---

## HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, *Dec.* 3.

### SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.*

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the negociation depending between the United States and the Government of Great Britain, is proceeding in a spirit of friendship and accommodation, which promises a result of mutual advantage. Delays, indeed, have taken place, occasioned by the long illness and subsequent death of the British Minister charged with that duty. But the Commissioners appointed by that Government to resume the negociation, have shewn every disposition to hasten its progress: it is, however, a work of time; as many arrangements are necessary to place our future harmony on stable grounds. In the mean time, we find, by the communications of our Plenipotentiaries, that a temporary suspension of the Act of the last Session, prohibiting certain importations, would, as a mark of candid disposition on our part, and of confidence in the temper and views with which they have been met, have a happy effect on its course.

A step so friendly will afford further evidence, that all our proceedings have flowed from views of justice and conciliation, and that we give them willingly that form which may best meet corresponding dispositions.

Add to this, that the same motives which produced the postponement of the Act till the 15th of November last, are in favour of its further suspension: and as we have reason to hope that it may soon yield to arrangements of mutual consent and convenience, justice seems to require that the same measure may be dealt out to the few

Digitized by Google

cases which may fall within its short course, as to all others preceding and following it. I cannot, therefore, but recommend the suspension of this act for a reasonable time, on considerations of justice, amity, and the public interests.

*Dec.* 3, 1806. TH. JEFFERSON.

DEC 4.—Mr. J. Randolph, Chairman of the Committee, to whom was referred the President's Message, of yesterday, reported a Bill for suspending the Non-importation Act. It was twice read, and referred to the Committee of the whole to-morrow.

DEC. 6.—The Report of the Bill for suspending the Non-importation Act, was taken into consideration.

Mr. Sloan opposed the filling up the blank, with the words Dec. 31, 1807, and proposed July 1, which was agreed to.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed, upon a division——Ayes, 101—Noes, 5.

---

GAZETTE LETTERS.

The Gazette of Feb. 17, contains a letter from Lord Cochrane, of His Majesty's ship Imperieuse, to Commodore Keats, informing that the boats of that ship under Lieutenant Mapleton had entered the Bason of Arcasson, on the French coast, and destroyed Fort Roquette, which was intended for the defence of the entrance. A large quantity of military stores was destroyed, four 36-pounders, two field pieces, and a thirteen-inch mortar spiked, and the platoons and carriages burned. Lord Cochrane also mentions capturing eight and destroying seven of the enemy's coasting vessels.

A letter, dated Feb. 19, from Captain Farquhar, of His Majesty's frigate Ariadne, gives an account of his capture of Le Chasseur French privateer, of 2 guns and 36 men; and another from Captain Ramsey, of H. M. cutter Carrier, dated Feb. 20, of the capture of Le Ragotin French privateer of 8 guns and 29 men.

The Gazette Extraordinary of Sunday, Feb. 22, contains a letter from Captain Brisbane to Admiral Dacres. The substance of which is as follows:

*His Majesty's ship Arethusa, Jan.* 1, 1806.

SIR—I proceeded in the execution of your orders, the 29th of November, with every possible avidity; but the adverse wind and current prevented me from reaching this island before the 1st instant. In my way up I met Captain Bolton, of the Fisgard, going to Jamaica; I took him under my orders, according to your direction. My line of battle consisted of the Arethusa, Latona, Anson, and Fisgard, and, soon after the break of day, I made all possible sail, in close order of battle, passing the whole extensive line of sea batteries, and anchored the squadron in a stile far surpassing my expectations. Being desirous of having the effusion of human blood spared, I wrote the inclosed (No. 1.) on the capstan of the Arethusa, during the action, which was not regarded, as they did their utmost to destroy us. Words cannot express the ability of the squadron. The harbour was defended by regular fortifications of two tier of guns; Fort Amsterdam alone consisting of 66 pieces of cannon; the entrance only fifty yards wide, athwart which was the Dutch frigates Hatslar of 36 guns, and Surinam of 22, with two large schooners of war, one commanded by a Dutch commander; a chain of forts was on Miselburg commanding height; and that almost impregnable fortress Fort Republique, within the distance of grape shot, enfilading the whole harbour. At a quarter past six o'clock we entered the port; a severe and destructive cannonade ensued; the frigate, sloop, and schooners were carried by boarding, the lower forts, the citadel, and town of Amsterdam, by storm; all of which by seven o'clock were in our possession. For humanity sake I granted the annexed capitulation (No. 2.); and, at ten o'clock, the British flag was hoisted in Fort Republique. It is now become a pleasing part of my duty, although impossible, to do justice to the merits, gallantry, and determination of Captains Wood, Lydiard, and Bolton, who so nobly headed their respective ships' companies to the storm; and the same gallantry and determination are due to the officers, seamen, and marines for following up so glorious an example. The Dutch commodore was killed early in the action, and the captain of the Surinam severely wounded. I have appointed, by proclamation, Wednesday next, the 7th inst. for the inhabitants, (which amount to 30,000) to take the oath of allegiance to our most gracious Sovereign; those that do not, will be instantly embarked as prisoners of war. For any further particulars I must refer you to that gallant officer Captain Lydiard. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES BRISBANE.

To J. R. Dacres, Esq. Vice-admiral of the White, commander-in-chief, &c.

(No. 1.) *Arethusa, Curacoa Harbour, Jan.* 1.

SIR—The British squadron are here to protect, and not to conquer you; to preserve to you your lives, liberty, and property. If a shot is fired at any of my squadron after this summons, I shall immediately storm your batteries. You have five

Digitized by Google

minutes to accede to this determination.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. BRISBANE

To his Excellency the Governor of Curacoa.

(No. 2) *Curacoa, Jan.* 1.

Preliminary Articles of Capitulation:

Art. I. The fort Republique shall immediately be surrendered to the British force; the garrison shall march out with the honours of war, lay down their arms, and become prisoners of war.—Answer, Granted.

II. The Dutch garrison of Curacoa shall be prisoners of war, and by his Britannic Majesty sent to Holland, not to serve this war before they shall be regularly exchanged; and for the due performance of this article the officers pledge their word of honour.—Granted.

III. The same terms as in the above article are granted to the officers and people of the Dutch men of war.—Granted.

IV. All the Civil Officers may remain at their respective appointments, if they think proper; and those who choose shall be sent by his Britannic Majesty to Holland.—Granted.

V. The Burghers, Merchants, Planters, and other inhabitants, without difference of colour or opinion, shall be respected in their persons and property, provided they take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty.—Granted; neutral property being respected.

VI. All the merchant vessels, with their cargoes, in the harbour, of whatsoever nation they belong to, shall be in the possession of their proper owners.—Not granted.

VII. A definitive capitulation shall be signed upon this basis in Fort Amsterdam.—Granted.

Curacoa, Jan. 2, 1807.

The foregoing Articles having this day been mutually read and agreed to, this capitulation is become definitive.

Signed on the one part by

CHARLES BRISBANE.

Signed on the other part by his Excellency P. J. CHANGUION.

His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Changuion, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Curacoa and its dependencies, having refused to take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, and surrendered himself prisoner of war, I have thought proper to appoint myself Governor of the said island and its dependencies, until the pleasure of the Commander-in-chief is made known; and I do hereby appoint myself accordingly.

(Signed) CHARLES BRISBANE.

January 4, 1807.

*By Charles Brisbane, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship Arethusa, and Senior Officer of his Britannic Majesty's Squadron in Curacoa harbour.*

Whereas this island and its dependencies have surrendered to the arms of his Britannic Majesty, as appears by the capitulation which has been signed by his Excellency Pierre Jean Changuion and me, on the 1st instant, I therefore hereby require, that all the burghers and inhabitants of this island, shall meet on Wednesday next, the 7th inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, at the Government House, in order to take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty aforesaid.

Those who belong to the militia companies will receive further orders from their Major, and are to conduct themselves accordingly.

All those who fill public offices, of whatsoever nature they may be, and all such as do not belong to the militia companies, are also required to meet at the Government House, at the hour, and for the purpose aforesaid.

I expect that the burghers and inhabitants of this island will conduct themselves in such a manner as to deserve my protection and favour; and, on my part, I shall not fail, as far as in my power lies, to promote the happiness and welfare of this island and its inhabitants; and I flatter myself that my endeavours in this case will be crowned with the gracious approbation of my sovereign; and, I hope, to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of this island and its dependencies.

(Signed) CHARLES BRISBANE.

January 5, 1807.

A Letter from Captain Maling, of his Majesty's ship Diana, dated Feb. 25, to Lord Keith, gives an account of the capture of La Charlotte, French privateer, of 14 guns and 118 men.

The London Gazette Extraordinary, published on Sunday, March 8, contains a letter from General the Baron de Benningsen, to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, of which the following is a copy:

*On the Field of Battle, Prussick-Eylau, Feb.* 8, 1807.

SIRE,

I am truly happy to have it in my power to inform your Imperial Majesty, that the army, the command of which your Majesty has deigned to confide to me, has been again victorious. The battle which has just taken place has been bloody and destructive. It began on the 7th of February, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted until six o'clock in the evening of the 8th of February.

The enemy was completely defeated; one thousand prisoners, and twelve stand of colours, which I have the honour herewith to transmit to your Majesty, fell into the hands of the conquerors. This day Bonaparte attacked me with his best troops, on my centre, and on both wings, but he was

Digitized by Google

epulsed and beaten on all sides. His guards peatedly attacked my centre without the mallest success After a very brisk fire, hey were repulsed at all points by the ayonet, and by charges of the cavalry. everal columns of infantry, and picked egiments of Cuirassiers, were destroyed

I shall not fail to transmit to your Majesty, as soon as possible, a detailed account f the memorable battle of Preussich-Eylau.

I think our loss may perhaps exceed six housand men, and I certainly do not exaggerate, when I state the loss of the enemy considerably more than twelve thousand men.

---

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

[*Continued from p.* 188.]

The *Nineteenth* is dated Charlottenburg, Oct. 27, and states that the fortress of Spandau was capable of sustaining a siege of two months, after the opening of the trenches. The reason the Prussian commandant did not defend it, was, that he had not received any orders; and the French arriving before he had received any account of the battle of Jena, the batteries were not in readiness, and the place was in a manner disarmed. In the palaces there was not the least order; the sword of the Great Frederick was easily found at Potzdam, with the scarf which he wore during the seven years war, and the insignia of the black eagle. Bonaparte took these trophies with transport, saying "I would rather have these than twenty millions." A great part of the effects, sent away from Berlin to Magdeburgh, was intercepted by the light cavalry. Upwards of 60 Schuyts have been brought back loaded with cloathing, meal, and artillery.

The *Twentieth*, also dated Charlottenburgh, Oct. 27, states, that the Duke of Berg, arrived at Zendenick on the 26th, and that the whole of the Prussian cavalry, under the Prince of Hohenlohe, amounted only to 6000 men. They were attacked by the French generals Lasalle and Grouchy, and defeated with the loss of 1300 killed and 700 prisoners. Marshal Lasnes, however, *was proceeding to support* the troops that were engaged. Bonaparte, on his entrance into Berlin, is said by the bulletin, to have been received with the most general acclamations.

The *Twenty-first* is dated Berlin, Oct. 28, and contains an account of the entrance of Bonaparte into Berlin, and his reception of the Constituted Authorities, the Foreign Ambassadors, &c. In speaking to Count Von Neale, Bonaparte made use of these words, "I shall reduce those noble courtiers to such extremities, that they shall be compelled to beg their bread." The bulletin then mentions the relative positions of the French and Prussian troops; and concludes with an account of a victory obtained over the Russians, in Albania. It also mentions Count Zastrow being presented to Bonaparte, and delivering a letter to him from the King of Prussia.

The *Twenty-second* is dated Berlin, Oc. 29, and gives an account of the battle of Prentzlow, fought between the Prince of Hohenlohe and Murat, the issue of which was the surrender of the Prussian army, consisting of 16,000 infantry, six regiments of cavalry, forty-five stand of colours, and sixty-four pieces of harnessed artillery. The bulletin goes on at great length to relate the details of this disastrous affair; but our room does not permit us to give more than the substance. The Prince of Hohenlohe, the Prince of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, Prince Augustus Ferdinand, and several generals, are among the prisoners made by the French.

The *Twenty-third* is dated Berlin, Nov. 2, repeats the leading features of the preceding, and relates new successes over the remnant of the Prussian army. It speaks of taking possession of the duchy of Brunswick, and disarming all the duke's troops. In this bulletin Bonaparte abuses that gallant and veteran general the Duke of Brunswick, in the most gross manner.

The *Twenty-fourth* bears the same date, and informs us that the French had taken Stettin, one of the first commercial towns in Prussia. They found in it 160 pieces of cannon, considerable magazines, 6000 troops, and several generals. Of the whole of the Prussian army, which was 130,000 strong, not one man has crossed the river Oder. The bulletin then abuses the Russian soldiers, and says, that the French *long to see* 100,000 *of them*,

Digitized by Google

*but they dare not meet Bonaparte.* England is afterwards threatened with being compelled to make peace, while France will extend her federative system, by including more states and more coasts.

The Articles of Capitulation of Stettin follow, which are in the usual manner.

The *Twenty-fifth* is dated Berlin, Nov. 2, and announces the surrender of Custrin to Davoust. It is one of the most important conquests of the French army. Ney is about to besiege Magdeburg. The French troops have advanced into Poland, and Prince Jerome, with the Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops, is proceeding to Silesia. General Clarke has been appointed governor of Berlin and all Prussia. The King of Holland is advancing into Hanover, and Mortier into Cassel.

The *Twenty-sixth* is dated Berlin, Oct. 31, and gives an account of 7000 Prussian infantry and five regiments of cavalry laying down their arms at Passewalk, which was mentioned before in the 23d bulletin, and the surrender of Stettin is again repeated from the 25th. This bulletin is signed by Berthier.

# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

## BERKSHIRE.

A MAN, of the name of Madden, was tried on a capital indictment, at the Assizes for Berkshire, held at Reading, for shooting at another man, with intent to kill. The circumstances attending the case were singular. The prisoner had sold the produce of a cherry-orchard, at Cockham, but he afterwards repented of the contract, and wished to cancel the bargain. The purchaser repaired to the orchard, when the fruit was fit to gather; and when in the act of plucking from the tree, the prisoner appeared with a gun, and flashed the pan at him. The man remained on the tree, and the prisoner put in fresh priming, discharged the piece, and lodged the contents in the body of the purchaser, who, after a long illness, from the effects of the rash act of the prisoner, recovered. The prisoner was found guilty, and ordered for execution.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Representatives for the University propose to give two prizes of Fifteen Guineas each, to two senior Bachelors of Arts, and the like to two middle Bachelors, who shall compose the best Exercises in Latin prose, and the Vice-Chancellor has appointed the following subjects for this year: For the senior Bachelors, *Utrum mores civium emendet an corrumpat commercium?* and for the middle Bachelors, *Utrum Literis prosit Librorum, quanta nunc est, editorium copia?*

The late Dr. Smith's two prizes of 25l. each, for two commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, are adjudged to Mr. Henry Gipps of St. John's, and Mr. John Carr, of Trinity.

## CUMBERLAND.

*Died.*] At Cockermouth, in the 86th year of his age, William Giffard, Esq. who was, as he himself believed, since the death of Macklin, Father of the English Stage. He was the son of Mr. Giffard, proprietor of the theatre at Goodman's Fields, who first introduced Garrick to a London public: and had himself the honour, previously, of exhibiting that phenomenon at Ipswich, in a summer's excursion to that place with a company of his father's comedians. Mr Giffard performed on the different London theatres for a period of twenty years, or upwards, and, it is understood, with considerable applause.—He used to relate an anecdote, and he did it but a very few days before his death, to the writer of this article, which exhibited, in a strong point of view, one of those failings by which, it is well known, the lustre of Garrick's transcendant merits was somewhat obscured. He and that great hero were performing together in *Hamlet*, and Giffard had the part of the *Player King* assigned him, which he acted to admiration, and with unceasing and rapturous applause from all parts of the house. On his retiring behind the scenes, he was greeted with the cordial congratulation of his fellow-performers; but one, more sage than the rest, observed, that though he could not but witness his success with pleasure, yet he feared that that

Digitized by Google

might prove one of the most unfortunate days of his life, and that Garrick and he would never be seen on the same boards together again; and," said Mr. Giffard, "his fears were too well founded: we never were." Mr. Giffard abounded in the theatrical anecdotes of his day, and liked much to be questioned about them. He had quitted the stage upwards of forty years. Previous to his retiring to Cockermouth, which he did about fourteen years ago, he resided at Southampton, and, for some time, it is believed, in the island of Guernsey. It is somewhat singular to relate, at his time of life, that, since he came into Cumberland, his almost only occupation and amusement was the reading of Latin; and he used to speak with a sort of fastidious contempt of what he called "mere English readers." His knowledge of Latin was but slender; but he could enjoy the beauties of the principal Roman authors, and used to dwell with great triumph on their superiority to the moderns, in the arts of composition; and on the unspeakable obligations which the latter owed them. His subsistence, of late, was a small annuity; his good fortunes having, from unknown causes, in the latter period of his life, declined.—At Hawksdale, near Carlisle, John Pearson, esq. aged 42. He was formerly a lieutenant in the 52d regiment of foot, and distinguished himself in several actions with that corps in the East Indies. His social disposition endeared him to a numerous circle of acquaintance.

DORSETSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Dorchester, T. Beach, esq. many years an eminent portrait-painter of Bath, aged 68. He was a native of Milton Abbey, a village since converted into the noble mansion of the Earl of Dorchester. From his earliest years, Mr. Beach evinced a strong desire to be an artist; and under the patronage of the Dorchester family, he became a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the year 1760. How well he succeeded under that great master, his works, which in the neighbourhood of Bath are very numerous, will fully testify. The pictures which he painted about twenty years ago, were certainly executed in the happiest period of his pencil; though a late performance, a portrait of Dr. Harrington (from which an excellent mezzotinto has been engraved), must be equally admired. His most celebrated work is a large picture of the domestics in the service of the late H. H. Coxe, esq. of Penmore. This picture is now in the possession of Sir J. Coxe Hippisley, of Stoneaston. No one can contemplate this performance without hesitating which to prefer, the hand of the master or the pupil. To Mr. Beach's professional excellence we must add, that no man ever possessed a more friendly and benevolent disposition: he was a good scholar, and exemplary in the exercise of religion and charity; yet no man more enjoyed the social circle, or more contributed to its mirth.

HAMPSHIRE.

The trial of Sir Home Popham commenced on board the Gladiator, in Portsmouth harbour, on Friday the 6th of March, and concluded on the following Tuesday. After four or five hours deliberation, the Court pronounced sentence, that the charges had been proved against him; but *in consideration of circumstances*, only adjudged him to be severely reprimanded. [*A report of the trial will be given in our next Number.*]

KENT.

A bill has recently been brought into Parliament, for enabling his Majesty to grant the palace situate in Greenwich Park to the Commissioners for the Government of the Royal Naval Asylum, and for enabling them to appoint a Chaplain to that establishment.

There appeared at Sheerness lately a vessel of a peculiar construction; she was intended for a bomb-vessel, and had a rudder and bowsprit at each end, which were to have precluded the necessity of her putting about—she had three masts, the two outermost of which were alternately the foremast; the bombs were fixed in beds, which certainly had the effect of keeping the shock from the vessel, but they received so much of it themselves, that a few minutes firing split them. After repeated trials, this new-invented ship of war has been



Digitized by Google

found by several officers of distinction to be entirely inefficient to the purposes intended.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

*Died*] At Wooler, aged 87, Sir Patrick Claud Ewins, Bart. He married Signora Centucci, a Neapolitan lady, by whom he had issue an only son, born at Eagle-hall, in Somerset. This son married without his father's consent, and the latter disposed of all his estates, invested the produce in the public funds, and withdrew into retirement, about forty years since, leaving his son, since deceased, the scanty pittance of 40l. a year only, and whom he never afterwards would be reconciled to. The deceased made many wills, and by the last, after giving in legacies about 40,000l., bequeathed the residue of his immense property (exceeding, it is said, 50,000l. sterling) to a distant relation at Newry, in Ireland, who dying but a very short time before the testator, the title, and whole residue of this splendid fortune devolve, by lapse, to Mr. James Ewins, (now Sir James Ewins, Bart.) the testator's grandson, of Newport, Monmouthshire, perfumer—a man of unblemished character, probity, and integrity, with a large family of children. This title is not to be found in the modern Baronetages.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A Bill has been brought into Parliament for enabling the Bristol Dock Company to complete the works for improving and rendering more commodious the port of Bristol.

*Died*] At his house in Gay-street, Bath, aged 95, Walter Long, Esq. of a very ancient and respectable Wiltshire family. The wealth of this gentleman, landed, funded, and otherwise, may be justly termed immense. Notwithstanding his habits were generally supposed to be parsimonious, yet on numerous occasions he was generous and extremely liberal. To many public and loyal subscriptions, he contributed with exemplary readiness and spirit; and towards the rebuilding of St. James's Church in that city, he gave the sum of 500l. About 35 years ago, on account of his prudentially relinquishing an inconsiderate promise of marriage that he had made to the accomplished Miss Linley (the late Mrs. Sheridan) he was brought on the stage, by that unsparing satyrist Mr. Foote, who characterized him by the name of Mr. Flint, in his facetious comedy of the Maid of Bath. In the year 1765, he served the office of high sheriff for the county of Wilts. He was the following year a candidate to represent the city of Bath in parliament, in opposition to the late John Smith, Esq. of Combhay; he lost his election by one vote only; which vote was afterwards the subject of contention in the House of Commons, where its validity was ultimately established. He possessed a comprehensive mind, and sound judgment, which continued to the last perfect and unimpaired. To the verge of life he felt anxiously warm to the situation of Europe, its politics, interests, and embarrassments; and possessed a perfect knowledge of every prominent character now acting on that great and gloomy theatre; but he never once despaired of the continent surmounting its difficulties; of the safety of England, he did not entertain a fear. As a scholar, Mr. Long might be placed in a superior class; he was generally well read, and was allowed by persons of acknowledged taste and learning, to repeat the Odes of his favourite Horace, in the true spirit of that inspired poet; and that with the clearest recollection, to the last month of his very long life. His private charities were extensive and unostentatious, so that his death will be proportionably regretted. Not many years since he renewed the leases of most of his tenants, at their old rents, though the estates had, by a fair estimation, risen in value upwards of one hundred thousand pounds! In early life, Mr. Long entered largely into the fashionable world, and partook of its various pleasures, but neve so far as to injure his own constitution; and, though possessing a large fund of wit, it was so tempered with good humour, that it never was known to hurt the feelings of a friend, or wound the reputation of an individual. Such a character, though it may have possessed some errors that imperfect human nature is ever subject to, yet before so many acknowledged excellencies they will fade away and be forgotten; but his steady patriotism, his private charities, and public munificence, will be long held in grateful and affectionate remembrance.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A Bill has been brought into Par-

Digitized by Google

liament for separating the chapelries and chapels of Newcastle under Lyme, Whitmore, Bucknall, Bagnall, and Norton in the Moors, from the rectory and parish church of Stoke-upon-Trent, and for making them five distinct rectories and parish churches.

SURREY.

At the assizes for this county, William Duncan was convicted of the murder of his master Mr. Chivers, of Clapham Common, and sentenced to be executed, but has since been reprieved. *See Univ. Mag. for Feb. p.* 179.

It is intended to make a collateral branch from the Grand Surrey Canal, on the northern side of the road leading from London to Greenwich to the Bricklayers' arms, and to supply with water the adjacent towns and places.

SUSSEX.

It is intended to establish a constant and effective police in Brighton and the adjacent parishes, and also a court for the recovery of small debts,

The long-meditated plan for the enlargement of the harbour of Newhaven, is about to be carried into effect. Of all the public measures that have lately been adopted for the convenience and protection of our numerous coasters, none perhaps is more important, either in policy or national utility, than the making a safe and commodious harbour between the Downs and Spithead. The want of such a haven has been severely felt, not only by the royal navy, but by the commercial part of the community in particular. That it has become infinitely more necessary than heretofore, in consequence of the determination of a bitter and formidable enemy to attack the country whenever he shall have an opportunity, must be admitted. Newhaven is confessedly an excellent place for such a harbour. In respect to its practicability, able naval engineers, and others have made the most satisfactory reports on the subject. A bold shore renders our coast much more favourable for ships of burden, than the foul and flat shores of the opposite coast, where, however, under great difficulties, by means of an expenditure vastly beyond what would be required in the present instance, such harbours have been formed; as at Dieppe, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, and Ostend. The local advantages, at the same time, to be derived from such a work, would far exceed our most sanguine expectations. A navigable canal, likewise, with facility, might be made to communicate with the counties of Surrey and Kent; and the greatest possible benefits, embracing even the future security of the empire, would be the result. Newhaven is situated nearly midway between Deal and Portsmouth, and is admirably calculated to afford protection to our marine, as well from the enemy as from the weather. In Dungeness Roads, our small craft is not only exposed to the predatory excursions of the horde of privateers that infest this part of the channel, but vessels which come to an anchorage there for safety, are sometimes detained for several days together, at great expence and imminent hazard, by being unable to double Beachy-head Point. These considerations are sufficiently material to insure to such a project every success and every encouragement.

*Died*] At Uckfield, the Hon. and Rev. William Augustus Irby, third son of Lord Boston, and rector of Whiston, Northamptonshire.——At Findon, aged 62, the Rev. Dr. Metcalf, vicar of that place.

YORKSHIRE.

*Died*] At Ripon, Mr. Jefferson, in a very advanced age, late of the London stage. He was contemporary with Garrick, and studiously copied the manner of that great actor. Mr. J. possessed respectable talents with an agreeable and manly person; but, though he always supported the character that he assumed with judgment, he was by no means qualified to undertake those of a higher order, however he acquitted himself very creditably, even when engaged in the scene with the great actor above-mentioned. He had good sense enough never to attempt any character on the London stage beyond the reach of his abilities; and he was, perhaps, the oldest member of the theatrical community, except the venerable Hull, who has long been considered as the father of the stage. Mr. Jefferson maintained a respectable character in private life, was esteemed for his companionable qualities, and abounded in theatrical anecdote, which rendered his conversation very



Digitized by Google

entertaining. He had been, for many years, a martyr to the gout.

WALES.

The annual ploughing-match of the Narbeth Farmers' Club took place this year in a large field near the town of Swansea, when twelve ploughs started for the Welsh prizes, which were adjudged as follows (each man with a pair of horses without a driver):—

| | £. | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| To J. Owen, serv. to W. Evans, esq. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| W. David, serv. J. H. Foley, esq. | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| E. Thomas, serv. W. Francis, esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| D. Lewis, serv. J. H. Foley, esq. | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| T. Harry, serv. J. Harding, esq. | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| E. Philip, serv. W. Scourfield, esq. | 0 | 6 | 0 |

—Five ploughs then started for the free prize of two guineas, which was adjudged to Joseph Tracey, servant to William Henry Scourfield, esq. To all the unsuccessful candidates was given a shilling each. The ploughing was in general so good, that the judges found it exceedingly difficult to determine the prizes. The progress made in the improvement of this branch of farming proved highly gratifying to every spectator; and the generality of farmers, who, through prejudice of education, were averse to this mode of ploughing, are now fully sensible of its incomparable superiority.

Lord Bulkeley has liberally caused a fine coach-road to be made on the edge of the sea, from the Anglesea side of Bangor Ferry to Beaumaris, an extent of four miles and upwards, at his own expence.

A handsome and capacious gaol for the county of Pembroke is about to be erected at Haverfordwest.

The magnificent seat of Thomas Johnes, esq. at Hafod, in Cardiganshire, was destroyed by fire on the 18th of March. It was at this house that Mr. Johnes established a printing-office, in which was printed his excellent edition of Frolssart's Chronicle.

Two extraordinary discoveries have recently been made on the coast near Roscilly, about 12 miles from Swansea:—The tides of late having receded much farther than usual, the wreck of a vessel has appeared, which was lost there about 50 years ago, and a cask of iron wire was last week recovered. A short distance from the same spot, about 12lbs. of Spanish dollars and half-dollars, of the date of 1625, have been found amongst the sand, which are conjectured to have formed part of the cargo of a rich Spanish vessel from South America, called the Scanderoon galley, which was wrecked on that part of the coast upwards of a century since. Several persons now living, recollect their relatives mentioning the circumstance of the latter ship being lost, and some families residing in the neighbourhood at the time, who suddenly became rich, were supposed to have derived their opulence from the wreck, notwithstanding every possible exertion was made by the then magistrates of Swansea to secure such part of the property as could be saved, for the benefit of its owners.

A splendid monument has been erected in the church of Hanmer, Flintshire, to the memory of the late Lord Kenyon.

Amongst the many improvements adopting at Carmarthen, it is in contemplation to establish a Medical Dispensary, for the charitable purpose of attending the sick poor at their own houses. At a meeting of the corporation and inhabitants, lately held at the Town Hall, the measure was proposed by John Lloyd, esq. of Kilgadan, and seconded by Chas. Morgan, esq. the Clerk of the Peace for the county. It was warmly supported by Lord Cawdor, Mr. Phillipps, of Cwmgwilly, Mr. Hughes, of Tregib, and Dr. Davies; and a committee was appointed to consider of the most eligible means to carry the plan into execution.—The Corporation of Carmarthen intend to contribute an annual sum; and the medical gentlemen of the town have offered their attendance and assistance gratis

The Corporationof Carmarthen has also resolved to enlarge the present quay, by extending it to the bridge, which will be an incalculable advantage to the trade and shipping of the town; likewise to erect a new gaol and house of correction; and that a certain portion of the corporation-land shall be sold, and others let by auction, to meet the expences attendant on these measures.

*Died.*] The Rev. J. Edwards, aged 82, and 54 years vicar of Llandevilog and Llangendeirn, county of Carmarthen.—At Monmouth, Lieutenant-colonel Lemoine, of the royal artillery. —At Pembroke, on the 11th of Feb. Mr. John Clark, land and tithe-agent,

Digitized by Google

and F.S.A. Edinburgh. In early life, he indulged a taste for composition, and, about 25 years ago, published a small volume, entitled "The Works of the Caledonian Bards, being a Translation from the Gaelic, in Prose and Verse." This effusion possessed all the energy and dignity of the admired originals, and exalted in no small degree the credit of the author. Mr. Clark was appointed by the Board of Agriculture, on its first institution, to survey the district comprehending Herefordshire, Radnorshire, and Breconshire; and, under its auspices, he published the Reports of those counties, a labour in which he displayed both zeal and ingenuity, by collecting together a body of useful information. He afterwards published an Inquiry into the Nature and Value of Leasehold Property, containing a variety of calculations eminently useful both to land-holders and agents, and rendered familiar to every capacity. That part of Wales in which he had been employed for upwards of 20 years, is much indebted to him for many steps in the progress to its present state of improvement. He planned and superintended the formation of some excellent roads, through parts which were before almost inaccessible to travellers; and, by his exertions, the value of church as well as private property, has there been increased in a high degree. The goodness of his heart, the benevolence of his character, and the sincerity of his friendship, rivetted the attachment of all his acquaintance, and will secure to his memory their respect and veneration.

SCOTLAND.

The new plan of Judicature for Scotland, which Lord Grenville has introduced into the House of Peers, has received the approbation of the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh on the principal points, after a long and animated discussion.

The first question was, in substance, Whether an alteration was necessary in the Court of Session?—which was carried without a division.

The second question, Whether there should be Trials by Juries in certain Civil Cases?—was carried in the affirmative, by 100 against 26.

The third question, Whether the Court of Session should be divided into Chambers?—was carried in the affirmative, by 78 against 41.

The last vote was relative to the Chamber of Review, against the establishment of which the votes were 61, and for its establishment 64.

A Committee was afterwards appointed, with instructions to report to the Faculty upon various points connected with the above questions, and other parts of the Bill.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, the Rev. Thomas Williams, of Horsham, Sussex, to Miss Graham Playfair, daughter of the late James Playfair, architect, of Russell-place, London.—Alex. Wood, esq. of the civil establishment in Ceylon, to Miss Forbes, daughter of the late Sir Wm. Forbes, bart. of Pitsligo.—Mr. John Murray, of London, bookseller, to Miss Elliott, daughter of the late C. Elliott, esq.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Robt. Thomas, esq. of the royal marines.—The Hon. Mrs. Hunter, of Barjarg, daughter of the late William Lord Napier, and wife of the Rev. Andrew Hunter, D.D. of Barjarg.—At Ninewells, Merse, John Hume, esq. writer, a near relation of the late David Hume, the historian.—At Edinburgh, Andrew Dalzell, A.M. F.R.S. professor of the Greek language in that university. [*A further account of this learned man in our next.*]—At Linthaughlee, near Jedburgh, Lieutenant-colonel Thos. Currie, of the royal marines, aged 74. He entered his Majesty's service in the year 1744, and was employed in almost every quarter of the world, and was in a number of engagements.

IRELAND.

An Institution, on the plan of the Royal and London Institutions, for the application of science to the common purposes of life, under the patronage of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is about to be established at Cork. Upon application to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, Government has expressed their intention, that, when the old custom-house, part of which is still occupied by the excise department and by the collector of the customs, shall be no longer wanted for those purposes, in consequence of the erection of a new custom-house, it shall be given to the Institution, and rooms shall be allotted for the following purposes, viz.

1. A lecture room, with one or two rooms near it for the different apparatus.

Digitized by Google

2. A laboratory for chemical experiments and operations.

3. A room for a collection of minerals.

4. An apartment for the most approved implements of husbandry.

5. A small observatory.

6. A library for scientific works, for the use of the members.

7. Two rooms for the use of the Cork library.

8. A room for the use of the farming society, or committee of agriculture, in which specimens of grain, timber, &c. and useful notices of various kinds, may be kept.

9. A board room, in which the members of the society shall hold their various meetings, and which may be occasionally used for the meetings of committees on business of public nature.

It is further intended that lectures shall be given on natural philosophy, chemistry, including mineralogy, botany, and agriculture. A botanical garden will also be established at a short distance from the city, the objects of which will be chiefly agricultural, and in which all unnecessary expence will be avoided. Though it will be impossible to accomplish every part of this plan until the custom-house is given to the Institution, yet the lectures and some other parts of it on a smaller scale will be immediately carried into effect, at the house of the Institution, on St. Patrick's Hill.

The following proposals respecting Sir Patrick Dunn's hospital, in Dublin, have been laid before Parliament by Sir John Newport:—It is intended to augment this hospital, which is at present the best regulated and most extensive medical establishment in Ireland, and is furnished with an extensive library, and to admit not only all denominations of patients, but also to add a competent number of able lecturers in the various branches of physic, and to erect a commodious edifice for the delivery of lectures, and the accommodation of students. The principal object of this application is to improve and enlarge the present establishment into a complete medical college; which, by totally obviating the necessity of sending Irish students to study physic in Scotland, as is the present practice, will facilitate the attainment of that valuable science; which, above all others, ought to be freed from all obstructions, and rendered accessible to men of genius in every rank of society.

*Died.*] Jan. 10, at Dublin, suddenly, aged 71, the Right Hon. Brice Leeson, earl of Milltown, 1763; viscount, 1760; and baron Rusborough, 1756. He was born Dec. 20, 1735, and succeeded his brother Joseph, the late earl, Nov. 27, 1801. He married Oct. 25, 1765, Maria, daughter of John Graydon, esq. who died July 25, 1772.—Jan. 22, at Belfast, Mrs. White, of the theatre at that town. She was one of the infant pupils of the celebrated Garrick, and the daughter of Mr. Simpson of Aberdeen, who was Mr. Garrick's assistant and particular friend. Mr. Garrick brought her out in the character of *Violante*, in *The Wonder, a Woman keeps a Secret*, at the age of 14, with his *Don Felix*, in which she proved very successful; having, in her infant years, performed all the principal children's characters with that great man. She continued but a short time in the profession, when she was married to Chas. Fleetwood, esq. son of the old patentee of that name of Drury-lane theatre, who shortly after died at Bengal. Mrs. W. being defrauded of all the property left her, both by her brother and husband, was necessitated to return again to the stage, having about 16 years ago married Mr. White, with whom she experienced many vicissitudes.—In Rutland-square, Dublin, on the 7th of March, aged 70, the Right Hon. Alice Howard, Countess of Wicklow, to which title she was created Dec. 20, 1793. She was the daughter and heiress of William Forward, esq. of Castle Forward, in Donegal, and married Ralph Lord Viscount Wicklow, Aug. 11, 1755, who died in June, 1786. She is succeeded in her title by her eldest son, Robert Ld. Viscount Wicklow, now Earl of Wicklow; but her extensive property devolves on her second son, the Right Hon. William Forward Stewart Forward, who assumed the name and arms of his maternal grandfather in 1787. The mild and amiable disposition of this lady, and her active benevolence will long be remembered by those who knew her best.

[*We are under the necessity of postponing many notices of "Deaths Abroad" till our next.*]

Digitized by Google

## NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, AND PROMOTIONS.

*Worcester*—William Gordon, Esq. *vice* Henry Bromley, Esq.

*Derby*—Thomas William Coke, Esq. *vice* Edward Coke, Esq.

*Norfolk*—Sir Jacob Henry Astley, Bart. and Edward Coke, Esq. *vice* T. W. Coke, Esq and the Right Hon W. Windham.

*Harwich*—James Adams, Esq. *vice* W. H. Freemantle.

*Inniskillen*—R. H. A. Bannet, Esq. captain R. N. *vice* N. Sneyd, Esq.

*Helston*—Hon. Thomas Brand, *vice* N. Vansittart, Esq.

*Bletchingly*—J. A. Bannerman, Esq. *vice* J. Dupre Porcher, Esq.

*St. Mawes*—Lieutenant-colonel Shipley, *vice* Sir John Newport.

*Lostwithiel*—Charles Cockerell, Esq *vice* William Dickenson, Esq.

*Cockermouth*—Lord Binning, *vice* John Lowther, Esq.

*Midhurst*—W. C. Plunkett, Esq. and H. Watkins Williams Wynne, Esq. *vice* Right Hon. W. Wickham and John Smith, Esq.

PROMOTIONS.

Isaac Hudson, of Carlisle, Gent. and Thomas Rushton, of Bolton le Moors, Gent. to be masters extraordinary in chancery.

Lieutenant-general Sir Charles Asgill, Bart. to be colonel of the 11th foot, *vice* Fitzpatrick.

General the Right Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick to be colonel of the 47th foot, *vice* Dalrymple, *dec.*

Lieutenant-general Stanwix, to be colonel of the 85th foot, *vice* Sir Charles Asgill

Major-general Grosvenor, to be colonel of the 97th foot, *vice* Stanwix.

General Samuel Hulse, to be lieutenant-governor of Chelsea Hospital, *vice* Dalrymple, *dec.*

Edward Earl, Esq. to be a commissioner of the Customs in Scotland.

Sir Edmond Stanley, to be recorder of the Court of Judicature in Prince of Wales's Island in the East Indies.

Sir Richard Strachan, and Sir John Stuart, Count of Maida, invested Knights of the Bath.

Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot and Harford Jones, Esq. permitted to receive and wear the insignia of the Roman Imperial Order of the Crescent, conferred on them by the Grand Signior.

Sir William Young, to be governor of the Island of Tortola.

Major general the Hon. John Abercrombie, to be colonel of the 53d regiment, *vice* General Crosbie, *dec.*

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

FEBRUARY 18, 1807, to MARCH 21, 1807, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette*]—*The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthesis.*

AARON L. Gosport, slopseller, (Isaacs, Mitre-court, Aldgate). Ayres J. Amersham, Bucks, butterman, (Taylor, Featherstone-buildings). Atkinson J. Birmingham, iron-founder, (Chilton, Lincoln's-Inn).

Burgess G. Whitecross-street, brewer, (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court). Binden, H. Thornbury, Gloucestershire, bacon-factor, (James, Gray's-Inn). Bogg J. Hemmingby, Lincolnshire, (Alexander, Bedford-row). Bingley J. Upper John-street, St. Pancrass, statuary, (Good, Howland-street). Biddle J. Chichester, ironmonger, (Kinderley and Co. Symond's-Inn). Bromley G. Chandler-street, Hanover-square, grocer. Brayshaw T. York, grocer, (Bell and Co. Bow-lane). Beak J. Rye, Sussex, inn-keeper, (Follett, Temple). Blower, S. Ellingham, Norfolk, miller, (Cufaude, Halesworth).

Coles, J. Banbury, Oxfordshire, mealman, (Bignell, Banbury). Claughton J. Love-lane, ship-rigger, (Jones, Temple). Culshaw R. Wrightington, Lancashire, coal-merchant, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Cause J. Great Wakering, Essex, shop-keeper, (Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street). Cox W. Leicester, cotton-spinner, (Taylor, Southampton-buildings, Chancery lane).

Dally T. Chichester, linen-draper, (Few, New North street). Devenish A. and Newport H. Villiers-street, Strand, upholsterers, (Bleasdale and Co. New Inn). Dennett J. Northumberland-street, Strand, wine-merchant, (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court). Daniels J. Liverpool, slop-seller, (Meadowcroft and Co Gray's Inn).

Edge W. Salford, Lancashire, brewer, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Eschke, C. A. Sherborn-lane, merchant, (Robinson, Charter-house-square). Emmett T. Bell's Gardens, Peckham, cow-keeper, (Cross, King street, Southwark). Easterbrooke J. Exeter, hatter, (Drewe and Co New Inn). Eyles T. Eltow, Bedfordshire, butcher, (Giles, Great Shire-lane, Carey-street).

Evans G. West Houghton, Lancashire, coal-merchant, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row)

Field J. Old-street-road, carpenter, (Bal-

Digitized by Google

lachey, Capel-court, Stock Exchange). Freeman J. Bermondsey, victualler.

Garner W. Thetford, Norfolk, merchant, (Baxters and Co. Furnival's Inn). Gregory G. Compton-street, Soho, cheesemonger, (Steventon, Chequer-court, Charing-cross). Gillam T. and Weaver W. Worcester, drapers, (Cardale and Co. Gray's Inn).

Heath W. Rugeley, Staffordshire, shopkeeper, (Allen and Co. Furnival's Inn). Hepworth W. Manchester, cotton-merchant, (Ellis, Cursitor street). Hancock J. Sheffield, merchant, (Chambre, Temple-lane). Harkness J. Addle-street, Wood-street, merchant, (Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street). Hill J. Rotherhithe, merchant, (Rivington, Fenchurch-street). Hollowell S. & C. Cheadle Bulkley, Cheshire, builders, (Lingard and Dale, Stockport). Horner L. Lancaster, brewer, (Bleasdale and Co New Inn). Horrocks W. and J. Stockport, muslin-manufacturers, (Meddowcroft and Co. Gray's Inn). Heslam H. Bolton, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturer, (Meddowcroft and Co. Gray's Inn). Hancock W. Sheffield, tallow-chandler, (Chambre, Temple-lane). Hyde J. and Chadwick J. Manchester, dyers, (Willis, Warnford-court). Hartney J. Ironmonger-lane, merchant, (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court).

Jones T. Birmingham, coal-merchant, (Punton, Hind-court, Fleet-street). Johnson W. and Wiltshire J. Huntingdon, drapers, (Evans, Kennington-cross). Ingledew W. Leeds, starch-maker, (Battye, Chancery-lane) Joynour R. E. Bristol, merchant, (Platt, Tanfield-court, Temple).

Kelly J. Manchester, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Kilby C. Watford, Herts, dealer, (Greenwell, Beaumont-street, Cavendish-square).

Lance W. Abingdon, wool-stapler, (Blagrave and Co. Symond's Inn). Leonard S. Gloucester, victualler, (Gabell, Lincoln's Inn). Leonard W. otherwise Randall W. Coppice-row, Clerkenwell, tailor, (Hunt, Surrey-street, Strand). Linley, J Sheffield. grocer, (Bigg, Hatton-Garden).

Mew H. Newport, Isle of Wight, shopkeeper, (Dodd, Threadneedle-street). Marsden, H. Eccleston, Lancashire, corn-merchant, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Morgan D. otherwise Clifford, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper, (James, Gray's-Inn-square). Mortimer W. Wivenhoe, Essex, maltster, (Lowten, Temple).

Newport H. Villiers-street, Strand, cabinet-maker, (Humphreys, Tokenhouse-yard).

Pritchard G. St. Paul's Church-yard, china-man, (M'Michael, Savage-Gardens). Purbrick J. Fairford, Gloucestershire, (Meredith and Co. Lincoln's Inn) Perring G. Hoxton, upholsterer, (Crawford, Craven-buildings, City-road). Proctor S. Leeds, oilman, (Lodington and Co. Secondaries'-Office, Temple). Pullen P. Hanley, Staffordshire, bookseller, (Barbor and Co. Fetter-lane). Pickering J. Frodsham, Cheshire, corn-merchant, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Perry G. Liverpool, marble-merchant, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry). Pritty J. Hadleigh, Suffolk, grocer, (Taylor, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane).

Riesenbeck J. G. H. Sherborne-lane. merchant, (Robinson, Charterhouse-square). Rotton R. High Wycomb, Bucks, cotton-merchant, (Edge, Manchester). Rawlinson R. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, (Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-buildings). Read B. Bridgewater, Somersetshire, tailor, (Blake, Tooke's-court, Carey-street).

Scott H. Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosier, (Forbes, Ely-place, Holborn). Smith J. H. Water-lane, Tower-street, wine and spirit broker, (Elstob, Catherine-court, Trinity-square). Surman W. and Ford E. Cheltenham, linen-drapers, (Chilton, Lincoln's Inn). Smith R. Ashborne, Derbyshire, stationer, (Bleasdale and Co. New Inn). Standerwick J. Bourton, Dorsetshire, (Batten, Yeovil) St. John H. Pennycross, Devonshire, dealer, (Bone and Co. Plymouth-dock). Smith W. Wolverhampton, butcher, (Corser, Wolverhampton). Steynor T. Walsall, Staffordshire, baker, (Turner, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn). Susham T. Creak, Norfolk, hawker, (Falcon, Temple).

Tijou H. M. Mitre-court, Fleet-street, vintner, (Wadeson, Austin-friars). Tite T. Daventry, Northamptonshire, auctioneer, (Egerton, Gray's-Inn-square). Tadman F. Beverley, Yorkshire, scrivener, (Willis, Warnford-court). Troughton R. Z. and Andrews J. Cooper's-row, Crutched-friars, wine-merchants, (Hacket, Temple). Thuillier J. Leonard, Devonshire, merchant, (Hine, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn). Traynor W. Jermyn-street, tailor, (Dawson and Co. Warwick-street). Turner J. Tooley-street, warehouseman, (Brooks, Millman-street, Bedford-row). Taylor T. Monkwearmouth-Shore, Durham, baker, (Blackiston, Symond's Inn.)

Vose J. Preston, cotton-manufacturer, (Barrett and Co. Gray's Inn). Vaughan G. and Mackilwain R. Snatchwood, Monmouthshire, coal-merchants, (Platt, Tanfield-court, Temple).

Whalley R. Cullum-street, brandy-merchant, (Evans, Kennington-cross). Watkins T. Broad-street, Carnaby-market, auctioneer, (Kernot, Thavies Inn). Wase J. Chipping Ongar, Essex, maltster, (Henley, Ongar). Woods W. Liverpool, stone-mason, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry). Watkins I. M'Clure F. and

Digitized by Google

Hincksman L. New Bond-street, milliners, (Hogarth, Staple Inn). Wilson J. Warwick-court, Holborn, coal-merchant, (Goode, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square). Worrall J. Manchester, silk-dresser, (Johnson and Co. Manchester).

Young W. Manchester, victualler, (Johnson and Co. Manchester).

DIVIDENDS.

Arman J. Darlington, Durham, March 14. Adams J. Stowmarket, Suffolk, Mar. 28. Agate T. East-cheap, March 31.

Bishop J. and Terry J. Maidstone, Kent, March 31. Brewis J. Southwick, Durham, March 23. Beddoes G. Bishop's-Castle, Salop, April 5. Beatson W. and Beatson J. St. Mary-at-Hill, April 6 and 11. Bidwell C. Brick-lane, April 14. Bolingbroke J. and Bolingbroke A. Norwich, April 6. Batie A. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, April 13. Bawden T. Redruth, Cornwall, April 14. Bowman J. Water-lane, Tower-st. Ap. 18. Bagnet G. Leeds, April 23. Bristow C. Newgate-street, April 25. Baillie G. and Jaffray T. Finsbury-place, May 7. Bridgman G. Dartmouth, Devon, May 19.

Cottingham J. Liverpool, April 1. Chorley J. Liverpool, April 2. Colombine F. Colombine D. Colombine D. the younger, and Peter Colombine the younger, Norwich, April 6. Cave T. Pilton, Devon, April 6. Clark C. Bristol, April 27. Chandler R. Shoreditch, May 12.

Dolling J. A. Stonehouse, Devon, March 24. Downall W. Stockport, March 21. Dexter, S. Belpar, Derbyshire, March 31. Day T. Beverly, Yorkshire, April 2. Derbyshire R. Liverpool, April 3. Danson G. and Culveleje A. Z. D. Lancaster, April 3.

Elliott H. Chippenham, Wilts, March 23. Ewer, W. Love-lane, Aldermanbury, April 7.

Fuller R. P. Guildford, March 28. Fearon J. P. Upper Grafton-street, Fitzroy-sq. March 28. Fawcett T. Old 'Change, March 31. Farrar E. and T. Pudsey, Yorkshire, April 4. Favell M. High-st. Borough, April 11. Fisher H. Gracechurch-street, April 28. Foreman A. Chatham, May 19.

Gonard W. North Walsham, Norfolk, April 7. Gimber G. Sandwich, Kent, April 9. Gwillim R. Worship-st. April 11. Gilding F. Aldersgate-street, April 25.

Harding T. Bolton, Lancaster, April 14. Hayden L. Cheltenham, March 7 and 28. Hamer R. Saville-row, Burlington-gardens, March 17 and 24. Hird T. South-street, Berkeley-sq March 21. Hunt G. Stalbridge, Dorset, March 23. Hawkins J. Ash, Suffolk, March 28. Hudson T. New Bond-street, March 31. Hawthorne J. Wirksworth, Derbyshire, March 31. Hunton T. and W. Thornton-le-Moor, Yorkshire, March 31. Hawkins J. Cavern-house, near Blackheath, April 11. Hill J. Deptford, April 14.

Johnson T. Leicester, March 19. Irwing W. Liverpool, April 3. Ibbetson H. Pocklington, Yorkshire, April 3. Jenkins J. Great Warner-street, April 4. Johnston T. Kidderminster, April 10. Isaacs G. and M. Bevis Marks, April 14.

Kirkman R. Liverpool, March 23. King T. P. West Cowes, Isle of Wight, Mar. 31. Kenney A. Bristol, April 7. Keene W. Painswick, Gloucestershire, April 17.

Lewis A. Banbury, Oxfordshire, March 16. Lloyd W. Brighthelmstone, Mar. 17. Levy M. Minories, April 14. Lench B. J. Curtain-road, April 14. Lloyd B. Liverpool, April 30. Levington T. St. Catherine, near the Tower, May 1.

Moorhouse J. John-street, Adelphi, March 17 & 24. Mallard J. Bristol, Ap. 4. Nicholls, J. Moulsey, Surrey, Mar. 31. Obey T. Upper Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, April 14.

Purdie E. St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, March 21 and 28. Payne J. Lynn, Norfolk, March 24. Pyke R. Liverpool, Mar. 26. Pasteur J. Stoney-Stratford, Mar. 28. Packer W. Chamber-street, Goodman's-Fields, March 31. Phillips B. and Bacon W. Southwark, March 31. Paterson J. Great Yarmouth, April 6. Pollard J. and Thompson J. Preston, April 16.

Roberts, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, March 13. Royston B. Huddersfield, Yorkshire, March 26. Richardson T. and Worthington T. Manchester, March 31. Rodd, E. London-street, March 31. Roundell J. Skipton, Yorkshire, April 14. Royle J. Manchester, April 18. Robinson M. and Ibbetson J. Drury-lane, May 5.

Sawyer T. Woolwich, Kent, March 24. Smedley, I. Maiden-lane, Wood-street, March 31. Sherratt T. Birmingham, April 11. Simmons J. M and W. Liverpool, April 13. Schmoll C. F. Jewin-street, Cripplegate, April 14. Storey H. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, April 14. Severn L. Coleman-street, May 2.

Trewhitt N. Appleton-upon-Wick, Yorkshire, March 31. Thomas J. St. James's-place, April 14. Thompson J. Preston, April 16.

Vaughan W. Pall-Mall, April 4.

Webb, J. Moulton, Northamptonshire, March 17. Winn J. Sherburn, Yorkshire, March 23. Wild J. Royton, Lancashire, March 30. Wilkinson S. and Burrough J. High Wycomb, Bucks, March 31 and April 14. Williamson R. Roskhill, Yorkshire, April 2. Witton S. Stourbridge, Worcestershire, April 3. Waightman T. Newgate-street, April 7. Walford J. Pall-Mall, April 14. Williams D. Shoreditch, April 14. Wyat J. Cheadle, Chester, April 23.



Digitized by Google

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended March 14, 1807.

INLAND COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Middsx. | 83 | 11 | 48 | 6 | 38 | 0 | 31 | 10 |
| Surrey | 87 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 39 | 10 | 33 | 4 |
| Hertford | 76 | 4 | 43 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 27 | 0 |
| Bedford | 76 | 3 | 49 | 6 | 37 | 11 | 26 | 2 |
| Huntin. | 77 | 2 | | | 36 | 4 | 23 | 8 |
| Northa. | 73 | 8 | 50 | 6 | 35 | 2 | 23 | 2 |
| Rutland | 75 | 9 | | | 37 | 0 | 23 | 8 |
| Leicest | 73 | 7 | 45 | 2 | 37 | 10 | 25 | 5 |
| Notting. | 76 | 5 | 46 | 0 | 41 | 6 | 28 | 10 |
| Derby | 77 | 8 | | | 43 | 6 | 27 | 5 |
| Stafford | 77 | 1 | | | 41 | 11 | 28 | 0 |
| Salop | 71 | 2 | 54 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 27 | 0 |
| Herefor. | 74 | 0 | 46 | 4 | 36 | 8 | 27 | 4 |
| Wor'st | 76 | 4 | | | 41 | 10 | 33 | 11 |
| Warwic | 78 | 11 | | | 41 | 3 | 29 | 5 |
| Wilts | 76 | 6 | | | 38 | 10 | 32 | 10 |
| Berks | 85 | 9 | | | 38 | 8 | 31 | 5 |
| Oxford | 81 | 1 | | | 34 | 7 | 29 | 7 |
| Bucks | 82 | 4 | | | 35 | 6 | 27 | 11 |
| Brecon | 73 | 7 | 51 | 2 | 38 | 4 | 21 | 4 |
| Montgo. | 70 | 0 | | | 36 | 7 | 26 | 2 |
| Radnor. | 69 | 8 | | | 36 | 10 | 23 | 9 |

MARITIME COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d | s. | d. | s. | d | s. | d. |
| Essex | 80 | 0 | 41 | 6 | 36 | 6 | 29 | 9 |
| Kent | 85 | 6 | 48 | 0 | 39 | 8 | 35 | 0 |
| Sussex | 81 | 4 | | | 39 | 9 | 33 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 77 | 1 | 45 | 0 | 35 | 9 | 36 | 3 |
| Cambridge | 74 | 2 | 46 | 0 | 33 | 9 | 21 | 6 |
| Norfolk | 73 | 10 | 48 | 0 | 34 | 10 | 25 | 4 |
| Lincoln | 68 | 10 | 42 | 8 | 37 | 0 | 23 | 3 |
| York | 70 | 11 | 44 | 11 | 35 | 10 | 26 | 0 |
| Durham | 79 | 9 | | | | | 26 | 10 |
| Northumberland | 71 | 4 | 48 | 0 | 36 | 8 | 27 | 7 |
| Cumberland | 68 | 8 | 51 | 6 | 33 | 4 | 27 | 6 |
| Westmorland | 77 | 7 | 57 | 8 | 39 | 8 | 29 | 8 |
| Lancaster | 76 | 0 | | | 35 | 11 | 28 | 0 |
| Chester | 72 | 1 | | | 42 | 0 | 32 | 2 |
| Flint | 73 | 3 | | | 44 | 2 | 25 | 4 |
| Denbigh | 81 | 2 | | | 44 | 7 | 24 | 6 |
| Anglesea | | | | | 36 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| Carnarvon | 74 | 8 | | | 39 | 0 | 20 | 4 |
| Merioneth | 78 | 11 | | | 43 | 0 | 22 | 4 |
| Cardigan | 77 | 4 | | | 27 | 5 | 16 | 1 |
| Pembroke | 66 | 9 | | | 34 | 6 | 17 | 0 |
| Carmarthen | 86 | 6 | | | 32 | 4 | 19 | 2 |
| Glamorgan | 73 | 8 | | | 37 | 4 | 20 | 0 |
| Gloucester | 76 | 10 | | | 37 | 4 | 28 | 1 |
| Somerset | 78 | 5 | | | 35 | 8 | 26 | 2 |
| Monmouth | 79 | 2 | | | 38 | 4 | 27 | 2 |
| Devon | 86 | 6 | | | 34 | 5 | 26 | 8 |
| Cornwall | 82 | 0 | | | 36 | 9 | 22 | 0 |
| Dorset | 78 | 11 | | | 34 | 11 | 34 | 7 |
| Hants | 81 | 11 | | | 38 | 4 | 33 | 11 |

*Average of England and Wales.*

Wheat 77s. 0d.; Rye 47s. 5d.; Barley 37s. 10d.; Oats 26s. 10d.; Beans 43s. 3d.; Pease 47s. 10d.; Oatmeal 42s. 5d.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

EVERY hand in the country busied in getting in the Lent corn, which will be much forwarded by the late dry weather, a continuance of which is much to be desired for the strong and wet lands. Bean-setting is generally finished, and most of the pease got in, but much of the early pea-grounds have been ploughed up, the plants having been destroyed by the badness of the weather. The season will be on the whole a late one, but the seed has been generally well got in. The quantity of spring wheat is said to exceed the sowing of any former year; the same may be averred with certainty of the autumnal sowing; and of wheat in hand there is no want, either in town or country.

All the cattle crops have continued in the finest state of preservation, and the country has been supplied with a vast breadth of them. Among these, the thousand-headed cabbage, from the South of France *(choux à mille tetes)*, was experimented last year on a considerable scale in several counties, and has succeeded beyond expectation, rivalling in goodness, quantity, and hardiness, the best yellow rutabage. Clover seed was an indifferent crop last year, but most other seeds good; and the seedsman's crops, mustard, coriander, rape, &c. it is supposed will be extensive the present season.——Considerable losses of sheep and lambs have been suffered, during the late snows, in the fens, in Romney Marsh, and in the North; but happily the fall of lambs is, this Spring, very considerable and prosperous, especially to the Westward and in Wales, where the breeding system is on the alert, and increasing yearly. Cows are rather a falling article. Lean stock generally dear, and not so easily come at as the articles for the butcher. Good horses worth almost any price which can be demanded.——Smithfield Markets very large, but generally cleared. Beef, 4s. 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d—mutton, 4s to 5s.—veal, 5s. to 7s.—pork, 4s. 6d. to 7s —house-lamb, 10s. to 15s. per quarter—town bacon, 6s. 4d. —Irish, 5s. 2d.

*Middlesex, March 25.*

## BILL of MORTALITY, from FEB. 25, to MARCH 24, 1807.

| CHRISTENED. | | | BURIED. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 697 | 1363 | Males, | 882 | 1666 |
| Females | 666 | | Females, | 784 | |

Whereof have died under two years old 396

| Between | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 and 5 | - | 134 | 60 and 70 | 183 |
| 5 and 10 | - | 43 | 70 and 80 | 142 |
| 10 and 20 | - | 65 | 80 and 90 | - 43 |
| 20 and 30 | - | 124 | 90 and 100 | - 4 |
| 30 and 40 | - | 177 | | |
| 40 and 50 | - | 180 | | |
| 50 and 60 | - | 181 | | |

Peck Loaf, 4s. 3d. 4s. 3d. 4s. 2d. 4s. 2d.
Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

Digitized by Google

| D. | H. | Baro. | T. out | T. in | H. | C. | Wind. | Rain 1.19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 8 | 29.70 | 36.5 | 45 | 61 | 3 | N 2 | . little snow and rain but chiefly fine |
| | 2 | 29 86 | 38 | 46.5 | 61 | 3 | N 2 | . clear night |
| 2 | 8 | 29.82 | 28 | 42 | 59 | 1 | SW 1 | hazy : thick upward |
| | 2 | 29.49 | 39 | 44 | 60 | h | S 2 | . snow and rain . fair eve : fine |
| 3 | 8 | 29.16 | 33.5 | 43.5 | 62 | 2 | WNW 1 | foggy |
| | 2 | 29 27 | 39 5 | 44.5 | 59 | 2 | WNW 2 | hazy . clear eve |
| 4 | 8 | 29.42 | 36 | 44 | 60 | f | W 1 | . little snow and rain |
| | 2 | 29.45 | 38.5 | 45 | 63 | 4 | WSW 1 | hazy . little rain . fine night : cloudy, and some |
| 5 | 8 | 29.45 | 39 | 45 | 68 | 5 | S 1 | hazy . little rain . fine [rain |
| | 2 | 29.5 | 41.5 | 46 | 59 | 3 | WNW 2 | . clear eve |
| 6 | 8 | 29.64 | 37 | 45.5 | 62 | f | WSW 1 | not cloudy . fine |
| | 2 | 29.68 | 44.5 | 46.5 | 59 | 3 | W 2 | hazy . cloudy eve : fine |
| 7 | 8 | 29.87 | 37 | 46 | 58 | 2 | WNW 1 | hazy |
| 8 | 2 | 30 07 | 43.5 | 47 | 58 | 3 | NW 2 | . little foggy at eve : cloudy . rain |
| 8 | 8 | 29 96 | 38.5 | 46.5 | 62 | h | S 1 | chiefly gentle rain |
| | 2 | 29.72 | 45.5 | 47 | 65 | 5 | S 2 | hazy . clear night : cloudy . little wet |
| 9 | 8 | 29.77 | 48 | 49 | 68 | 5 | SW 2 | . wet at times : drizzling |
| | 2 | 29.67 | 51 | 50 | 61 | 5 | W 3 | . fine . cloudy and little rain at night . more wind : |
| 10 | 8 | 29.85 | 42 | 50.5 | 57 | 0 | W 3 | hazy [clear . less wind |
| | 2 | 30.12 | 48 | 51 | 65 | 2 | W 3 | hazy . cloudy eve . rain : fine |
| 11 | 8 | 29.92 | 51.5 | 51.5 | 65 | 3 | WSW 3 | |
| | 2 | 30.03 | 55.5 | 54 | 62 | 3 | WSW 3 | . cloudy eve |
| 12 | 8 | 30.26 | 51.5 | 53 5 | 62 | 4 | WSW 2 | |
| | 2 | 30.38 | 56 | 55.5 | 60 | 4 | WSW 1 | |
| 13 | 8 | 30.31 | 46.5 | 54 | 62 | 4 | S 2 | |
| | 2 | 30.28 | 52.5 | 55 | 62 | 4 | SW 1 | . clear eve . cloudy at times |
| 14 | 8 | 30.39 | 48 | 54.5 | 63 | 5 | WSW 1 | hazy . less cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.41 | 52.5 | 55 | 62 | 4 | SW 1 | hazy . cloudless night |
| 15 | 8 | 30.29 | 43.5 | 53.5 | 62 | 1 | S 1 | foggy . fine |
| | 2 | 30 16 | 53.5 | 55 | 60 | 2 | S 1 | . hazy . cloudy night |
| 16 | 8 | 30.12 | 50.5 | 55.5 | 63 | 5 | SW 1 | hazy |
| | 2 | 30.09 | 53 | 55.5 | 63 | 5 | SW 1 | . drizzling at times |
| 17 | 8 | 29.98 | 42 | 52 | 60 | 4 | WNW 1 | foggy |
| | 2 | 29.85 | 45 | 51 | 58 | 4 | WSW 1 | hazy . drizzling at night : very windy and much |
| 18 | 8 | 29.74 | 28.5 | 47 | 58 | 5 | NNW 4 | . fine [snow |
| | 2 | 29.85 | 31 | 48 | 57 | 3 | NNW 3 | . little snow at eve . fine |
| 19 | 8 | 30.28 | 27.5 | 43.5 | 57 | 2 | NNW 2 | |
| | 2 | 30.36 | 34.5 | 43.5 | 56 | 3 | NNW 2 | . calm hazy eve |
| 20 | 8 | 30.37 | 36.5 | 43 | 62 | f | W 1 | . little wet . fine : cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.23 | 45 | 44.5 | 60 | 5 | WSW 1 | . less cloudy at times : fine . |
| 21 | 8 | 29.96 | 59 | 46 | 61 | h | W 1 | not cloudy . fine . chiefly cloudy . |
| | 2 | 29.90 | 46.5 | 47.5 | 58 | 4 | W 2 | . more or less cloudy : drizzly |
| 22 | 8 | 29.95 | 45 | 48 | 68 | 5 | SW 2 | drizzly . less cloudy at times |
| F | 2 | 29.82 | 49 | 50 | 61 | 5 | WSW 3 | . rain . fine eve |
| 23 | 8 | 29.93 | 40 | 48 5 | 58 | f | W 1 | . fine |
| | 2 | 30.03 | 43.5 | 49 | 53 | 2 | WNW 1 | hazy |
| 24 | 8 | 30.10 | 33.5 | 46.5 | 56 | 1 | W 0 | |
| | 2 | 30.11 | 43.5 | 47 | 58 | 3 | WSW 1 | . cloudy eve . much rain and windy |
| 25 | 8 | 29.73 | 50 | 50 | 70 | 5 | WSW 3 | . little wet at times |
| | 2 | 29.73 | 55 | 52 | 64 | 5 | W 2 | |
| 26 | 8 | 29.94 | 39 | 49.5 | 58 | h | NNW 1 | . fine : cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.06 | 41 | 50 | 53 | 4 | WNW 2 | hazy . fine . clear night |
| 27 | 8 | 30.15 | 30.5 | 44.5 | 54 | 1 | WNW 2 | hazy . cloudy and snow at times |
| | 2 | 30.20 | 37 | 45.5 | 54 | 5 | NNW 2 | . fine eve : snow . fine |
| 28 | 8 | 30.60 | 33 | 44 | 58 | 1 | N 2 | |
| | 2 | 30.69 | 39 | 44.5 | 59 | 2 | N 2 | |

For an Explanation of this Journal, see February 1804, page 211.

Digitized by Google

## PRICE OF STOCKS, from FEBRUARY 24, to MARCH 25, 1807, both inclusive.

| Days 1807 | Bank Stock | 3 p. Cent. Consols. | 3 p Cent. Reduc. | 3 p. Cent. Deferred 1809. | 4 p. Ct. Cons. | Navy 5 p. Cent. | N. 5 p. Ct. | Long Anns. | Short Anns. | Omnium | Imperial 3 p. Cent | Imperial Anns. | Irish 5p. C | Irish Ann. | India Sto. | India Bonds. | Exche. Bills. | Lottery Tickets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. |
| Feb. 24 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | 227 | 62¼ ½ | 63 | — | 81⅜ | 96 | — | 17 15-16ths | — | — | — | 8⅛ | — | — | 184¼ | 4s. pm | Par | 19 16 |
| 27 | 227 | 62⅜ ⅝ | 63¼ | 60⅜ | 81⅜ | 96⅝ | — | 18 | — | — | 62⅜ | — | — | — | — | 3s. pm | Par | 19 16 |
| 28 | 225 | 62⅛ ⅜ | Shut | — | 81¼ | 95½ | — | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2s. pm | Par | 19 16 |
| Mar. 2 | 226¼ | 62⅜ ½ | Do. | — | 81⅜ | 95⅜ | — | Shut | — | — | 62⅛ | — | — | — | 186 | 1s. pm | Par | 19 16 |
| 3 | 224¾ | 62⅝ | Do. | — | 81¼ | 95⅜ | — | Do. | — | — | — | 8 3-16th | — | — | 186 | Par | 1s. dis | 19 16 |
| 4 | Shut | 62¼ ½ | Do. | — | Shut | 95¾ | — | Do. | 1⅛ | — | — | 8 3-16th | — | — | — | Par | 1s. dis. | 19 16 |
| 5 | Do. | 62¼ ½ | Do. | — | Do. | 95⅞ | — | Do. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Par | — | 19 16 |
| 6 | Do. | 62⅜ ½ | Do. | — | Do. | 96¼ | — | Do. | — | — | 62¼ | — | — | — | — | 4s. pm | 1s. pm. | 19 16 |
| 7 | Do. | 62½ ⅝ | Do. | — | Do. | 96⅜ | — | Do. | — | 2 | — | 8 3-16th | — | — | — | 5s. pm. | Par | 19 16 |
| 9 | Do. | 62⅝ ¾ | Do. | — | Do. | 96⅝ | — | Do. | — | 2⅛ | — | — | — | — | — | 5s. pm | Par. | 19 16 |
| 10 | Do. | 62½ ¾ | Do. | — | Do. | 96⅜ | — | Do. | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 4s. pm | Par. | 19 16 |
| 11 | Do. | 62½ ¾ | Do. | — | Do. | 96½ | — | Do. | — | 1⅞ | 62¼ | — | — | — | — | 4s. pm | Par. | 19 16 |
| 12 | Do. | 62½ ¾ | Do. | — | Do. | 96⅜ | — | Do. | — | 1⅞ | — | 8 3-16th | — | — | — | 4s. pm | Par. | 19 16 |
| 13 | Do. | 62⅝ ¾ | Do. | — | Do. | 96⅛ | — | Do. | — | 1⅞ | 62⅜ | — | — | — | — | 4s. pm | Par. | 19 16 |
| 14 | Do. | 62⅝ ¾ | Do. | — | Do. | 96⅜ | — | Do. | — | 1⅞ | — | — | — | — | — | 4s. pm | Par. | 19 16 |
| 16 | Do. | 62½ ¾ | Do. | — | Do. | 96¼ | — | Do. | — | 1⅞ | 62¼ | — | — | — | — | 4s. pm | Par. | 19 16 |
| 17 | Do. | 62⅝ ¾ | Do. | — | Do. | 96¼ | — | Do. | — | 1⅞ | 62⅜ | 8 3-16th | — | — | — | 4s. pm. | Par | 19 16 |
| 18 | Do. | 62⅝ ¾ | Do. | — | Do. | 96⅛ | — | Do. | — | 1¾ | 62¼ | — | — | — | — | 4s. pm. | Par | 19 17 |
| 19 | Do. | 62⅝ ¾ | Do. | — | Do. | 96 | — | Do. | — | 1 | — | 8 3-16th | — | — | — | 3s. pm | 1s. pm | 19 17 |
| 20 | Do. | 62⅝ ¾ | Do. | — | Do. | 96 | — | Do. | — | 1⅛ | 62¼ | 8⅛ | — | — | — | 3s pm | 1s. pm | 19 17 |
| 21 | Do. | 62¼ ½ | Do. | — | Do. | 95⅞ | — | Do. | — | 1⅛ | — | 8⅛ | — | — | — | 4s. pm. | 1s. pm | 19 17 |
| 23 | Do. | 62⅜ ½ | Do. | — | Do. | 95⅞ | — | Do. | — | ⅞ | — | — | — | — | — | 4s. pm | 1s. pm | 19 17 |
| 24 | Do. | 61½ ⅝ | Do. | — | Do. | 95⅝ | — | Do. | — | ⅞ | — | 8⅛ | — | — | — | 3s pm. | Par | 19 17 |
| 25 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

N B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given, in the other Stocks the *highest* only.

FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 13, Cornhill.

Digitized by Google

THE
# UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

N° XLI.—Vol. VII.] *For* APRIL, 1807. [New Series.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### Dr. Parr.

IN all ages and nations the complaint has been repeated, that men of the greatest reputation for talents have seldom been rewarded in their life-time, either by the comforts of life or a general approbation of their labours. Envy, jealousy, and malignity join together to depress the worthy; and there is, besides, another cause which makes the sons of genius allude continually to a well-known passage,

"Ploravere suis non respondisse favorem,
"Quæsitum meritis."

that is, patronage and desert seldom go together. The investigation of this cause would not be unworthy of a legislative assembly, and particularly one so constituted as that under which it is our destiny to live.

Two ways present themselves of obtaining patronage. The one is by diligent attention and study, to make yourself master of the profession which you have chosen. Thus, if divinity is the line of life in which your own choice or that of your parents has placed you, then you would naturally apply yourself to the study of the two learned languages, the Hebrew and the Greek, because in these languages are written the documents on which your profession is founded. You would cultivate the English language, because in this language you are to communicate the instruction you have received from the study of the original documents. You would apply to the best writers who have trod the ground before you, and perfect yourself to the utmost of your power, in eloquence, in criticism, in morality. Every study you would diligently peruse that threw light upon your profession, and which could assist you in your researches.

In the same manner, if physic had been your choice, the Greek and Latin languages would be your study, and you would add to them those researches by which modern times have so much enlarged the bounds of medical science. The law has its particular methods, in which your time would be employed, if you wished for success in Westminster-hall; and the profession of arms, whether in the navy or army, requires active and mental pursuits, in which the ingenuous mind would be engaged. Thus each profession presents some peculiar occupation, which is sufficient to engross the greater part of your time, and the more you take from that time the less proficient will you be in those qualities which entitle you to meritorious patronage.

The other road to patronage is much smoother. Whilst one man is consuming the midnight oil in his studies, the other is engaged in the pleasures of the metropolis. Whilst one is daring the dangers of the sea, or cutting his way through a host of enemies, another is judiciously posting himself in the antichamber of a great man, or sedulously ingratiating himself with the women and children or upper servants of an illustrious family. Whilst one is labouring to make himself worthy of patronage, the other is worming himself into the good opinion of those who have good things to bestow. The consequence is, that the chances are always very greatly in the favour of the unworthy against the worthy candidate; and we must ascribe it to a very fortunate concurrence of circumstances, if a few men in a century get into their right places.

It may be said, that a more usual and much easier mode of obtaining the good things of a state has been omitted; and to be born the first-cousin of a peer, the younger brother of a leading member of the house of commons, or the son of a prime-minister's pimp or parasite, is the readiest path to preferment. This is undeniably true; but the question before us



Digitized by Google

is on the mode of obtaining patronage by the exertions of an individual. All the world knows that men of birth are first to be provided for, and it is only what the state cannot give to them, from the necessity of having some duties performed, that can possibly fall to the share of those who are entitled by their merits or their sycophancy to the good things of the state.

The above observations do not belong to this or that state, but are common to all Our happy constitution does not guard against this abuse more than that of an absolute despotism; nay, it may be doubted whether merit is not more likely to meet with its reward under an absolute despotism than with us. The dispensers of rewards under an absolute government have fewer ties upon them than with us; and, if the suitors are numerous in both cases, the mode of application is different. Is an excise-man's place vacant? the member for the town must be consulted. Is a bishopric to be disposed? my lord Dash's brother cannot be refused. 'I have not applied, (says a noble lord to the prime-minister) for a long time, and I must have such a sinecure!' The minister shakes his head. His lordship persists; and on parting reminds him of a question to be agitated on the morrow in the lower house, at which he has particularly desired his nine members to be present.

It is in vain that the satirist inveighs against this abuse of power, and that private life looks up with astonishment and indignation at the conduct of the great. The secret has not yet been discovered, which shall compel the dispensers of the public rewards to a due discharge of their office; which shall oblige them to look out for merit, and to patronise only the deserving; which, in a forcible manner, shall make them know that they are acting traitorously against their country, if they employ their power to confer only upon their own connections those offices which ought to be bestowed on the man who would the most faithfully discharge the duties belonging to their posts. How far these observations extend to the subject of our memoir will be seen in the sequel.

Dr. Parr is not a man, as it is called, of birth; his father was in that list of shopkeepers who frequently wish to sink the name of shopkeeper, and aspire to the rank which is vulgarly supposed to belong to professional science. But, in this case, the knowledge of the son settles the controversy, and from his own Greek we are enabled to establish the nature of his father's occupations. He was a chirurgeon or surgeon and an apothecary. As a chirurgeon he employed his hands with certain mechanical instruments, in operations on the human frame; but, as shaving has been separated in our country from this business, he never carried about with him for public services, as practitioners of surgery do in other countries, the razor and strap. As we have ourselves have been shaved by surgeons in Germany, we can bear testimony to this being part of their handy works. The surgical operations on the beard have been very wisely separated in our country from the other operations on the human frame; and our surgeons are handy workmen distinguished by their skill in most difficult cases.

The father of Dr. Parr was also an apothecary, or keeper of a shop; for this is the real meaning of the word, which is derived from apotheke, the Greek word for a shop. In our country we apply the term apothecary only to those shopkeepers who keep medicinal drugs in their shops: but, the very same Greek word, which gave us the name of apothecary, has given to the French the name of boutiquier or shopkeeper in general. Thus, as is common with them, they struck off the a in apotheke, and the word became potheke. The letter p being of the same order with the letter b was changed into b, and the word becomes botheke. But the French, as we all know, cannot pronounce our th, or the Greek theta, hence they transformed the word into boteke, vulgarly spelt boutique, their name for shop, whence came boutiquier their name for shopkeeper; and they think it a fine piece of raillery to call us a nation boutiquiere, or a nation of shopkeepers. We, however, know that an honest and industrious shopkeeper, who obtains his livelihood by increasing the

Digitized by Google

comforts of life, is a much more honourable character than that of him who lives by increasing the miseries of human life, or like a drone by consuming the produce of the honest and industrious, without adding at all to the comforts of the society, or using his talents to any purposes but those of vice and prodigality.

In his two occupations of surgeon and apothecary, the father of Dr. Parr gave great satisfaction to an extensive neighbourhood; his practice was very considerable, and his medical science was superior to that of many physicians. It was his intention to bring up his son to the practice of physic, and could he have determined his destiny we might probably have long ago seen the doctor at the head of his profession. Every circumstance leads us to this conjecture. The doctor was born at Harrow-on-the-Hill, on the 26th of January, 1746-7. The school at that place has long been distinguished, and the father, observing the rising talents of his son, was happy in the opportunity of having him under his eye, and sending him to a school to which he was much attached. Here he behaved like other school-boys, and was noted only for being at the head of the school at so early an age as fourteen. At any time this would be considered as an indication of peculiar merit, but it is not a little enhanced when we recollect that his contemporaries were Sir William Jones and Halhed.

The wishes of the father not being in unison with those of the son, parental affection gave way to the predilection manifested by the son for the church, and he was in consequence sent to Emanuel College, Cambridge, in the year 1765. This college was originally puritanical; but that stain, if it be any, had long been washed out, and the doctor, who was always a staunch whig, was doomed to receive his academical education among professed tories. We do not doubt that the same talents which had placed him at the head of the school at Harrow would, if he had pursued the general line of study, have placed him at the batchelors' commencement at the head of the first tripos. But he had chosen a different line, and declared for the civil law; and circumstances called him away early from college, for so great was the opinion of his merits that, without allowing him time to take his degree, he was chosen in January 1767 to be the assistant to Dr. Sumner, his master at the school at Harrow; and the master was as well pleased with the assistant as he had formerly been with the scholar.

His connection, however, with the university of Cambridge did not cease upon this appointment, for he could continue his studies at a distance from Alma Mater; and he came, though at different intervals, to receive from her hands his academical titles.

He first took his batchelor's degree in civil law, and some time afterwards he was created a doctor in the same faculty. At both times the schools were crowded to hear the exercise which he performed upon these occasions; and seldom, if ever, have been witnessed within these walls such a display of talents. His logical acumen, his deep erudition, his command of language, were the theme of universal admiration; and every Harrow boy was on those days doubly proud of the school in which he as well as the doctor was educated. Dr. Parr's connections with the university would not have ceased to this year, if symptoms of bigotry and intolerance had not strongly appeared in a place which ought to have been the freest from them; but, by taking his name from off his college boards sometime ago, he spared himself the mortification of belonging to a body which could petition the house of commons to stop the progress of a bill, to permit the king to use the services of his catholic subjects; though this very university has not manifested any irritation at foreign catholics receiving the king's pay, or a regiment of dragoons receiving honours from the pope.

The doctor's residence in the university, we have mentioned, was stopped by a call to his school at Harrow, and here he passed four years in a very happy and useful manner, being equally beloved by the master and the scholars. In this time he was ordained, having gone through that ceremony under Bishop Terrick,



Digitized by Google

at Christmas, 1769, and he added to the cares of a school that of a curacy. This gave him the opportunity of acquiring and improving in that species of eloquence which is peculiarly adapted to the pulpit, and in which he afterwards so much excelled. For he was not content with some of the usual modes of performing clerical duties, whether by buying an old sermon at a book stall, and inserting it conveniently into a case of paper written on the margin; or by getting some writing master as famed as him of Trumpington to select and write out his sermons; or by writing out sermons himself from an approved author; or even by composing and writing out himself his own composition. The latter he thought was the least thing that a clergyman ought to do, and those persons who have little else to employ themselves upon, in the course of the week, cannot easily be excused, if they rely upon the services of others for an essential part of their duty, and neglect to improve themselves in scriptural knowledge, by frequent meditation on divine subjects, and acquiring the easy habit of communicating their thoughts in writing from the pulpit. But Dr. Parr thought more highly of his employment, and he so meditated upon his Sunday's discourse that he made it completely his own; and, if he carried notes into the pulpit, he was capable without them of carrying on his subject, or to add or omit at pleasure according as he perceived that either circumstance was best suited to his congregation. This faculty we recommend to every one who take upon himself the office of teacher, for it is preposterous to imagine that when so many persons can, in the house of commons, at the bar, or in municipal assemblies, talk their hour or two upon any subject, the clergy of the church of England are to be indulged in an idle and dronish habit, which is disgraceful to themselves and to their profession.

Whilst he was employed in the meritorious task of communicating instruction as an assistant, a sudden event took place which brought the doctor into public notice, and the incidents of the school made a very conspicuous figure in the newspapers of the day. The master of the school (Dr. Sumner) died at the early age of forty-one, of an apoplexy, about the middle of September 1771. It was natural that he who had been so useful an assistant, and who as both scholar and teacher had done such credit to the school, should be a candidate for the mastership. But his youth was made an objection; and those qualities which had so distinguished him at the age of fourteen, which made him a meritorious assistant before he was twenty, could not overcome the prejudice in the mind of the electors against a master of the age only of five-and-twenty. It cannot be doubted, that in general the want of years, which implies a want of experience, is an objection to the placing of an individual in a responsible situation; but length of years does not always give experience; and the doctor, in his five years service as assistant, had sufficiently proved himself qualified for a superior station. Dr. Heath was preferred before him, and a rebellion broke out among the boys. The latter served only to shew the attachment of scholars to their teacher; and the doctor very wisely resigned his office of assistant, and, taking a house at Stanmore, had the satisfaction of opening his school with forty-five boys, all of whom, except one, had been under him at Harrow.

This situation was evidently too near the great school for the doctor to expect a very great concourse of scholars. Old habits are not easily broken, and parents too often send their sons to the school or college in which they themselves have been educated, without reflecting on the change that may have taken place in the instructors. Happy, however, were the scholars under him, for they were well taught, and the severity of his discipline is remembered by them with affectionate attachment. In 1776, he was elected to the mastership of the school at Colchester, whose number he increased by the addition of the majority of his scholars at Stanmore. Here he found some learned companions in Dr. N. Foster, and Twining, the translator of Aristotle. But his stay here was short, for in 1778, in the autumn, he was elected to the mastership of the school at Norwich, where

Digitized by Google

he formed several eminent scholars, during the eight years he remained in this office. In 1780, he quitted the cares and fatigue of public teaching, retiring to his living in Warwickshire, and devoting his leisure hours to a few private pupils. During his residence at Norwich he took his degree of Doctor of Laws at Cambridge, being admitted to it in the year 1781.

In 1779, the Doctor was presented by Lady Trafford, whose son had been his pupil, to the living of Asterby, in Lincolnshire, a small piece of preferment, not netting to him forty pounds a year; and this he resigned in 1783, for the perpetual curacy of Hatton, in Warwickshire, to which he was presented by the same patroness. Bishop Lowth, on the recommendation of the Earl of Dartmouth, gave him about this time a small prebend in the church of St. Paul's, bringing in an annual rent of seventeen pounds a year;—and this miserable pittance of ecclesiastical preferment was for many years the only rewards bestowed on a man confessedly one of the first, if not the first scholar in England: and who, by the discourses he had preached and published, had shown himself worthy to rise to the highest dignities of the church.

But the lot of Dr. Parr was cast in evil days. The reign of Mr. Pitt, every body knows, was fatal to talents. This haughty supercilious minister could brook no contradiction. Every one who was not his time-serving-tool, or by whose advancement his ministerial authority was not promoted, was completely excluded from any access to honour or reward: add to this the whig principles of the tutor, and we need not wonder that he was kept in the back ground. But it may be asked, how it came to pass that the whig families whose private patronage was so extensive, could never find an opportunity of doing something for their champion. The doctor was received by them with every mark of distinction, made one at their private parties —was panegyrised in a manner the most flattering; but the solid marks of distinction were carried away by very inferior characters. The causes of this mode of patronage would lead into too long a discussion: suffice it, that in 1790, he exchanged his curacy of Hatton for the rectory of Wadenhoe, in Northamptonshire, by which he became master of an annual income of one hundred and thirty-seven pounds a year, namely, one hundred and twenty pounds a year by his rectory, and seventeen pounds a year by his prebend.

One man was at last found who could make use of his patronage to reward merit, and the circumstance deserves to be recorded. In the year 1802, the doctor received the following letter from Sir Francis Burdett:—

"Sir,

"I am sorry that it is not in my power to place you in a situation which would become you—I mean in the Episcopal Palace at Buckden: but I can bring you very near to it; for I have the presentation to a rectory now vacant, within a mile and half of it, which is very much at Dr. Parr's service. It is the rectory of Grafham, at present worth two hundred pounds a year, and as I am informed may soon be worth two hundred and seventy; and I this moment learn that the incumbent died last Tuesday.

"Dr. Parr's talents and character might well entitle him to a better patronage than this from those who know how to estimate his merits; but I acknowledge that a great additional motive with me to the offer I now make him, is, that I believe I cannot do any thing more pleasing to his friends, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Knight; and I desire you, Sir, to consider yourself obliged to them only.

"I have the honour to be,
"Sir,
"With the greatest respect,
"Your obedient servant,
"Francis Burdett."

To this letter the doctor returned the following answer:—

*Vicarage House, Buckden, Sept. 26, 1802.*

"Dear Sir,

"After rambling in various parts of Norfolk, I went to Cambridge, and from Cambridge I yesterday came to the parsonage of my most respectable friend Mr. Maltby, at

Digitized by Google

Buckden, where I this morning had the honour of receiving your letter. Mrs. Parr opened it last Friday at Hatton, and I trust that you will pardon the liberty she took in desiring your servant to convey it to me in Huntingdonshire, where she knew that I should be, as upon this day.

"Permit me, dear Sir, to request that you would accept the warmest and most sincere thanks of my heart for this unsolicited, but most honourable, expression of your good will towards me. Nothing can be more important to my worldly interest than the service you have done me, in presenting me to the living of Graffham. Nothing can be more exquisitely gratifying to my very best feeling, than the language in which you have conveyed to me this mark of your friendship. Indeed, dear Sir, you have enabled me to pass the years of declining life in comfortable and honourable independence. You have given me additional and unalterable conviction, that the firmness with which I have adhered to my principles has obtained for me the approbation of wise and good men. And when that approbation assumes, as it now does, the form of protection, I fairly confess to you, that the patronage of Sir Francis Burdett has a right to be ranked among the proudest, as well as the happiest, events of my life. I trust that my future conduct will justify you in the disinterested and generous gift which you have bestowed upon me: and sure I am that my friends Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Knight, will not only share with me in my joy, but sympathise with me in those sentiments of respect and gratitude which I shall ever feel towards Sir Francis Burdett.

"Most assuredly I shall myself set a higher value upon your kindness, when I consider it as intended to gratify the friendly feelings of those excellent men, as well as to promote my own personal happiness.

"I shall wait your pleasure about the presentation: and I beg leave to add, that I shall stay at Buckden for one week only, and shall have reached Hatton about this day fortnight, where I shall obey your commands. One circumstance, I am sure, will give you great satisfaction, and therefore I shall beg leave to state it. The living of Graffham will be of infinite value to me, because it is tenable with a rectory I now have in Northamptonshire; and happy I am, that my future residence will be fixed, and my existence closed upon that spot where Sir Francis Burdett has given me the power of spending my old age with comforts and conveniences quite equal to the extent of my fondest wishes, and far surpassing any expectations I have hitherto ventured to indulge.

"I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect and most unfeigned thankfulness, dear Sir,

"Your very obedient
"faithful servant,
"S. PARR."

By the public spirit of Sir F. Burdett the doctor was first made easy in his circumstances, and this was a prelude to another piece of good fortune. It has been mentioned that he had a small prebend in the church of St. Paul's. Soon after his accession to the living, the lives on which the lease was held whence his prebendal income derived, dropped; and the doctor had the power of granting a new lease for three lives, by which he secured to himself an addition to his income of a few hundreds a year, an income which all his friends wish him long to enjoy, though they despair of seeing him in that situation into which they expected, that a whig administration would have placed him.

The doctor, it has been observed, is a staunch whig. This is a sufficient ground of exclusion, in these unhappy times: but besides, though a true son of the church, he is a true protestant, and a friend to the most enlarged toleration. Of course, here was another ground for depriving him of the rewards due to his talents; but the manner in which he manifested his tolerant principles deserves to be recorded, and may rescue his name from the disgrace which will attach to the county, in which he resided in the memorable year 1791.

Dr. Priestley was born among the dissenters, received a Calvinistic education, and by the study of the Holy Scriptures rescued himself from the

Digitized by Google

slavish principles which had been inculcated by his parents and teachers. He adopted the belief, and boldly promulgated the truth, that the scriptures acknowledge no other God than the God and Father of Jesus Christ. This opinion created him as many enemies among the dissenters as among the church people, for the dissenters are many of them as much or more bigotted to their traditions than either the churches of England or at Rome. Dr. Priestley was a minister at Birmingham, but, from various circumstances, he did not fall into the way of Dr. Parr till the year 1790. Early in that year they happened to meet at the house of a common friend, and it is needless to say, that when two men of enlarged minds meet together they are attracted to each other by mutual sympathy, and a friendly connection took place between them.

"Here," to use Dr. Parr's own words, "begins a black catalogue of crimes, which have been long enveloped in darkness, but which I am now audacious enough to plant before legions of senseless and merciless calumniators in open day.

"I knew that Dr. John Leland of Ireland lived upon terms of intimacy with many English prelates; that Archbishop Secker preserved his acquaintance with Dr. Chandler; that Dr. Johnson admitted the visits of Dr. Fordyce, and did not decline the company of Dr. Mayo. When I myself too lived at Norwich, Mr. Bourne, a dissenting minister, not less eminent for the boldness of his opinions than for the depth of his researches, was very well received by the worthiest and most respectable clergymen of that city. I was therefore, and now am at a loss to see why a clergyman of the church of England should shun the presence of a dissenting minister, merely because they do not agree on doctrinal points, which have long divided the christian world; and, indeed, I have always found that when men of sense and virtue mingle in conversation, the harsh and confused suspicions which they entertained of each other give way to more just and more candid sentiments."

Dr. Parr is perfectly right, but men of narrow minds will not easily embrace his sentiments. A greater folly cannot exist, than to draw a line of separation on account of certain doctrinal points; but this line is vindicated by a passage of scripture. Reject an heretic. Unfortunately, the people in general who use this phrase do not know what Paul meant by a heretic; and they would be surprised to hear from him, if he could visit us at this time, that they were the heretics. In fact, every man is a heretic who becomes a partisan of any sect, whether that sect is established or not, whether he is a papist or a protestant, a church of England man, a calvinist, or a methodist. It is an undue attachment to names and parties, that constitutes heresy: and from this sin every true christian should endeavour to free himself, by not permitting any man or sect to get the better of his understanding, and by bending in religious matters to no other authority than that of our only master Jesus Christ.

The Warwickshire men in 1791 thought differently. Not to believe as they believed, or pretended to believe, was the greatest of crimes, to be expiated only by fire and faggot. An easy pretext was found for their intemperate zeal: they burned down the house, destroyed the philosophical apparatus, and tore to pieces the books of Dr. Priestley; and would have roasted him by a slow fire, if he luckily had not, by escaping in time, prevented such an accumulation of national disgrace. They wreaked their vengeance on the chapel in which he preached, and on several houses of dissenters in the town; and their zeal was applauded by those, whose education and birth gave hopes of a better spirit.

Dr. Parr had also a library, was a man of talents, and was known to have visited Dr. Priestley. This was enough for the wise men of Warwickshire, to whom talents and books were odious; and they threatened with similar destruction the library and residence of Dr. Parr. Fortunately the men of Warwickshire were prevented from putting this design into execution, but not till they had created the greatest confusion in the doctor's family, and the anxiety he felt upon the occasion is best expres-

Digitized by Google

sed in his own words: "Such, and such only has been my connection with Dr. Priestley. And was it for this that, in a season of deep distress and dreadful danger, my principles were on a sudden gnawed at by vermin whisperers, and brutal reproaches? that my house was marked out for conflagration? that my family were for three days and three nights agitated with consternation and dismay? that my books, which I have long been collecting with indefatigable industry, upon which I have expended more than half the produce of more than twenty years unwearied labour, and which I considered as the pride of my youth, the employment of my riper age, and, perhaps, the best solace of declining life?—Was it for this, I say, that my books were exposed to most unmerited destruction?" Sequel, &c. Second edit. p. 103, 4.

The event drew forth the doctor's talents. He wrote some spirited letters to the inhabitants of Birmingham, and a controversy took place between him and a Rev. Charles Curtis, the rector of Birmingham. In this the doctor, in a most masterly manner, discussed the momentous topics of religion and politics, and proved to the satisfaction of every body except the men of Warwickshire, that to burn the house and apparatus of a philosopher is not the exact way of treating these subjects, and that all deserve to be tolerated except the intolerant. The rector's conduct had subjected him to severe animadversion, but we are happy to say, that after some time the doctor, who could not long entertain animosity against any one, held out the hand of reconciliation, and the parties set the unusual example of two theologians, burying their differences in oblivion; an example, which cannot too often be quoted in times of religious disputation.

Dr. Priestley, it is well known, was compelled by the illiberality of his countrymen to seek refuge in America, where he ended a long and laborious life in the active pursuits of religion and philosophical enquiries. His congregation at Birmingham erected a monument in their new place of worship, and Dr. Parr paid the last affectionate tribute of respect to his memory in the following inscription:

THIS TABLET
is consecrated to the memory
of the Rev. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, L.L.D.
by his affectionate congregation,
in testimony
of their gratitude for his faithful attention
to their spiritual improvement,
and for his peculiar diligence in training up
their youth
to rational piety and genuine virtue:
of their respect for his great and various talents, which were uniformly directed to
the noblest purposes:
and of their veneration
for the pure, benevolent, and holy principles,
which, through the trying vicissitudes of life,
and in the awful hour of death,
animated him with the hope of a blessed
immortality.

His discoveries as a philosopher
will never cease to be remembered and admired by the ablest improvers of science.
His firmness as an advocate of liberty,
and his sincerity as an expounder of the
scriptures,
endeared him to many of his enlightened
and unprejudiced contemporaries.
His example as a christian
will be instructive to the wise, and interesting to the good of every country and in
every age.

He was born at Fieldhead, near Leeds in
Yorkshire, March 15, A D. 1733,
was chosen minister of this chapel
Dec. 31, 1780,
continued in the office ten years and
six months,
embarked for America April 7, 1794,
died in Northumberland Town in Pensylvania, Feb. 6, 1804.

Dr. Parr has written several monumental inscriptions, and in his multifarious reading the works of Tabretti, Gruter, Reinesius, Spon and Muratori, held a distinguished place. Every one has read his inscriptions on the monument of Dr. Johnson in St. Paul's, and that on Gibbon. His Latin epitaph on Burke will we trust, notwithstanding his declarations to the contrary, in due time see the light: if it must not be while the author is with us, we hope the moment will be deferred to a very late period.

[*To be concluded in our next, which will be embellished with an accurate likeness of the Doctor.*]

Digitized by Google

*Letter the 11th.—On the Affairs of the Poor; or, Observations on a Bill for promoting and encouraging Industry, and for the relief and regulation of the necessitous and criminal Poor.*

IF we turn our eye back to the concluding scenes of the administration of a late minister, whose flatterers said, he had by intuition a knowledge of all subjects, we shall have reason to fear, that there is but little to be expected from a theorist, for checking the evils, and easing the burdens, under which we are labouring in maintaining the vicious and profligate part of the community.

The late Mr. Pitt brought forward a bill for this purpose, but he was totally unacquainted with the existing evils; and, if it had passed into a law, he would inevitably have ruined every parish in the kingdom; and we ought, as we wish to keep clear of new burdens, to look strictly into the schemes of theoretical men. We have now another bill offered for consideration, by a person who stands high in the public opinion, and whose good intentions there are but very few will doubt; but he, like his predecessor, is no more than a theorist.

Mr. Whitbread, in the preamble to his intended Act of Parliament, seems to think that the greatest part of the moral evils which have, in the course of two centuries, been introduced into the management of the affairs of the poor, may be counteracted by educating the children of the poor in the first rudiments of reading. This opinion of his rests upon a very tottering foundation. He supposes, that, because they have no compulsatory laws in Scotland for raising money for the relief of the poor, it must be owing to the education their children receive in their infancy. If he had made a little enquiry into the state of society in Scotland, he would have found, that as refinement, dissipation, and a neglect of the sabbath increase, the expenses for maintaining the poor keep pace with them.

Experience and observation on what hath been passing among us during the last twenty years, ought to have taught those who move in the first ranks of men, that, as they cast off all appearance of the public worship of God, they will be imitated by those under them; and every irreligious and immoral action will grow more gross as they descend, till they efface from the minds of the lower order of the people all sense of the necessity of a religious, sober, and moral conduct.

When an evil is become general, it is not to be thought that it can be counteracted by teaching children the alphabet, so irksome to their active spirits. What can be expected from two years education, to enable them to pass untainted in the midst of temptation through the dangerous path of youth up to man? To change the morals of a nation from bad to good will require the aid of religious examples; and they who have diffused the poison must offer the antidote. The cause must be sufficient to produce the intended effect. Every one is looking up to those above them, and watching their manners, their habits, and their actions; and when they are irreligious and immoral, they will soon imitate them, as far as they are able. If ever we expect a national reform, it must begin in the first circles; they must attend the public worship themselves, and see that their servants and their dependents do the same; that they may learn the necessity of leading a religious, sober, and industrious life in their station, as it is required of them both by the laws of God and the laws of man.

If any one should think, from what I have advanced, that I am wishing to keep the rising generation in ignorance, they entirely mistake my argument. My wish is, that every one of them could read this lesson—*Servants be obedient to your masters.* My meaning is simply this, that a village education of two years, to teach children to spell, can never produce what is expected from it, by the patriotic framer of the bill; nor can it answer the great expense the nation must be put to in trying the experiment. Though theorists seldom gain much from experience, observation, and facts, it may be prudent and necessary, before we begin to build, to consider whether we shall do it to any advantage, and whether we shall be able to finish.

In the returns made to parliament,



Digitized by Google

A. D. 1803, it appears, that the number of parishes, or places, in England and Wales, amounted to 14,611, which made returns, and they will require a considerable sum to put this new plan into execution. Where the parishes are small they will be permitted to unite within a reasonable distance; and where they are large, two or three schools will be required; and if we reckon the average number at 10,000, we shall not probably much exceed the mark. Each of these seminaries are to be provided with a master and mistress; and, if they are qualified to teach what is required of them, it will be in times like the present but little better than starving them, upon a stipend of forty pounds a year. But, admitting it forty upon an average, then 10,000 × 40=400,000 a yearly expense, without the buying of land, purchasing or building houses and schools, and repairing them.

If only three hundred pounds be allowed for this purpose, as the average price for each house and school, then our expense will stand as follows, 10,000 × 300=3,000,000 × 5= 15,000,000÷100=150,000; the interest of which must be paid yearly till the debt can be discharged.

To meet these sums, the bill hath provided, that a rate of one shilling in the pound may be levied upon all taxable property yearly; and, if this should not be equal to answer the various expenses this bill will entail upon us, each parish may take up money at interest, and add a further burden; but they cannot raise more than one additional shilling in the pound within the year. By the returns of the officers to parliament the parochial taxes already amount, upon an average, to 4s. 5½d. in the pound throughout the kingdom, which raises 5,348,205l. 0s. 3½d.; and, by adding one shilling in the pound, we shall have 6,675,300l. 16s. 7½d. Is this the way we are to ease our present burdens? Are we to be led blindfold into such expenses without considering what the charity and Sunday schools have done for us towards lessening the poor's rates for the last thirty years? In London and Westminster they have educated yearly between seven and eight thousand, and many thousands more have been educated in the kingdom in a far superior manner than what can be done under the intended bill. With all these endeavours, have not the poor's rates, within the last thirty years, increased double upon us? Why then proceed upon such an extensive plan, in defiance of experience, if expenses increase upon us on a contracted scale? What can we expect more from the children of cottagers, and of the lowest of the manufacturers, who, by the time they are seven years of age, are employed in various ways, to add a penny to their parents' earnings? For, in times like the present, all those who are endeavouring to live by their industry must work, if they would eat; and between necessity and playing the truant, there will be but few scholars who will attend half their time.

But after such an enormous expense in making preparations, we must expect not a little perplexity and trouble in admitting scholars, and in compelling them to attend to good regulations.

The fourteen articles relative to the building of the schools, framing rules to be observed, presenting and dismissing children, providing for the master and mistress, and suspending or discharging them for misbehaviour or neglect of duty, may be reduced to a short compass, by giving the whole power at once into the hands of the justices of the peace, and letting them transact the whole business.

If the ministers, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of a parish, be not qualified to discharge the duties they are required to perform, why appoint them? And, if the integrity or the abilities of men are now to be estimated by their rent-roll or their office, then let those who have the most money in the parish be selected to guard this new system of education, and let them have the power of doing it.

Can it be supposed, that the minister, and the churchwardens, and overseers of a parish, will offer to discharge their duty with spirit, as nominal visitors, when they can neither present or dismiss a child, or suspend or discharge their teachers for neglect or misbehaviour, without

Digitized by Google

being amenable to a justice of the peace, upon the complaint of a drunken or worthless parent of a child; and the officers to be summoned to answer for their conduct, and have eight or ten miles to travel, as a certain expense, the loss of a day's work, and the neglect of their business? After all they have done, the magistrate may reverse their orders, the master and the mistress may set them at defiance, the children play the truant as they please, and their parents will find an excuse for them; and the minister and the officers may go and complain to the justices, that their authority is at an end. If the statute is to contain articles for establishing and superintending the schools, they must, if they are of any service, be very different from those which are now offered, or there had much better be none.

As there appears such a fundamental error in supposing, that so great an effect as the changing of the habits and morals of the poor of a whole nation can proceed from so trifling a cause as the teaching of children to spell, which is all that can be expected from the plan, it naturally leads us to doubt, whether the two next heads in the bill, or the scheme for forming a poor's fund and an insurance office, will not prove an unsuccessful undertaking.

The preparations for establishing these offices, and the appointing commissioners, cashiers, clerks, servants, accountant and treasurer, hath the appearance of the establishing of a new national-bank; or an insurance office, upon as large a plan as that near Blackfriar's-Bridge, to receive the sum of five pounds at one payment, and not more than twenty of any one person within the year. The king, his heirs, and successors, are to appoint the commissioners, who are to provide all the persons to be employed with the approbation of the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury.

If a certain number of commissioners be necessary to inspect the proceedings in the poor's fund and insurance office, it would surely be more respectable for gentlemen of character and fortune to discharge their duty disinterestedly, than to have any fees annexed to their office by statute; fees, which are to arise from the surplus beyond what shall be found sufficient to answer the principal money laid out. Surely, it would have appeared more patriotic, if a plan had been formed for the poor to have received every possible advantage which could be made of their scanty pittance, and to have had less parade in transacting the business.

Can any good reason be assigned, why gentlemen of title and fortune should have a gratuity reserved for them in the same bill, which requires the minister, churchwardens, and overseers to give up their time and their trouble, and be liable to be harassed by a summons from a magistrate without the least prospect of any recompence, and with a certainty of ill-will and censure for their services?

The articles belonging to these sections are too long and perplexed for the poor to comprehend them; and if they should save a few pounds, they will be too cautious of them to trust them in the hands of strangers, to be sent they know not where, nor to whom.

Much trouble might have been spared by appointing country bankers to transmit the money, but it does not require many observations on those heads, as they will probably be as unproductive as the first; but they will not put the nation to upwards of half a million sterling to try the experiment.

There are several other parts of this bill which require some attention, as they will considerably increase, instead of lessening our expenses.

If a person is to gain a settlement by five years residence in a parish, a drunken idle fellow ought to be excluded from the privilege, as much as a criminal one; and there ought to be a marked distinction between them and the industrious poor.

A law is certainly very much wanted to compel strangers who come to abide in a parish, to swear to their last legal settlement; but it must be very different from that which is now proposed to us, or it must inevitably create a considerable expense. As the section of the intended act now stands, if a person in Cornwall swears to his last legal settlement in



Digitized by Google

Northumberland, the triplicate of the adjudication of the justices and the examination must be sent by a special messenger, and delivered to the churchwardens, or one of them, that the delivery may be proved upon oath. It is plain that the framer of this bill hath never considered any thing of expences; and it is in vain to complain of them in appeals, if invention is racked to increase them. When the duplicate is filled, why should not the clerk send the triplicate by post, and the officer be obliged to acknowledge the receipt of it within a limited time, under a penalty? But these are not the only objectionable parts of the bill: there is a most singular assertion advanced, page 23, which offers a striking proof how far prejudice may bias the judgment, even of a sensible man. It is said, "It is found by experience, that the maintaining the poor in workhouses is much greater than maintaining them in their own habitations." This is contrary to all experience. This error was first advanced upon the authority of the returns made by the parish officers, when it appears that the difference between the occasional reliefs and the intire maintenance of the poor in workhouses is as three to twelve. Mr. Rose made this wonderful discovery; the Monthly Reviewers catched at it, and said, every person admitted into a workhouse was a loss of nine pounds a year to the public. So ignorant were they of the management of the affairs of the poor, that they made no distinction between the giving a poor person a shilling or two in a week to help them on, or the taking them into the house to clothe, and feed, and maintain them in all the necessaries of life. To publish such errors for facts is inexcusable, and yet they are not suffered to rest in quiet.

This subject is now brought forward to get the statute of the 9th of George I. repealed, or that part of it which says, 'any poor person or persons who shall refuse to be lodged, or maintained in a house provided for them, such poor person so refusing shall be put out of the book or books, where the names of the persons who ought to receive collections are to be registered, and shall not be entitled to ask or receive collections.' What occasion then is there for what follows in the bill under consideration, when it already appears by the returns of the officers to parliament, that they now relieve 330,199 paupers permanently in England and Wales? The repealing of a bill, and then enacting again that they may allow what is already allowed, may seem strange to those who do not look far enough to discover the secret. The repealing that part of the 9th of George I. and enacting that they shall allow one-fourth of the labour of a man to a man, one-fifth of the labour of a woman to a woman, and one-sixth of the labour of a child to a child, will considerably enhance the expense, and deprive the officers of all discretionary power. It will also encourage idleness, for there are but few who will work while they can get any supply to subsist without it.

Though there is much to reprobate in this bill, there are one or two good points in it. The holding monthly vestries might be made useful, if any means could be devised to get the parishioners to attend them. The officers might lay before them the whole transactions of the month, with the sums expended under different heads. The names of paupers who have applied for relief, the reason of their applying, and how much allowed them; what removals they have, what appeals, and upon what ground they proceed, and the reason why any one is excused from paying the parochial rates; if this step be not guarded with caution, it will cast the burden upon very few in corporate towns. Every one will interest himself in behalf of his friend and relations, and the friends of his customers; and it will become a trafficking system, and the last evil will be much worse than the first. If it would not be considered an invidious undertaking, I could produce proof of it.

The giving a person a number of votes, in proportion to their rates, can never answer any good purpose; for it is placing all the power in the hands of a very few persons.

If rewards are to be given, they ought to be left to the discretion of the vestry, whether in doing it there is a probability of lessening any fu-

Digitized by Google

ture expense. These are not times to be prodigal of the public money.

It is rather a singular circumstance to me, that the justices in this bill should be ordered to equalize the county rate; and that the magistrates in corporate towns should be suffered to go on levying the rate, expending the money and passing their own accounts, and not the least notice taken of it. As the law now stands, the inhabitants of a privileged jurisdiction must pay, but they cannot inspect the accounts if they know their money is illegally expended. One of the first steps is to correct abuses, and it is to be hoped that some public-spirited member will propose a clause for the magistrates of exempt jurisdictions to admit such accounts to be inspected at reasonable times by such inhabitants as pay to them; for the treasurer of the county will not refuse it to any creditable person.

If the bill in question should ever pass into a law, many of the clauses will be attended with serious additional expenses to the public, and with very little prospect of any advantage. The observations I have offered on the most prominent and leading features of this intended statute ought to be well considered by every one, before they begin to demolish the old system. It would be certainly a much safer method to endeavour to correct the errors and corrupt practices which time hath introduced in the management of the affairs of the poor, and to try what the present laws are capable of doing.

I much doubt whether this hath ever been put to the test; and I dare affirm, that with a few additional laws there are men in this kingdom, who, if they had the authority without being checked and perplexed with interested people, would soon reduce the poor's rates very considerably indeed, without adopting any doubtful or expensive experiment, and at the same time they would render the poor more comfortable.

---

*On the Events which contributed to the Restoration of Learning.*

THE events and circumstances which have contributed to the revival and restoration of learning, are of so pleasing a nature to the man of letters, that a short account of them will, I hope, prove agreeable to the readers of this excellent miscellany.

The Arabians or Saracens, whose wild and barbarous enthusiasm had destroyed the Alexandrian library in the seventh century, were the first people who were captivated with the learning and arts of Greece; the Arabian writers translated into their own language many Greek authors, and from them the first rays of science and philosophy began to enlighten the western hemisphere, and in time dispelled the thick cloud of ignorance which, for some ages, had eclipsed literature.

The Caliph Almanzor was a lover of letters and learned men, and science of every kind was cultivated under his patronage. His grandson Almamun obtained from the Greek emperors copies of their best books, employed the ablest scholars to translate them, and took great pleasure in literary conversations. Under the patronage of the Caliphs, the works of the most valuable Greek authors, in different branches of science, were translated into Arabic. In philosophy, those of Plato and Aristotle; in mathematics, those of Euclid, Archimedes, Apollonius, Diophantus, and others; in medicine, Hippocrates, Galen, and the best professors in this branch of science; in astronomy, Ptolemy, and other authors. The Arabian literati not only translated the works of the Greeks, but several of them composed original pieces, as Abulfeda, Abulpharagius, Bohadin, and others.

It was from the Arabians that these western parts became first acquainted with the Greek philosophy; and from them several branches of science were introduced into Europe as early as the ninth century, and even into Britain before the end of the eleventh, in which and in the three succeeding centuries several Englishmen travelled into Arabia and Spain in search of knowledge; amongst others Adelard, a monk of Bath, Robert, a monk of Reading, Retinensis, Shelly, Morley, and others.

Several foreigners also travelled in search of science; amongst others, Gerbertus, a native of France, who

Digitized by Google

enriched these western parts with the knowledge which he had obtained from learned Arabians. The abilities of this great man raised him to the archiepiscopal see of Rheims, then to that of Ravenna, and at length to the papal chair, which he filled from the year 998 to 1003; but such was the bigotry and superstition of those times that these great luminaries of science, though most of them ecclesiastics, were accused of magic by the ignorant herd of their brethren. Even Pope Gerbert himself, as Bishop Otho gravely relates of him, obtained the pontificate by wicked means; for the bishop assures us, that he had given himself up wholly to the Devil, on condition he might obtain what he desired; and that it was to this circumstance, and not to the patronage of the emperor Otho III. who had been his pupil, nor to that of Robert the French king, his great benefactor, that he owed his election. A Cardinal Benno also accuses this great man of holding an intercourse with demons; nor did superstition and bigotry cease to persecute science and genius till the end of the seventeenth century.

Our Roger Bacon, a Franciscan monk, who flourished in the 13th century, was accused of magic, and was cast into a French prison, where he remained for many years.

Franciscus Petrarch was suspected of magic; and John Faust, who was either the inventor or among the first practisers of printing, was obliged to reveal his art to clear himself from the accusation of having had recourse to diabolical assistance.

But the great Galileo met with the hardest fate, for he was not only imprisoned by the inquisition, but he was also under the necessity of publicly denying those philosophical truths which he had investigated; and, what is worse for posterity, superstition and ignorance persecuted his fame beyond the grave, for the confessor of his widow taking advantage of her piety obtained leave to peruse his manuscripts, of which he destroyed those which *in his judgment* were not fit to be allowed.

J. S.

---

## GAMBIER'S MORAL EVIDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Universal Mag.*

SIR,

A BOOK has lately been published by a clergyman* of the established church, which I with many others consider as a valuable treatise on the subject of "Moral Evidence." It was written, I am well assured, with the sole view of promoting the best interests of mankind by pointing out the causes of error, and thus in some measure enabling us to avoid it. I had hopes that the book would be received by the public with approbation, and become extensively useful. Judge then what must have been my surprise and disappointment, on being told that in the "Oxford Review,"† a new publication, this book was very severely censured! However, on procuring the Review and reading the article, I could not help thinking that the censures of the reviewers reflected more disgrace on themselves than on the author of this work. To me, there appeared in them a striking defect, both of candour and of discernment. With your permission, I propose to make a few remarks on the manner in which this book has been reviewed; and I am encouraged to hope that you will not refuse to insert them, when you consider that there is no other mode of redress to which the author, however injured, can have recourse.

The Oxford reviewers begin their account of the book by affirming that they "have searched in vain for either novelty of reflection, or depth of research; nor have we," say they, "been compensated for the want of these by any thing of that luminous exposition of the first principles of reasoning which we were so fully prepared to expect." These are heavy charges, and will doubtless excite a great contempt for the work in the minds of those readers who trust with implicit confidence to the judgment of these critics.

It might, however, have been reasonably expected that the following passage from the preface would have precluded every observation of the kind. "As there is no book written

* The Rev. Mr. Gambier.

† Published Feb. 1, 1807.

Digitized by Google

professedly on this subject (at least as far as the author of this tract can learn) these hints are offered; but not as new thoughts. For in the present advanced state of science, little that is new can be expected on a subject of this nature. Nor are they proposed as comprising a complete system, but merely as an introduction to the study of moral evidence." What reason could the reviewers have, after reading this passage (if they did read it), to expect novelty of reflection?

But why, it may be asked, did the author publish his work, if he was conscious that it contained nothing new? That it contains *nothing* new, I am not disposed to admit. It embraces a variety of topics which the reviewers have not condescended to notice; nor have they even given the contents of the chapters. Now, though some of these topics may have been incidentally treated of by writers on logic and the human mind, I presume it cannot be shewn that they have all been fully discussed by any writers whatever; nor that they have been systematically arranged for the ease and advantage of the student.

Whoever reads with attention the treatise on 'Moral Evidence," and is capable of appreciating its value, must, I conceive, be convinced that the author's sole aim was utility: to expose the arts of sophistical disputants, and to teach youth to reason with accuracy on several subjects of the highest importance to their welfare; not to supersede the excellent treatises on logic, of which we are already possessed, by a "luminous exposition of the first principles of reasoning," as the reviewers profess to have expected. The different kinds of moral evidence are, however, clearly defined; and a distinction pointed out between those which are in danger of being confounded, as well as particular directions respecting each of them. What other "exposition on the first principles of reasoning" could any reader expect?

Next the reviewers cavil at the title of the book. "In the very title of this work, subjects are identified which are in themselves extremely distinct, and this necessarily creates a confused notion of the topics about to be discussed. 'An Introduction to the Study of Moral Evidence; or of that Species of Reasoning which relates to Matters of Fact and Practice.' Here terms are represented as synonimous which are by no means such. *Evidence* of any kind is that upon which our *reasoning* is founded; and a mind which may readily admit the one, may be wholly incapable of the other. They differ as cause from effect; and it is certain that the same moral evidence will give rise to a very different species of reasoning, according to the stamp and extent of the understanding to which it is submitted."

This I call *cavilling*, because it is insisting on the necessity of making a distinction which is unwarranted by our best writers. Dr. Campbell, in his Philosophy of Rhetoric, plainly uses the terms evidence and reasoning as convertible.* Dr. Johnson thus defines the word evidence—1st, "The state of being evident, clearness, &c." 2dly, "Testimony, proof," The word *proof* surely comprehends reasoning as well as facts. What phrase is more common than "demonstrative evidence?" and how can a proposition be *demonstrated* without reasoning? The reviewers seem to have been misled by observing the practice in courts of justice, where the evidence is always considered as a distinct thing from the reasoning of the counsel; but the same distinction does not prevail in the scientific use of the word.

The author of this work states, with great perspicuity, how moral evidence differs from demonstration in several particulars; shews the superiority of the latter; and then remarks, "hence, perhaps, some persons may conclude that the study of moral evidence will be of little use. But however inferior it may be to demonstration, it is not possible to avoid using it constantly; for it is the only light afforded us to form our practical opinions and regulate our conduct." "But," say the reviewers, "does he not here confound moral evidence with the precepts of moral duty?" By no means. The precepts of moral duty are acknowledged to be clear and determinate. No man can entertain a doubt whether or not he ought to be just in his dealings; but a question may arise

* Second edition, vol. i. p. 214.

Digitized by Google

respecting the justice or injustice of any particular action, which cannot so readily be solved. It may depend on a number of minute circumstances which ought to be carefully considered; and when we have done our utmost by these means to ascertain the truth, our conclusion must be founded on moral evidence: so that the phrase *under the conduct of moral evidence* HAS a meaning, notwithstanding what the reviewers have urged against it; and that meaning implies nothing absurd.

It was observed, that "the necessity of acting on this inferior species of evidence is suited to the state in which we are placed; a state in which all the faculties received from the Creator are put to the trial. Now the clear light of demonstration would be ill adapted to the trial of our understandings on practical questions; because it could scarcely fail of compelling us to a right judgment even in spite of the most perverse inclinations or the greatest insincerity. But, being under the conduct of moral evidence, our sincerity is continually put to the test. Hence, if a man wish to make his views of duty consist with his inclinations or present interests, he can seldom want a pretext for so doing; and the greatest talents, natural or acquired, will not secure him against this delusion, but, on the contrary, rather promote it; for they only serve him with more able counsel to deceive himself." On this the reviewers remark, "Surely no writer ever before gravely affirmed that the practical excellence of moral evidence consisted in its defect and imperfection." Instead of making any reply to this perverse remark, I shall entreat my readers to consider, first, whether a sincere desire to know, in all cases, what is incumbent on us as rational, social, and accountable creatures, be not a virtue? and, secondly, whether they could have equal scope for the exercise of this virtue, had it been practicable to ascertain, in every instance, the path of duty with as great clearness and certainty as we can ascertain the truth of a proposition in Euclid's Elements? To me it is evident, that, on such a supposition, there would be little room for the exercise of sincerity; and if the Almighty intended that we should cultivate this virtue, then, notwithstanding what the Oxford reviewers have thought proper to assert to the contrary, "the clear light of demonstration would be ill adapted to the trial of our understandings on practical questions."*

The Oxford reviewers wish the author of "Moral Evidence" to consider seriously to what his reasoning amounts, when he affirms that the greatest talents, natural or acquired, are calculated rather to promote that delusion which sets our duty and our desires at variance [this is an inaccuracy of the reviewers:—the author had said, 'if a man wish to make his

* Respecting the nature of the evidence for a future state, the following sentiments of archdeacon Paley are submitted to the reader's attention. Had they ever attracted the notice of the Oxford reviewers, they would probably have charged the archdeacon with 'gravely affirming that the excellence of this evidence consisted in its defect and imperfection.'

"Irresistible proof would restrain the voluntary powers too much; would not answer the purpose of trial and probation; would call for no exercise of candour, seriousness, humility, inquiry; no submission of passions, interests, and prejudices to moral evidence and to probable truth; no habits of reflection, none of that previous desire to learn and to obey the will of God, which forms, perhaps, the test of the virtuous principle."—"May it not be said that irresistible evidence would confound all characters and all dispositions? would subvert rather than promote the true purpose of the divine councils; which is not to produce obedience by a force little short of mechanical constraint, (which obedience would be regularity, not virtue, and would perhaps hardly differ from that which inanimate bodies pay to the laws imposed upon their nature) but to lead moral agents agreeably to what they are; which is done when light and motives are of such a nature and imparted in such measures that the influence of them depends on the recipients themselves."—*Evidences of Christianity, 2d edition, Vol. II. pages* 308—371.

Digitized by Google

iews of duty *consist* with his inclination or present interests,' which is totally different thing], than to secure us against it. Does it not imply hat the divine gift of reason becomes estructive in proportion as it is improved, and that knowledge is the parent of vice and error?—Let me ask he reviewers if they never heard of uch a thing as sophistry? and whether they do not know that by means f it a man may impose upon his wn understanding as well as on thers? If they admit this fact, why o they insinuate that, according to the rinciples inculcated by the author of Moral Evidence,' the faculty of reaon ought not to be cultivated, when e only cautions his readers against ts abuse?

I should intrude too much on the imits of your publication, and perhaps exhaust the patience of your eaders, were I to notice every passage n this review, in which I conceive the reatise on 'Moral Evidence' to be reated with injustice. I pass on, herefore, to the case of the King of Siam, who, because he had never experienced the effects of extreme cold on water, nor knew any one who had experienced it, rejected such an account from the Dutch ambassador; and was therefore mentioned as an instance of the fallibility of conclusions drawn from experience. "His own experience," says the author of 'Moral Evidence,' "and that of all others, as far as he could learn, were in direct contradiction to the ambassador's assertion; he had therefore as strong reasons for disbelieving him as the most constant experience could afford, yet he was mistaken."

On this the reviewers observe, "How the proposition that what our own constant experience and the experience of others confirm still falls short of absolute certainty, is at all illustrated by an instance of a person who rejected as untrue what his own constant experience and that of all others within his knowledge had uniformly contradicted, is more than we can discover." And yet it seems to require very little penetration to make this *discovery*, if such it can be called, when it was so clearly pointed out, that the only matter of surprise with me is how it could be missed. For was not the King of Siam misled by relying on his own constant experience, and that of all those with whom he had been previously acquainted? Was he not induced by it to discredit the testimony of the Dutch ambassador, notwithstanding its truth? What then can be more evident than that the most constant and uniform experience does not amount to absolute certainty?

"This writer," the reviewers affirm, "is moreover incorrect in stating that the King of Siam *rejected the evidence* of the Dutch ambassador for the existence of ice. He only *discredited his assertion*." Is testimony then *no* evidence? In courts of justice, if I mistake not, it is deemed a species of evidence, and in many cases considered as perfectly satisfactory. And why it should not in every case that scarcely admits of any other, it is not easy to conceive. But the reviewers seem determined to find fault, whether opportunity offers or not.

They proceed as follows: "The very next paragraph contains a specimen of false and inconclusive reasoning, which, notwithstanding that we have already transgressed our limits, we shall proceed to notice, because it involves in it an error which tends to confound and perplex the first truths of moral science." They then quote the following passage:—

"This evidence (arising from experience) is also inferior to demonstration, if the propositions affirm the event of things in particular cases; for, as it was observed, the conclusion which my own constant experience, and that of others afford, respecting these events, is that they happen according to some established law of nature. Now the laws of nature depend upon the will of God; but we cannot be certain that it is his will that they should always continue the same. He may have been willing to suspend them on certain occasions, where it seemed fit to his infinite wisdom. He may even determine that they shall be totally changed or abolished. Hence we cannot be certain that events which depend upon these laws will always



Digitized by Google

continue the same.—Consequently, the evidence we have for these events is inferior to demonstration."

In order to give their objection to this passage a greater air of plausibility, the reviewers represent the premises as referring to the future, and the conclusion to the past. "Are we not certain of a *past* fact," say they, "because we cannot pronounce upon the *future?* Are our senses less to be trusted with the truths arising out of the known and visible laws of nature, because for aught that we can tell it may possibly please infinite wisdom at some period or other to alter or suspend them? &c. &c." But do not the words which they quote, "he *may have been* willing, &c." clearly refer to the past? And are they not part of the premises? If the Almighty may have been willing to suspend the laws of nature on certain occasions, how can we have evidence equal to demonstration for events which depend on those laws? Indeed, if that were the case, unbelievers might demonstrate the falsehood of christianity, for it is founded on a series of events which could never have happened according to the regular course of nature.

If "the laws of nature depend upon the will of God," and if "we cannot be certain that it is his will that they should always continue the same," I would refer it to the decision of any one who understands the meaning of the terms, whether the evidence which we have for these events must not necessarily be inferior to demonstration? Yet the reviewers affirm, that they "have not often witnessed a grosser instance of false induction;" and that this reasoning "involves in it an error which tends to confound and perplex the first truths of moral science!"

They conclude their account of this work, by observing very justly, that "to bring his opinions to the test of examination is the duty of every one who puts in his claim to sense and reason; but it is a duty more immediately incumbent on him who seats himself in the chair of instruction, and assumes to rectify the reason and model the understanding of others." Reviewers may, in a peculiar manner, be said to "seat themselves in the chair of instruction; to assume the office of rectifying the reason and modelling the understanding of others." *They* therefore, we may presume, cannot be unwilling to bring their opinions to the test of examination; nor can they be reasonably displeased at the freedom with which I have treated their remarks.

Intreating your pardon for having detained you so long, I remain, Sir,

*Maidstone,* Yours, &c.
*March 6,* 1807. Rd. ALLCHIN.

It may be proper to mention here, that the author of 'Moral Evidence' is the Rev. Mr. Gambier, of Langley, in Kent; and that the 2d number of the Oxford Review, in which the work was noticed, was published the first day of February last. These circumstances are mentioned lest the references at the bottom of the first page should not be sufficient.

---

THE COFFEE-ROOM.—No. II.

Oh, blindness to the future! kindly giv'n,
That each may fill the circle mark'd by Heav'n. POPE.

WITHOUT controverting the celebrated maxim of the author, from whose writings I have selected my motto, namely, that 'whatever is is right,' it must be acknowledged, that many of those principles by which Heaven usually directs the events of the world, can be reconciled to our ideas of justice only by considering them as parts of the large and complicated moral machine which regulates the universe. Immediate and particular effect is not, in this view of the subject, so much to be considered as remote and general tendency: and consequently, until man acquires a sufficient comprehension of faculty to understand the enlarged whole, it is rashness for him to venture the censure of any component part.

No circumstance of life more imperiously demands the support of this consoling recollection, than the melancholy truth that of those who in various ways have wrought most public good, few have had their labours rewarded by individual advantage. Columbus who in discovering a world shared with Heaven the glory of creating it, and Gallileo who liberated nature from shackles forged by the *ipse dixit* of pedants, were recompensed;

Digitized by Google

the navigator by the supercilious displeasure of a court, the philosopher in the silent dungeons of the inquisition. Were the trouble and anxiety previously necessary, and the invidious calumnies subsequently attached to the successful accomplishment of enterprise, foreseen by youthful aspirers to fame, exertion would doubtless be palsied by their dread of failure, or disgust at ingratitude. Fortunately, however, where Certainty is wanting, her place in this world is ever supplied by Hope, and we seldom open our eyes on calamity till we feel the pressure of her hand. Man, debarred from prying into futurity with the telescope of prediction, contentedly amuses himself with the magical lanthorn of fancy; and, although the images presented by the latter are unreal and delusive, yet they stimulate effort by raising desire, while the former, disclosing a gloomy perspective of misfortune, would only depress. It is to this want of foresight, then, by so many thoughtlessly arraigned, that we owe those various improvements which the inspirations of genius, or the labours of assiduity have from time to time brought about. And thus it is that we continue to suck the delicious sweetness of the honey, while the industrious storer of the hive lies crushed at our feet.

Mankind are seldom or never so much inclined to moralize as when smarting under a recent disappointment. A lusty gentleman who had, with great labour, almost mastered the acclivity of a steep eminence, was, by the effects of a false step, rolled headlong to the bottom. Bruised and torn by the rudeness of the descent, he seated himself on a stone at the foot of the height to which he had aspired, and, looking wishfully upward, as he wiped the dirt and sweat from his forehead, exclaimed, "Ah! this is all owing to the law of gravitation." His own unwieldy clumsiness, and imprudence in attempting such an unsuitable enterprise, never occurred to his mind as the true causes of his misfortune. Thus it is with men in general, if they can trace the failure of their expectations to any source rather than their own misconduct; if the laws of nature, the depravity of the human race, or the uncertainty of event, can be made to bear the blame, each in his turn becomes a moral philosopher, or as the elegant Beattie expresses it, 'Thinks as a sage, while he feels as a man.' As I dare not venture to describe myself as belonging to that enviable class of authors who remark on human frailty without participating in it; and who discuss the effects of passion or habit with the calmness of an insulated naturalist making experiments on electricity; I scruple not frankly to confess, that those reflections on the general unworthy treatment of aspiring merit with which I have ushered in the *second* number of the "Coffee-Room," originate solely in the censure occasioned by the publication of the *first*. If they but afford as much instruction to others as they have bestowed consolation on myself, my readers can have no reason to urge the objection of their springing from disappointment. It is not that I have as yet to complain of any peculiar severity from the world at large. The extreme youth, and perhaps the insignificance of my undertaking have hitherto shielded it from general criticism. But, alas! my hopes have failed in their very foundation; and the spot I had anticipated as the chief scene of my triumph has become the centre of my disgrace. After having experienced the almost unanimous disapprobation of the members of the Coffee-Room, I feel public applause or blame a matter of minor importance. And this confession ought to be taken rather as a mark of candour than of disrespect. The circle in which our hopes, fears, wishes, and disappointments move, with a fluctuating and irregular revolution, is far less eccentric than many are willing to acknowledge. Universal fame and unbounded glory are doubtless high sounding words, and have ever been adopted as themes of panegyric, and held out as prospects to excite. But those who appear most anxious in their pursuit regard them as means rather than ends of attainment. It is because importance is acquired at *home* by the possession of influence *abroad*, that this latter is so eagerly sought after; and the applause of the *many*



Digitized by Google

is only prized as securing the esteem of the *few*. Nature, to cement that general union in which she takes so much delight, has inseparably connected public and private estimation; but in the bosoms of individuals it is that man deposits his happiness, and it is their opinion alone that affects it.

By converting the social metings of the Coffee-Room into the basis of a periodical publication, I had, to be sure, stolen a march on my associates; but then I had conferred on them an importance which I supposed would afford the more satisfaction, as it was unexpectedly bestowed. Regarding myself as the founder of the celebrity our society was about to acquire, I freely indulged in the wildest reveries of sanguine anticipation. Nay, I had the temerity to cherish a hope of being promoted from the office of secretary to that of president of our meeting! The extravagance of this latter speculation can only be excused by considering that the greatest difficulties are in idea the soonest mastered: reason, as it were, bounds over impossibilities, while lesser impediments she patiently sets about obviating. I must at the same time confess, that I also occasionally had my fears; for hope and fear, like man and wife, though ever at variance, are in this world inseparably connected. I was conscious that my promotion to the rank of president would violate one of the fundamental ordinances of the society, which strictly prohibits all posts, offices, or employments whatsoever, save and except that of secretary. But this objection was easily answered on the principles held by our modern and most approved reformers; who inculcate, that the body establishing a constitution must ever retain the right of altering and violating it, or in other words, that it is the *makers* who may with the greatest propriety become the *breakers* of a law. When the superior talents of Mr. Courtland seemed to point *him* out as the person most likely to be benefitted by any deviation from our rules in the above respect, recollection speedily quieted me on this head, by bringing forward many living examples of the little attention paid to degrees of merit in the disposal of honours. And when I felt inclined to shrink from the magnitude of the responsibility I had incurred in throwing my associates on the public without having obtained their previous sanction of such a step, I recovered my courage by reflecting that a secretary of state frequently ventures on unauthorised measures, trusting to the patriotism of his motives for future indemnity, and that there exists no good reason why the secretary of a Coffee-Room should not be equally daring.

My readers will readily perceive by the above account, that our club was the place where, as Othello says, "I had treasured up my soul." As there are peculiar parts of the body endowed with more acute sensation and exquisite irritability than others, so the mind indulges particular feelings and desires, the gratification or disappointment of which occasion superior degrees of pleasure or of pain. The fancied importance attached to these wishes is but seldom proportioned to their actual merits. Like our paper currency, their value is too often merely nominal, and founded more on general custom than intrinsic worth. Of all others, none is more destitute of real and solid moment than an itch (if I may so term it) for precedence: yet, I appeal to my readers, male as well as female, if their experience does not prove it both general and importunate. For my own part, I must confess that I furnish no exception to the common rule; but, on the contrary, am tremblingly sensible of every fluctuation in the scale of friendly opinion. Being thus constituted, the decided disapprobation which the first number of the Coffee-Room met with from its members, naturally occasioned me much and severe uneasiness. I not only lost in some degree the esteem I formerly possessed, but I had the additional mortification of incurring censure through the very means by which I had hoped to gain an encrease of respect. Such a total discomfiture of my hopes must doubtless attract general sympathy. That this feeling may not be absorbed by emotions of personal regret, I hasten to declare that the displeasure of my associates has not gone the length of interdict-

Digitized by Google

ing the future progress of my undertaking. The Coffee-Room is still to be continued, but under certain restrictions and modifications. The description of these, as well as of the discussion that gave rise to them, shall furnish the subjects of my next paper. And if this delay should fortunately serve to create suspense, I am well aware that curiosity will furnish a more powerful incentive to the perusal of my *third* essay, than any ability displayed in the execution of my *second*.

March 30, 1807. C.

---

## Elijah's Mantle.

ALTHOUGH it has recently been submitted to the public, in a separate form, we feel considerable pleasure on being authorised to present the following poem to our readers. Previous to its publication, we had been favoured with a private recitation of it; and, from various circumstances, we are induced to consider it as the legitimate production of the author of 'Ulm and Trafalgar.' In our next number it is intended to insert the poem of 'Uti Possidetis and Status Quo,' which is reported to come from the pen of the writer of 'Elijah's Mantle,' who, if rumour be correct, *now* holds a very ostensible situation in his Majesty's Councils.

When by th'Almighty's dread command,
Elijah, call'd from Israel's land,
Rose in the sacred flame,
His Mantle good Elisha caught,
And, with the Prophet's spirit fraught,
Her second hope became.

In Pitt our Israel saw combin'd
The Patriot's heart—the Prophet's mind,
Elijah's spirit here;
Now, sad reverse!—that spirit reft,
No confidence, no hope is left;
For no Elisha's near.

Is there among the greedy band,
Who've seiz'd on Power with harpy-hand,
And Patriot worth assume,
*One* on whom public faith can rest—
*One* fit to wear Elijah's vest,
And cheer the Nation's gloom?

Grenville,—to aid thy Treasury-fame,
A portion of his Mantle claim,
Pitt's generous ardour feel;
'Bove sordid self resolve to soar,
Amidst Exchequer gold be poor,
Thy wealth—the public weal.

Fox,—if on thee some remnant fall,
The shred may to thy mind recall
Those hours of loud debate
When thy unhallow'd lips oft prais'd
"The glorious fabric" traitors rais'd
On Bourbon's fallen state—

Thy soul let Pitt's example fire,
With Patriot zeal thy tongue inspire,
Spite of thy Gallic leaven;
And teach thee in thy latest day,
His form of prayer, (if thou canst pray)
"*O save my Country, Heaven!*"

Windham,—if e'er thy sorrows flow
For private loss, or public woe,
Thy rigid brow unbend:
Tears, over Cæsar, Brutus shed,
His hatred warr'd not with the dead—
And Pitt was once thy friend.

Does Envy bid thee *not* to mourn?
Hold then his mantle up to scorn,
His well-earn'd Fame assail;
Of funeral honours rob his corse,
And at his virtues, till thou'rt hoarse,
Like curst Thersites rail.

But know that these ungenerous deeds,
As long as age to age succeeds,
Shall prove thy glory's bane;
That noxious as the vernal blast,
Shall on thy blighted memory cast
An everlasting stain.

Illustrious Roscius of the State,
New breech'd and harness'd for debate,
Thou wonder of thy age!!!
Petty or Betty art thou hight,
By Granta sent to strut thy night
On Stephen's bustling stage?

Pitt's 'Chequer robe will Petty wear?
Take of his Mantle then a share,
'Twill aid thy Ways and Means;
And should Fat Jack, and his Cabal,
Cry "rob us the Exchequer, Hal!"
'Twill charm away those fiends.

Sage Palinurus of the realm!
By Vincent call'd to take the helm,
And play a proxy's part;
Dost thou a star, or compass know,
Canst reef aloft—or steer below?
Hast conn'd the seaman's chart?

No! from Pitt's Mantle tear a rag,
Enough to serve thee for a flag,
And hoist it on thy mast:
Beneath that sign (our prosperous star)
Shall future Nelsons rush to war,
And rival victories past.

Sidmouth,—though low his head be laid
Who call'd thee from thy native shade,
And gave thee second birth;—
Gave thee the sweets of Power and Place,
The tufted robe—the gilded mace,
And rear'd thy puny worth:

Digitized by Google

Think how his mantle wrapp'd thee round:
Is one of equal virtues found
Among thy *new* compeers?
Or can thy cloak of Amiens stuff,
Once laugh'd to scorn by Blue and Buff,
Screen thee from Windham's jeers?

When faction threaten'd Britain's land,
Thy new-made friends—a desperate band,
Like Ahab—stood reprov'd:
Pitt's powerful tongue their rage could check;
His counsel sav'd midst general wreck,
The Israel that he lov'd.

Yes, honour'd shade! whilst near thy grave
The letter'd sage, and chieftain brave,
The votive marble claim;
O'er thy cold corse—the public tear
Congeal'd a chrystal shrine shall rear
Unsullied—as thy fame!!!

---

*Singular Instance of Gratitude in a Thief, with Ana from low, middling, and high Life.*

THE late accounts in the newspapers, of the familiar chumming-conversation between Mackay, the veteran pickpocket, and Townsend the Bow-street officer, brought to my recollection the anecdote which I am about to relate; it also brought into my mind, reflections by no means of the most pleasing kind, or such as served to reconcile me to things as they are, and on which, if my life be spared, the public shall, at some future period, hear from me.

Some thirty years since, a fine athletic fellow, with only one leg, of the name of Francis Moore, used to entertain the good citizens of London and Westminster, in the streets, with jumping, assisted by a crutch, over a horse, the head of which was held up to the utmost height. A certain noble Duke (and indeed many persons of rank) were much entertained with the performances of this man, who was a very singular character; and they often made him handsome presents. This man was my author, and I quote him, because I have seen within these two or three years, a biographical sketch of him, in some one of the magazines, where it is asserted, that he was the great grandson of the noted Francis Moore, M. D. Almanac-maker and Soothsayer, in the reigns of Anne and Geo. I; an author, one of whose immortal works may put to shame the whole world of authors, ancient or modern, with respect to the extent of circulation and quantity of impression, since three hundred thousand is a usual number for an edition, and the work annually reprinted.

Frank's knowledge and connections amongst traps, (police-officers) pick-pockets, scamps, gamblers, procuresses, tumblers, and showmen, field-preachers, and tabernacle saints, were as extensive as any man of his day could boast; he was nevertheless honest by nature, and as much so by habit as it was possible a man could be, to whom the stars (who ought at least to have been more propitious to one of *his* family) had allotted such a perilous walk in life. He was a philosopher, and had a real regard for truth: as a proof of it, he repeatedly told the late Lord Littleton, myself, and others, that he would never survive his independence, or live to want: in conformity, he first hung himself in the skin-market, Leadenhall, and most handsomely basted a girl, with whom he cohabited, for cutting him down; to avoid which inconvenience, he afterwards took care to hang himself for good, in a lodging room in St. Giles's, where happened to be no officious intruders, and in that parish he was buried. He moreover assured me, and I have no reason to doubt the fact, which was beside confirmed to me by another eye-witness, that he had seen a certain reverend doctor, whose fervid eloquence in the pulpit, used to draw floods of tears from the eyes of the ungodly, sitting at the parlour fire of a certain noted house of accommodation in Goodman's-fields, with a brace of cherubs on his lap, little thinking of *his latter end.*

Moore's anecdote of the thief was as follows:—A miserable lad of fifteen years of age laid in the new gaol, in the Borough, whither he had been committed for some petty theft, with scarcely a rag to cover him, half devoured by vermin, and perishing with the ague. So repulsive are poverty and wretchedness, that no soul (not even a *pal*, or his flash-girl) would come near him, but a humane police officer—an humane officer!—who, by his charitable attentions and assistance, no doubt, saved the wretch's life. This made an impression upon the boy too deep ever to be effaced.

Digitized by Google

being afterwards tried and discharged, nd having no possible means of exstence, but in those courses in which e had been bred, he proceeded in hat which, in our country, is a regular occupation, and (like other professions) distinguished by a regular ystem and precise terminology. In he course of many years of various uccess, he was at length had in purnit for a capital offence by the whole pack, in full cry, of the blood-hounds of office. He now recollected the obligation to his old friend, saying, that the life which that friend had preserved was justly his due, and surrendering himself to that officer, and being in course condemned at the next sessions, he mounted the scaffold, and took the never-failing drop; happy, to his last moment, that his friend *exclusively* would reap the price of his blood!!

*An Observer of the Signs of the Times.*

---

CHINESE CUSTOMS.

To *the Editor of the Universal Mag.*

SIR,

IN perusing the following description of a custom in Siam, by a celebrated French author, I was sensibly struck with the superiority of our own highly-favoured isle.

"The king of Siam keeps a great number of elephants. Those of his palace are particularly taken care of, and have extraordinary honours paid to them. The meanest have fifteen slaves to attend them, who are constantly employed in cutting hay, and gathering bananas and sugar canes for them. The king takes so much pride in these creatures, which are of no real use, that he estimates his power rather by their number than by that of his provinces. Under pretence of feeding these animals well, their attendants will drive them into gardens and cultivated lands, that they may trample upon them, unless the owners will purchase an exemption from these vexations by continual presents. No man would dare to enclose his field against the king's elephants, many of whom are decorated with honourable titles, and advanced to the highest dignities in the state.

"These things are revolting to our minds; and yet we have no right to discredit them: we who boast of some philosophy and of a milder kind of government, and who nevertheless live in a kingdom where the wretched peasant is loaded with irons if he should dare to mow his meadow, or to disturb his field, during the season of the coupling and hatching of the partridges; where he is obliged to leave his vine to the mercy of rabbits, and suffer his harvest to become a prey to deers, stags, and boars; and where he would be sentenced to the galleys, if he had the boldness to strike, either with his whip, or with a stick, any of these voracious animals."

Such was the situation of the peasantry of France. The most abject submission and crouching servility were required of them. How different from those of England! From almost the first civilization of our country it was celebrated for freedom and justice. The peasant and the peer had an equal right to apply to the laws for redress of injuries. Nay, the king himself ventures not to exert undue influence in this land of liberty!—

While e'en the peasant boasts these rights to scan,
And learns to venerate himself as man!

The English peasant could not boast, perhaps, the ruddy sparkling vine-juice in such great abundance as the French, but then he could boast of what was of infinitely more importance to his happiness. Wretched, indeed, must have been the lot of such men, who could tamely submit to have the dearest gift of life ravished from them by every proud titled knave, who chose to exercise his authority!

Your constant reader,

AMATOR LIBERTATIS.

London, Feb. 19, 1807.

---

PHILOSOPHICAL SPECULATIONS.

*(Continued from page 120.)*

BUT we can never get to the bottom, because the empty space is infinite. But where did the atoms first come from? Why from infinite space above. But if they can never traverse the infinite space below, 'tis impossible they can have passed through the infinite space above, therefore they never did pass through it. But supposing they did; they must naturally descend in parallel lines, as Polignac says, according to the nature of all bodies; especially as there could be

Digitized by Google

nothing to hinder it in empty space, and so nothing could be formed from them. Oh but they had a certain bending or inclination towards each other; and so the sun, moon, &c. were formed. But from what efficient cause, means, or instruments did this inclination, and bending their course towards each other proceed? Why from the same that the Newtonian course of the planets in vacuo, and attraction; viz. they are all effects without any cause. And indeed the Newtonian attraction seems evidently borrowed from the inclination of Epicurus's atoms to each other. Democritus, the philosopher, is said to be the first that invented these atoms and vacuum; but in order to remove all impediment to his atoms joining themselves to each other, gave great part of them understanding and reason, which I am sure is what he wanted himself.

It is certainly vain to bestow too much time in perusing the ancients; yet some insight into their physics and metaphysics may be of use; for though they contain little besides such truisms as every body thinks he understands without them, yet as they treat the subject of common reason and sense with some regularity, and clear up a number of mistakes people are apt to fall into, some acquaintance with them I cannot think amiss. They say when any thing is said to be done, seven questions may be asked about it included in the sentence below,* which except they can at least be probably answered, the thing is impossible, viz. Who did it? What was done? Where? By what helps, machines, or instruments? Why was it done? In what manner? When was it done?

Although the frequent circumnavigation of the earth having proved that we have Antipodes, must necessarily have disturbed and destroyed the everlasting fall of Epicurus's atoms, and all other bodies downwards, yet his infinite vacuum has some way escaped the same destruction; for in my opinion, the destruction of the one involves that of the other, as the vacuum was made only for the sake of the atoms. This would certainly have been the case, but that the Newtonians equally wanted it for their attraction, which, unless space be infinite, yes, and the heavenly bodies infinite too, would bring on, in some years, the most horrible confusion and catastrophe. And what could they find to fill up so much room except they took Epicurus's vacuum, which was exactly big enough for the purpose? For, as I read, the Newtonians assert that all the heavenly bodies attract each other, therefore, those that are near are attracted by those farther off; and those farther off are still attracted and attract those that are still farther off, and so on through infinite suns and planets, and through infinite space, and they prove it thus: If there were any bounds, say they, to the succession of heavenly bodies one beyond the other, those that are nearest those bounds would be attracted by those within side, but would have none to retract them on the outside; it would therefore happen that all would be attracted to the inside, and would in a course of time be all heaped together in one immense lump without motion and without light—Oh horrible! But it is some thousands of years ago that the old philosophers found out that there is no such thing existing as a process to infinity; and since Newton's time the most noted mathematicians have rejected the same in regard of their science also,—a great victory of metaphysics over its rebellious servant Mathesis. Besides, I would ask how it is possible that our sun should attract, or be attracted by the nearest fixed star, which the astronomers say is more than fourteen millions of millions of miles distant, when both consist of the most brilliant fire and flame, which, so far from being attractive, are repulsive in a very high degree. I shall not ask by what means or instruments this attraction is performed, for it must be something equivalent to ropes and pullies, which I never saw attempted to be assigned; but was alway forced to be contented with the general concrete noun attraction, which signifies only an abstract notion. But to come to the point, I can but be of the opinion of those who attribute the weight of bodies to the pressure of the incumbent air, and in no wise to a general attraction of one body to another, and

* Quis, Quid, Ubi, Per quæ, Cur, Quomodo, Quando? Cic.

Digitized by Google

in particular to the overbearing attraction of a great body to a little one; and the truth of this opinion seems to me to be fairly and sufficiently proved by the common barometer.

To elucidate this, I must premise that it is a general received rule, founded on many experiments, that the mean weight of the air is equal to a column of water twenty-seven feet in height; of which even the common pump-makers are convinced, as they find it impossible to raise water higher by suckage, and therefore always take care to fix the box of their pumps considerably less than that distance above the water of the well. Now as the mercury in the barometer is about fifteen times specifically, according to its volume, heavier than the water; and the long tube wherein the column of mercury is observed to rise and fall according to the different weight of the atmospherical air at different times, being about two feet long, and so closed at the top, as to be impervious to atmospherical air; the mercury is therefore always at the height that it can be drawn up to by suckage according to the weight of the air at the time; and the little air at the top of the tube being no ways affected by the atmospherical without, to which the glass is impervious but not so to the etherial, is encreased or diminished according as the heavier or lighter atmospherical air presses more or less on the mercury, which is exposed to it in the open reservoir below, and which makes the mercury near the top of the tube rise or fall. The greater or less weight of the air, therefore, makes the mercury in the reservoir heavier or lighter proportionably, which is indicated by the rise or fall of that in the tube; the whole weight of the air, therefore, constitutes the whole weight of the mercury, and consequently every thing else; and although every thing weighs more or less at one time than another, according to the different pressure of the air at the time: yet that is no inconvenience, or even perceivable; because, though a pound weight, for example, weighs more when the air is heavy than when it is lighter, yet whatever is weighed with it being equally affected by the weight of the air, is also equally heavier or lighter; what weighs a pound therefore at one time, always weighs the same at another. It also confirms my argument, that the barometer also proves the gradual diminution of the weight of air when carried upward by the mercury in the long tube sinking more and more as the barometer is carried higher, which it does in so regular a manner that it is generally used by geometricians to measure the exact height of mountains, by comparing the height of the mercury at the top with that at their foot: and it is manifest that if it were possible to ascend to such height that the mercury in the long tube descended to a level with that in the reservoir abovementioned, every thing would there entirely lose its weight.

VELLEIUS PROFUTURUS.

---

*Lord* SOMERVILLE'S *or the* SPRING CATTLE SHEW.—Monday March 2d, 1807.

THIS was, beyond all question, the most interesting and important exhibition of the kind which the public has ever witnessed, on the following grounds.—Two grand objects of the noble Lord's patriotic solicitude were *definitively* proved: his Spanish sheep and lambs, bred in this country, have arrived at a form and size, progressively, which fully evinces the certainty of their emulating, in these respects, the best breeds of this country; and in the opinion of an Italian gentleman, who has lately visited the finest Merino flocks of Spain, those which Lord Somerville has bred in England have improved in fleece, and in all respects, upon their Spanish progenitors ranging over their native soil. As to size, several of the pure Anglo-Merino wedders slaughtered for the dinner, weighed upwards of eight stone the carcase, and it is obvious from the improving nature of our soil, the breed will continue to increase in weight. These, it ought to be remarked, were the heaviest Merinos ever slaughtered, perhaps in Europe; and were the breed never to reach a larger size, it would be far enough from a disadvantageous circumstance. The rams were highly improved in form, and of full size to get stock for any possible purpose, whether upon upland or marsh soil.



Digitized by Google

The other object alluded to, is the cloth manufactured from Spanish wool, the growth of this country: this cloth, from the first, a beautiful and durable fabric, and fit for any market, has progressively improved, until the present exhibition, when Lord Somerville's pattern was judged superior in fineness, and equal in substance, to the best which could be procured in the metropolis, manufactured from the highest priced imported Spanish wool. Thus this great question is finally at rest, and the Emperor Napoleon may, in future, issue as many edicts as shall please him, against the importation of fine wool from the continent. The great British staple will remain secure and unaffected thereby.

The show was held at Sadler's Repository, Goswell-street, and the number of cattle, we think, larger than on any former occasion; the spectators, also, were very numerous, notwithstanding the coldness of the weather; and the place is extremely commodious; indeed, we think more so than the other Repository where the meeting was formerly held. The cattle in general were an excellent commodity for the butcher, none being excessively fattened, the pigs excepted, and held out a good grazing example; at the same time, it must be acknowledged, there was nothing to attract particular attention, but the Merino sheep and another article or two. We flattered ourselves to have discovered an improvement in the form of the Sussex oxen, which were not so flat and leggy as usual. The Yorkshire or Holderness cattle also made a good figure, and a heifer and cow of that superior breed belonging to Lord Braybrook, were generally admired. There was also a remarkably well-shaped Italian cow, small, short-horned, very fine in the bone, and of great docility and temper, which had been fattened by Lord Somerville; and a fine sized and well fed bullock, between the Indian and Devon breeds. A good cart stallion was shewn from the hundreds of Essex, very likely to get useful, boney, and well-shaped stock. A pair of full-sized Sussex oxen were exhibited in yoke, and driven up and down the yard in the crowd, proving the highest degree of handiness and docility. They certainly appeared too low in condition to be capable of that quantity of labour and exertion which they might otherwise be enabled to perform; and thereby hangs a question of no little importance to the interests of husbandry.

Amongst the English sheep, there was nothing particularly noticeable, except a very beautiful thorough shaped South-down belonging to Sir Thomas Carr. The Spanish crosses, Ryeland, and South-Down, were fine, the wedders slaughtered being full of proof, and weighing from ten to twelve stone upwards. Of the Merino rams sold and let by Lord Somerville, five produced the sum of 830l. three of them being sold for 500l. Of these, two were purchased by the Earl of Breadalbane for the use of his flocks in the Highlands of Scotland, and one by Mr. Duncombe, in Yorkshire.

A printed paper was given out, containing the particular conditions on which Lord Somerville lets his rams; also an account exhibited of the amount of his Lordship's clip of Merino wool for the last year; being 3228lb. pure Merino, sold for 493l. 13s. 6d. The value of each Merino fleece being 1l. 4s. Three parts bred do. 17s. 10d. Half do. 14s. 2½d. Ryland wool not included.

The pigs exhibited were, as usual, all of the *squab* species, and the gentlemen exhibitors, it is understood, assume to themselves no small portion of *improving* sagacity, in having discovered that this breed, so full of meaning, is the handsomest, the best, and most productive of all possible breeds, and that *flesh*, whether in pork or mutton, is a mere expletive; and all this new light has been obtained cheaply, and without the trouble of one single experiment. Can fame and the best pork be enjoyed at a cheaper rate?

The judges appointed this year were, Sir John Sebright, Messrs. Frost, Walker, Norton, and Bond; the two last, respectable butchers. It is probable, that the patience and skill of judges in this business were never before put to a severer test, not only from the very numerous objects, but the equal rights of so many; and far-

Digitized by Google

ther, the various considerations to be combined. According to the noble founder's instructions, due regard was to be had, in the award, to the quality, age, and food, of the animals, as well as to their size and weight; to the labour performed by the oxen, and to the fleece of the sheep. These gentlemen took a whole day for the performance of their task, nor did they conclude, until no light was left to direct their judgment.

A considerable variety of agricultural implements was exhibited, which furnished a good deal of conversation. Gibbs and Co. had a very fine collection of meadow grass seeds, and also of those of the various winter cattle crops, yellow Swedish turnip, Hungarian turnip cabbage, MangelWurzell, and thousand headed cabbage. This last is a new article from the South of France, there called *choux a mille tetes*; and from various experiments, upon a considerable scale, during the last year in Herts, Berks, Somerset, and the midland counties, promises to be a great acquisition to the country. It has succeeded on poor hungry soils, both wet and dry, resisting the hardest frosts, and is very convenient to come at in deep snow, from its height above ground, proving also superior in point of quantity to the common cattle cabbage. Three gatherings are taken from it at different peroids, and it lasts until May.

Bridge and Parsons a variety of seeds, and a sample of successful spring wheat.

Pieces of the broad cloth manufactured from Lord Somerville's Anglo-Spanish wool were shewn, as has been stated, with a remarkably fine sample of kersymere from ram fleeces: also a very strong and substantial piece of cloth entirely from English South-Down wool. Mr. Tollet's broad cloth from Merino—Ryland and South-Down wool, obtained the general approbation of the trade: and his sheep-skins dressed in various glossy and beautiful colours, in imitation of Spanish leather, were much admired. Mr. Tollet also exhibited an account of last year's clip of wool.

On the Tuesday, Lord Somerville gave his annual dinner at the Freemason's Tavern, to nearly three hundred guests, amongst whom were many of high rank, both British and foreign. Prince Paul Esterhazy, Count Poniatowski, Baron Reventz, Count Reventz, Count Stahremberg, M. Cotenho, M. Smirnove, Duke of Argyle, Marquises of Sligo and Lansdowne; Earls of Bristol, Derby, Essex, Fortescue, Hardwicke, Macclesfield, Winchelsea, Selkirk, Cholmondley, Bridgewater, &c. Viscounts Sackville, Bulkeley, Palmerston, Grimstone, Primrose; Lords Wm. Russell, Heathfield, Kinnaird, Crewe, De Dunstanville, Grantley, King, Braybroke, Elliott, Boringdon, St. John, Henry Petty, &c. Sirs John Sinclair, Sebright, W. Curtis, R. Milbank, W. Leighton, D. Wedderburne, J. Carr, H. Cox, &c. The Bishop of Landaff. Professors Warberg and Davy. Messrs. M. Burgoyne, T. W. Coke, C. C. Westerne, R. Byng, Hon. S. Wortley, W. Lyttleton, Hon. G. Elliott, S. Whitbread, H. B. Dudley, E. L. Loveden, A. Young, G. Villiers, Col. Mitford, Cullen Smith, Garrard, Wakefield, &c.

The toasts given were:—The King. The plough worked by good Oxen. The illustrious strangers present. The fleece covering a good carcase with plenty of fat. The farming Societies of Ireland, and their worthy associate the Duke of Bedford. Husbandry and Commerce, and may their interests be inseparable! The judges, with thanks for the care and impartiality with which they had made their award. On which Sir John Sebright arose, and in a very neat and handsome speech, on behalf of himself and coadjutors, thanked the company, assuring them that any errors in their decision should be interpreted rather to a defect in judgment, than to a want of attention or impartiality. Mr. Selby proposed the health of Lord Somerville, which was given rapturously, and most sincerely on all hands, with three times three! His Lordship, resuming the chair, gave Professor Davy: Mr. Arthur Young: afterwards, the memory of those excellent husbandmen, the late Mr. Ducket and Mr. Culley.

Lord Somerville, on opening the award of the judges, adverted to the great difficulty which they had expe-



Digitized by Google

rienced, on account of the nearly equal perfection of the cattle. The first prize was given to Lord Sackville as the grazier, and to Mr. Knight as the worker, of two Hereford oxen; to each an elegant silver cup. The next cup for oxen had been adjudged, and was presented to the prince of graziers, Mr. Westcar, for two Herefords, Mr. Watkins being the worker. Mr. Birbeck, of Surrey, carried the chief prize for sheep, 5 Merino South Downs; and Mr. Western, M.P. Essex, the next, for 5 South Down shearling wedders, the cup, in Mr. W.'s absence, being delivered to Mr. Dudley. The prize for Merino shear hogs having reverted to Lord Somerville, his Lordship presented the cup to Mr. Metford, of Hants, out of respect to Mr. M.'s perseverance in the fine wool improvement. The remaining cup was given to Mr. Sully, for his white pig. On account of the great quantity of business this meeting, the claims of that meritorious class of men, the shepherds, were necessitated to stand over until next year. An extra cup was presented to Mr. Furncomb, on account of his five South Down ewe hogs; and another to Mr. Tollet, accompanied by the most flattering testimonies, by the noble donor, of that gentleman's high desert, compared with the trifling value of the acknowledgment.

Two small sheaves of Sicilian, or the real Spring Wheat, which Lord Somerville had lately received from his relation Mr. Somerville, at present in Italy, his Lordship put into the hands of Lord Winchelsea and Mr. Adams, to be sown, and the merits of its produce to be reported at a future meeting. The Smithfield club bill of premiums and regulations for the next Christmas show, the Duke of Bedford's proposals to let and sell cattle at Woburn-park farm, in June, and Lord Somerville's account of premiums for next year, were delivered to the company.

---

### PAINE *on the* YELLOW FEVER.

WITHOUT attempting to enter, at this time, into an analysis of Mr. Paine's political merits, the public will not be displeased to peruse the following production; which embraces a subject of peculiar interest, and which is wholly divested of the acrimony of parties.

In the language of Mr. Rickman, who is the avowed publisher of this tract (and of whom it may be obtained in a distinct form), "it will gratify many, to have any thing from his pen; and to hear that the Author, though above seventy, possesses health, fortune, and happiness; and that he is held in the highest estimation amongst the most exalted and best characters in America—that America, which is indebted for almost every blessing she knows to HIS labours and exertions."

"A great deal has been written respecting the Yellow Fever. First, with respect to its cause, whether domestic or imported. Secondly, on the mode of treating it.

"What I am going to suggest in this essay, is, to ascertain some point to begin at, in order to arrive at the cause, and for this purpose some preliminary observations are necessary.

"The yellow fever always begins in the lowest part of a populous mercantile town near the water, and continues there, without affecting the higher parts. The sphere, or circuit it acts in is small, and it rages most where large quantities of new ground have been made by banking out the river, for the purpose of making wharfs. The appearance and prevalence of the yellow fever in these places, being those where vessels arrive from the West Indies, has caused the belief that the yellow fever was imported from thence; but here are two cases acting in the same place! the one, the condition of the ground at the wharfs, which being new made on the muddy and filthy bottom of the river, is different from the natural condition of the ground in the higher parts of the city, and consequently subject to produce a different kind of effluvia or vapour: the other case, is the arrival of vessels from the West Indies.

"In the State of Jersey, neither of these cases has taken place; no shipping arrive there, and consequently there has been no embankment for the purpose of wharfs, and the yellow fever has never broke out in Jersey. This, however, does not decide the point, as to the immediate cause of the fever; but it shews that this species of

Digitized by Google

fever is not common to the country in its natural state; and I believe the same was the case in the West Indies, before embankments began, for the purpose of making wharfs, which always alter the natural condition of the ground; no old history, that I know of, mentions such a disorder as the yellow fever.

"A person seized with the yellow fever in an affected part of the town, and brought into the healthy part, or into the country and among healthy persons, does not communicate it to the neighbourhood, or to those immediately around him: Why then are we to suppose it can be brought from the West Indies, a distance of more than a thousand miles, since we see it cannot be carried from one town to another, nor from one part of a town to another, at home? Is it in the air?—this question on the case, requires a minute examination. In the first place, the difference between air and wind is the same as between a stream of water and a standing water. A stream of water, is water in motion; and wind, is air in motion. In a gentle breeze, the whole body of air, as far as the breeze extends, moves at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour; in a high wind, at the rate of seventy, eighty, or an hundred miles an hour: when we see the shadow of a cloud gliding on the surface of the ground, we see the rate at which the air moves, and it must be a good trotting horse that can keep pace with the shadow, even in a gentle breeze; consequently, a body of air, that is in and over any place of the same extent as the affected part of a city may be, will in the space of an hour, even at the moderate rate I speak of, be moved seven or eight miles to leeward, and its place, in and over the city, will be supplied by a new body of air coming from a healthy part seven or eight miles distant the contrary way, and then on in continual succession. The disorder, therefore, is not in the air considered in its natural state, and never stationary. This leads to another consideration of the case.

"An impure effluvia, arising from some cause in the ground, in the manner that fermenting liquors produce an effluvia near its surface that is fatal to life, will become mixed with the air contiguous to it, and as fast as that body of air moves off, it will impregnate every succeeding body of air, however pure it may be when it arrives at the place.

"The result from this state of the case is, that the impure air, or vapour, that generates the yellow fever issues from the earth, that is, from the new made earth, or ground raised on the muddy and filthy bottom of the river; and which impregnates every fresh body of air that comes over the place, in like manner as air becomes heated when it approaches or passes over fire, or becomes offensive in smell when it approaches or passes over a body of corrupt vegetable or animal matter in a state of putrefaction.

"The muddy bottom of rivers contains great quantities of impure, and often inflammable air, (Carburetted Hydrogen gas) injurious to life; and which remains entangled in the mud till let loose from thence by some accident. This air is produced by the dissolution and decomposition of any combustible matter falling into the water and sinking into the mud, of which the following circumstance will serve to give some explanation:

"In the fall of the year that New York was evacuated (1783), General Washington had his head quarters at Mrs. Berrians, at Rocky-Hill, in Jersey, and I was there:—the Congress then sat at Prince-Town. We had several times been told, that the river or creek, that runs near the bottom of Rocky-Hill, and over which there was a mill, might be set on fire, (for that was the term the country people used); and as General Washington had a mind to try the experiment, General Lincoln, who was also there, undertook to make preparation for it against the next evening, Nov. 5th. This was to be done, as we were told, by disturbing the mud at the bottom of the river, and holding something in a blaze, as paper or straw, a little above the surface of the water.

"Colonels Humphries and Cob were at that time Aides-de-Camp of Gen. Washington, and those two gentlemen and myself got into an argument respecting the cause; their opinion was that, on disturbing the bottom of the river, some bituminous matter arose to the surface, which took fire when the light was put to it; I, on the con-

Digitized by Google

trary, supposed that a quantity of inflammable air was let loose, which ascended through the water, and took fire above the surface. Each party held to his opinion, and the next evening the experiment was to be made.

"A scow had been stationed in the mill-dam, and Gen. Washington, Gen. Lincoln, and myself, and I believe Col. Cob (for Humphries was sick), and three or four soldiers with poles, were put on board the scow: General Washington placed himself at one end of the scow, and I at the other; each of us had a roll of cartridge-paper, which we lighted and held over the water, about two or three inches from the surface, when the soldiers began disturbing the bottom of the river with the poles.

"As General Washington sat at one end of the scow, and I at the other, I could see better any thing that might happen from his light, than I could from my own, over which I was nearly perpendicular. When the mud at the bottom was disturbed by the poles, the air bubbles rose fast, and I saw the fire take from General Washington's light, and descend from thence to the surface of the water, in a similar manner as when a lighted candle is held so as to touch the smoke of a candle just blown out, the smoke will take fire, and the fire will descend and light up the candle. This was demonstrative evidence, that what was called setting the river on fire, was setting the inflammable air on fire, that arose out of the mud.

"I mentioned this experiment to Mr. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, the next time I went to that city, and our opinion on the case was, that the air or vapour that issued from any combustible matter, vegetable or otherwise, that underwent a dissolution and decomposition of its parts, either by fire or water in a confined place, so as not to blaze, would be inflammable, and would become flame whenever it came in contact with flame.

"In order to determine if this was the case, we filled up the breach of a gun-barrel about five or six inches with saw-dust, and the upper part with dry sand to the top, and after spiking up the touch-hole, put the breach into a smith's furnace, and kept it red hot, so as to consume the saw-dust; the sand of consequence would prevent any blaze. We applied a lighted candle to the mouth of the barrel; as the first vapour that flew off would be humid, it extinguished the candle; but after applying the candle three or four times, the vapour that issued out began to flash: we then tied a bladder over the mouth of the barrel, which the vapour soon filled, and then tying a string round the neck of the bladder above the muzzle, took the bladder off.

"As we could not conveniently make experiments upon the vapour, while it was in the bladder, the next operation was, to get it into a phial; for this purpose, we took a phial of about three or four ounces, filled it with water, put a cork slightly into it, and introducing it into the neck of the bladder, worked the cork out, by getting hold of it through the bladder, into which the water then emptied itself, and the air in the bladder ascended into the phial; we then put the cork into the phial, and took it from the bladder. It was now in a convenient condition for experiment.

"We put a lighted match into the phial, and the air or vapour in it blazed up in the manner of a chimney on fire: we extinguished it two or three times, by stopping the mouth of the phial, and putting the lighted match to it again; it repeatedly took fire, till the vapour was spent, and the phial became filled with atmospheric air.

"These two experiments, that, in which some combustible substance (branches and leaves of trees) had been decomposed by water, in the mud; and this, where the decomposition had been produced by fire, without blazing, shews, that a species of air injurious to life, when taken into the lungs, may be generated from substances which in themselves are harmless.

"It is by means similar to these, that charcoal, which is made by fire without blazing, emits a vapour destructive to life. I now come to apply these cases, and the reasoning deduced therefrom, to account for the cause of the yellow fever.*

* The author does not mean to infer that the inflammable air, or carburetted hydrogen gas, is the cause of the yellow fever; but that, perhaps, it en-

Digitized by Google

"First:—The yellow fever is not a disorder produced by the climate naturally, or it would always have been here in the hot months; the climate is the same now as it was fifty or an hundred years ago: there was no yellow fever then, and it is only within the last twelve years that such a disorder has been known in America.

"Secondly:—The low grounds on the shores of the rivers, at the cities, where the yellow fever is annually generated, and continues about three months without spreading, were not subject to that disorder in their natural state, or the Indians would have forsaken them; whereas, they were the parts most frequented by the Indians in all seasons of the year, on account of fishing. The result from these cases is, that the yellow fever is produced by some new circumstance not common to the country in its natural state, and the question is, what is that new circumstance?

"It may be said, that every thing done by the white people, since their settlement in the country, such as building towns, clearing lands, levelling hills, and filling up vallies, is a new circumstance; but the yellow fever does not accompany any of these new circumstances. No alteration made on the dry land produces the yellow fever; we must therefore look to some other new circumstances; and we come now to those that have taken place between wet and dry, between land and water.

"The shores of the rivers at New York, and also at Philadelphia, have, on account of the vast increase of commerce, and for the sake of making wharfs, undergone great and rapid alterations from their natural state, within a few years; and it is only in such parts of the shores, where those alterations have taken place, that the yellow fever has been produced. The parts where little or no alteration has been made, either on the East or North River, and which continue in their natural state, or nearly so, do not produce the yellow fever.——The fact therefore points to the cause.

"Besides several new streets gained from the river by embankment, there are upwards of eighty new wharfs made since the war, and the much greater part within the last ten or twelve years; the consequence of which has been, that great quantities of filth or combustible matter deposited in the muddy bottom of the river contiguous to the shore, and which produced no ill effect while exposed to the air, and washed twice every 24 hours by the tide-water, have been covered over several feet deep with new earth, and pent up and the tide excluded. It is in these places, and in these only, that the yellow fever is produced.

"Having thus shewn, from the circumstances of the case, that the cause of the yellow fever is in the place where it makes its appearance, or rather, in the pernicious vapour issuing therefrom, I go to shew a method of constructing wharfs, where wharfs are yet to be constructed, as on the shore of the East River, at Corlder's Hook, and also on the North River, that will not occasion the yellow fever, and which may also point out a method of removing it from places already infected with it. Instead, then, of embanking out the river and raising solid wharfs of earth on the mud bottom of the shore, the better method would be to construct wharfs on arches built of stone; the tide will then flow in under the arch, by which means the shore and the muddy bottom will be washed and kept clean, as if they were in their natural state without wharfs.

"When wharfs are constructed on the shore lengthways, that is, without cutting the shore up into slips, arches can easily be turned, because arches joining each other lengthways serve as buttments to each other: but when the shore is cut up into slips, there can be no buttments; in this case, wharfs can be formed on stone pillars, or wooden piles planked over on the top. In either of these cases, the space underneath will be a commodious shelter or harbour for small boats, which can go in and come out always, except at low water, and be secure from storms and injuries. This method, besides preventing the cause of the yellow fever, which I think it will, will render the wharfs more productive than the present method, because of the space preserved within the wharf.

ters into some combination with miasm generated in low grounds, which produces the disease.

Digitized by Google

"I offer no calculation of the expence of constructing wharfs on arches or piles; but on a general view, I believe they will not be so expensive as the present method. A very great part of the expence of making solid wharfs of earth is occasioned by the carriage of materials, which will be greatly reduced by the methods here proposed, and still more so were the arches to be constructed of cast-iron blocks. I suppose that one ton of cast-iron blocks would go as far in the construction of an arch, as twenty tons of stone.

"If, by constructing wharfs in such manner that the tide water can wash the shore and bottom of the river contiguous to the shore, as they are washed in their natural condition, the yellow fever can be prevented from generating in places where wharfs are yet to be constructed, it may point out a method of removing it, at least by degrees, from places already infected with it, which will be by opening the wharfs in two or three places in each, and letting the tide water pass through; the parts opened can be planked over, so as not to prevent the use of the wharf.

"In taking up and treating this subject, I have considered it as belonging to natural philosophy, rather than medicinal art; and therefore I say nothing about the treatment of the disease, after it takes place; I leave that part to those whose profession it is to study it. "THOMAS PAINE."

---

## LIFE OF SIR HOME POPHAM.

[*Concluded from* p. 204.]

WE certainly think Sir Home Popham unadvised in his attempt to prove that Buenos Ayres formed the same district as the Cape: the question turns on a much more solid and advantageous basis for himself; and we have no hesitation in saying, that the man must be scepticially dishonest to suppose or assert that Sir Home possessed not every power, authority, and assurance that the VERBAL instructions of a Minister could bestow; but candour compels us to allow he was certainly deficient in not being properly possessed with written testimony, as we find one of mere honour was rejected with scorn.

The third query answers itself:—but for the sake of saving the public trouble, we will answer it very briefly. "Had Buenos Ayres continued to remain a British possession, the enemies of Sir Home Popham, however they might have wished his ruin, would not have dared to extend their malice beyond those wishes;—no trial or prosecution would have been heard of."

To enter into any detail of the trial would far exceed our limits, and to abridge or give a garbled detail would be acting unfairly and uncandidly perhaps to both parties; suffice it to say, that every page, every line of it, contains reiterated proofs of the constant attention paid by Sir Home to the good of the service, and his zeal for the interests of his country. We cannot, however, pass over the trial in absolute silence; and, as a collateral proof of the disinterested opinion of the military commanding officer, we must take the liberty to beg the reader to refer to the Letter, No. 18. p. 37, of the Trial published by Mottley of Portsmouth, which goes to the fullest private confidential explanation of the views entertained by the Commodore.

The peroration of Sir Home Popham, at the close of the business, was in the following terms:—"I here close my defence, and throw myself upon the justice and wisdom of this honourable court. I have suffered much in my feelings and character; but I do trust and hope your judgment will relieve the one and rescue the other. If, in my zeal for the service, I have exceeded the limits of due discretion, I trust it will appear that I was solely actuated by an anxious desire to promote the interests, the honour, and the glory of my country. Aided by my brave followers, and under the protection of Divine Providence, I was put in the possession of capital cities in two different quarters of the globe. Upon an examination of my defence, I trust it will be found that 'the head and front of my offending hath this extent—no more.' I retire, trusting in your wisdom and justice for my honourable acquittal."

Sir Home having with his friends withdrawn, the court was cleared about eleven o'clock, and after four hours deliberation was again opened, and Sir Home having taken his place

Digitized by Google

at the foot of the table, the members being covered, the judge-advocate proceeded to read the sentence as follows:—

"This court having maturely considered the nature of the charges, heard all the evidence, and having fully deliberated upon the whole of this case, are of opinion, that the charges have been proved against Captain Sir Home Popham, that the withdrawing without orders so to do the whole of any naval force from the place where it is directed to be employed, and the employing it in distant operations against the enemy, more especially if the success of such operations should be likely to prevent its speedy return, may be attended with the most serious inconvenience to the public service; as the success of any plan formed by his Majesty's ministers for operations against the enemy, in which such naval force might be included, may by such removal be entirely prevented; and the court is further of opinion, that the conduct of the said Captain Sir Home Popham, in the withdrawing the whole of the naval force under his command from the Cape of Good Hope and the proceeding with it to the Rio de la Plata was highly censurable; but in consideration of circumstances the court doth adjudge him to be only severely reprimanded—and he is accordingly hereby severely reprimanded."

The provost-marshal then proceeded to the president, and presented the sword of Sir Home Popham to him, when he was ordered to return it. The provost-marshal returned to the bottom of the table, and with a respectful salutation returned the sword to Sir Home Popham, and the court was dissolved.

The reception Sir Home met with from the public was of the most flattering kind—it was expressive of the honest sentiments of people possessing no guile, but who seemed to suffer the effusions of their joy to be stifled by the imperious and dictating insolence of faction. The most public display of joy was exhibited even in remote towns through which he passed, and a more popular acquittal certainly never took place. If any slight murmur was by chance discoverable, it arose in consequence of an opinion that the acquittal in question was, even as it stood, not sufficiently honourable to the merits and disinterested services of the commodore. A short time after his return to town, he accidentally went to Lloyd's coffee-house, attended by Captain King and his agent Mr. Lavie, when, after having paid his respects to several of the merchants and underwriters, he was introduced into the subscription-room, about three o'clock, and was welcomed by the subscribers with three hearty cheers! The room was unusually crowded;—as soon as silence could be obtained, Sir Home addressed them in nearly the following words:—

"Gentlemen—It is impossible for me to express what I feel on this occasion, seeing myself surrounded by the most respectable merchants of the first city in the world, marking personally their opinion of my exertions to promote the public welfare; and, although his Majesty's government found it expedient to arraign my conduct on my return from abroad, I trust my defence will satisfy the respectable body to whom I have now the honour to address myself; that every action of mine was directed to promote the honour and glory of my country, and that I shall ever feel myself bound to employ my humble talents for the attainment of any object conducive to its prosperity, although I feel that the wings of discretion have been materially clipped."

This short speech was followed by three additional cheers, and Sir Home quitted the room amidst the loudest acclamations of applause. The stairs from Lloyd's room and the streets were crowded with spectators, who followed Sir Home to the Old Jewry, shouting as he passed, "Sir Home and Old England for ever!!!"

---

## CUMBERLANDANA.

*(Continued from page 108.)*

MODERN ROUTS.—"It is a lucky circumstance for men of low birth, mean talents, and confined education, that if they can buy good wine, and hire a good cook, with plenty of winter roses, green peas and strawberries out of season, they can refresh the bowels



Digitized by Google

of the old nobility, who will walk into a man's house, form their own parties when they are in it, and take no more notice of the master of it, than they would of the landlord of the inn they take post at, or the keeper of the turnpike gate that they pass through; but there must be luxury in the glare of lustres to a man who has drudged at his desk by the light of a tallow candle, and how much handsomer must a floor appear to him, when splendidly be-chalked by a capital designer, than when besprinkled with a watering pot by a slip-shod apprentice!"

STATE OF GENIUS.—"We are just now, (as I before observed) by no means in our former character of philosophers, but rather living as creatures should live, who are born for no other purpose, and devoted to no other uses, but to consume the fruits of the earth, and leave their names to be carried down to posterity in the culinary records of our public prints. The frivolity of their tables seems in a great degree to have overturned the solidity of their understandings, and by the frequency of their dealings with confectioners and cooks, they appear to have contracted certain new, but consentaneous habits of speech, a sort of huffish puff-paste eloquence, which consists in treating grave and serious matters of debate with a vapid kind of levity, affecting quaint conceits and doggerel quotations, which stand very well in Mother Goose's Tales, but are rather out of their latitude in St. Stephen's Chapel. I am sorely afraid that our deluded senators, who by the flatulency of their mental diet have fallen into this laxity of talk, conceive it has some affinity to wit, and think themselves happy in a familiar style, which has all the point of ridicule and the grace of ease. Alas! it has nor point, nor edge, nor grace, nor ease; in fact, it is no style at all; mere gabble, nothing else. One recommendation it may have, which is, that of being unanswerable, for who can remember it? and being quite as flimsey as Ixion's mistress, who can embrace it?

"This is no proof to me that there is a real dearth of taste or genius in the age; it only confirms what we knew before, that false taste and false genius are more obtrusive than true. If ever there was a time for this distinguished nation in a more peculiar manner to maintain her dignity and display her virtue, it is now when the eyes of suffering and degraded Europe are directed towards her, and she has not yet been tempted to lay aside her arms."

NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.—"I apprehend we are fast approaching towards an awful crisis, when the minds of men will be too much occupied to spare a thought for literary objects. Perhaps the Destroyer, who has been sent on earth for the chastisement of the nations, has already reached the summit of his power, and like Apoleon, shadowed out in the Apostle's vision, is verging towards extinction, together with those symbolical *locusts*, who have him *as a king over them, and on their heads as it were crowns like gold*; and I doubt not but it will be the destiny of our brave countrymen to convince the rescued world, that these vermin are not invincible."

# ORIGINAL POETRY.

## SOLITARY STANZAS.

*March 7—8, 1807.*

WHEN will the heart's dire conflict cease,
By anguish worn, by care distrest?
Oh, bear me to the home of peace,
And lay me where the weary rest!

Again the bitter tear-drops fall,
Again the sighs of grief ascend;
I call on death—in vain I call,
Death still the foe, but not the friend!

O life! if earth's contracted span
Alone thy joys and woes contain,
How worthless is the lot of man,
Who lives and thinks and hopes in vain.

"Another and a better world?"
The awful voice of reason cries:
Religion's ensigns are unfurl'd,
And point that scene—above the skies!

The kingdom, lo! of glory there; [hands,
There, too, the house not made with
Where faith a mansion shall prepare
For pilgrims in these mortal lands!

P.L.C.

Digitized by Google

# CRITICISM.

THE AGE OF FRIVOLITY: *a Poem, addressed to the Fashionable, the Busy, and the Religious World. By* TIMOTHY TOUCH'EM. 2d Edition.

WE have investigated the 'Age of Reason', we have witnessed the 'Age of Infidelity', and we are now favoured with the 'Age of Frivolity', which to us is not the less acceptable because, unlike its memorable precursors in the walks of literature, it comes recommended by the decorations of poetry.

In the preface to this poem we are informed that it "took its rise [the first part] from the circumstance of some very wet and winterly weather constraining the author to seek entertainment for himself within doors; and that the two other parts have been composed at intervals, some of the fragments whilst walking the streets of London, and some while rambling in the country." Thus far the author has thought proper to apprise us of the origin and conduct of his poem, in order "to account for the want of connection in the subjects, and deficiency of artful arrangement of the whole." p. iii.

We do not discredit the above statement; nor do we perceive the necessity why a poem so written should be destitute of genuine merit. Savage, in a predicament similar to that of the present author, and under circumstances infinitely more discouraging, contrived to plan and complete those effusions which have obtained for him an established rank among the distinguished votaries of the Muse. Boyse also, in an obscure attic, without adequate sustenance, and seated on a mattress, with no other clothing than a ragged comfortless blanket, projected and accomplished his most celebrated poem! Goldsmith wrote many of his popular works in seclusion and indigence; and even Dr. Johnson, when in want of a lodging for the night, occupied himself, "whilst [*thus*] walking the streets of London," in settling the affairs of the state.

That which diverts attention from a given object, does not necessarily interrupt it. The mind, still intent on its favourite pursuit, recurs to what it had relinquished, owing to the casual intervention of circumstances, with additional ardour;—the unforgotten project is resumed, persisted in, and ultimately effected.

TIMOTHY TOUCH'EM, however, who, with all his apparent facetiousness, disdains to

"Trifle in a trifling Age,"

has afforded us much amusement, and real satisfaction. He, indeed, by no means requires the apologetical reasons stated in his preface, in exculpation of what he is apprehensive will be considered as the defects of his production. There is an ostentatious humility, and of a species that we would not willingly impute to our friend Timothy; we mean, the practice of pleading guilty to charges from which the individual knows himself to stand perfectly exempted, in order finally to insure a greater portion of applause than would otherwise have been awarded.

EXTRACTS.

*Revolutionary France.*

See France, long held in hoodwink'd bondage fast,
Rouse from her lethargy of ages past.
Now Vengeance undistinguishing takes place,
Alike on ancient follies, forms, and grace,
King, Priests, and Nobles, sweeps to general doom,
Like worn-out lumber from a filthy room.
Ten dreadful years she heaves convulsive throes!
The fev'rish crisis of a nation's woes.
How many from their homes in terror fled!
How many on the crowded scaffold bled!
What crews ingulph'd beneath the briny main!*
What slaughter'd hosts bestrew'd th' embattled plain!
What sudden change—what desp'rate fits she had!
Half Europe trembled, while all France ran mad.
What mighty cause, or demon most profane,
With vile enchantments, turn'd the nation's brain?

* The English and Republican fleets had an engagement in 1794, in which four of the French ships were sent to the bottom with all their crews.



Digitized by Google

Two hellish monsters in the work combin'd;
One held the body chain'd, and one the mind.
First hard Oppression rul'd with iron rod:
Then Superstition worshipp'd man for God:!
So long they reign'd, and so intrench'd their pow'r,
They never dreamt of Retribution's hour.
Grown bold and fearless, insolent in pride,
The veil of Decency was cast aside.
The laughing world saw thro' the forms they wore,
And scorn'd the idols they ador'd before.
Thus near the ocean's side some tall cliff stands,
Frowns o'er the sea, and shades the humbler lands;
Wave after wave each other restless chase,
To kiss its feet, and undermine its base;
At length the hollow mass falls down the steep,
And rude waves triumph o'er the prostrate heap.
All reverence banish'd, all restraint o'erthrown,
They boast a portion, yet to them unknown;
These crimes, O Liberty! were done for thee;
Thy name their passport, and thy cause their plea.
Alas! they knew thee not, but blindly chose
Licentiousness instead, thy worst of foes;
And thou hast left them, frivolous and vain,
To forge themselves a new and heavier chain;
To rear an higher throne, where frowns and rules
An alien man of blood! to scourge the fools.
Rome's mitred Priest, before the sacred shrine
The unction pours, conferring *Right Divine.*
Lord of the Church an Infidel proclaims—
A bold usurper, *God's Vicegerent* names.
The list'ning rabble at the mummery stare,
And blush to think what slaves and dupes they are.
Thus Death and Horror, Famine, War, and Woe,
All end at last in pageantry and show.

Our bard, while he thus depicts the atrocities and follies of France, asks,

Shall *Britain's* sons disgrace their fathers' fame?

* * * *

Alas! the times display the fearful signs
That mark a nation when her worth declines.

*An English Sunday.*

Forth from their haunts, array'd in Sunday dress,
Through ev'ry avenue the thousands press;
Some, in equestrian pomp, bestride the backs
Of broken-knee'd or broken-winded hacks;
While through each turnpike a long train departs
Of coaches, gigs, and curricles, and carts;
Where closely wedg'd and jostling side by side,
The swelt'ring gentry take their Sunday ride.
Impatient longing for the cheap regale
Of village beef and pudding, punch and ale;
Where, round the common table, strangers join,
Once in a week, like gentlefolks to dine.
Thither, a few short miles, impell'd along
By many a fretful stamp and lashing thong,
With feeble steps the jaded cattle creep,
And their sad day of rest in labour keep.
Some poor pedestrians, whose means refuse
All ways of riding, but upon their shoes;
Still on the public roads in throngs repair,
To see the world, and breathe the country air.
Through clouds of dust, with weary steps and slow,
They pant to Hackney, Islington, or Bow;
And all around, where but a nook is seen
That poplars flourish in, or grass looks green,
There thirsty crowds the bustling alehouse fill,
Quaff porter vile, or spirits viler still;
Then staggering home to sleep, they stupid wake
To keep Saint Monday, for Saint Sunday's sake.
Thus swarms of flies on tubs of treacle meet,
Stick to the cask, and perish in the sweet.
On Sunday, Worldly thinks it wrong to roam,
So casts his books, and treats his friends at home.
Makes out his bills, and all his reck'nings squares,
Devoutly winding up his week's affairs.
Thus flies the morn, till anxious dame requests
His decent dressing to receive his guests.
At length, when the church-bell forbears to chime,
And good folks meet to pray the second time,
His cloth is laid—his visitants appear,
And the full table smokes with tempting cheer:
The lengthen'd meal consumes near half the day,
While idle gossip steals the hours away.
No bus'ness now requires dispatchful haste,
For Sunday people can afford to waste.

Digitized by Google

...et Jews or Methodists, with zeal severe,
Their Sabbaths keep with superstitious fear;
Worldly disdains the shackles of a Priest,
And keeps his day to reckon—rest—and feast.

*Modern Melody.*

Hush!—Brayman sings a most delicious howl,*
Then shrieks a cadence like a screaming owl.
Signora squalls, and thrills like frighten'd geese,
Or creaking wheels, that cry for want of grease.
Oh mercy on our ears! 'tis finer far
Than e'en the Indians' piercing whoop of war.
The tortur'd crowds, surpriz'd with frightful sound,
Much wonder where such melody was found;
Admire and praise the agonizing strain,
But never wish to feel the like again.

*Influence of Fashion.*

O Fashion! to thy wiles thy vot'ries owe
Unnumber'd pangs of sharp domestic woe.
What broken tradesmen and abandon'd wives
Curse thy delusions through their wretched lives!
What pale-fac'd spinsters vent on thee their rage,
And youths decrepit, ere they come of age!
What parents mourn a spendthrift's endless cost!
What orphans grieve a father's portion lost!
These are your mimics, O ye fallen great;
Thus your example poisons all the state!

*Bull-Baiting*

What mighty project cent'ring in the place,
Attracts the village rabble, vile and base,
Drains from the plough, the flail, the shop, the stall,
The idle and the drunken, one and all?
What, but the pleasure cruelly to treat
A noble beast, the sire of milk and meat!
Bound by the treach'rous cowards to the stake,
His goaded sides with indignation shake:
The strong-mouth'd dogs let loose (of fiercest sort,
Train'd by their masters to the barb'rous sport,)
Around the trammel'd bull they teasing ply;
Provoke his rage, and watch his vengeful eye.
Yet oft his sinewy neck and pointed horn
Throw high his puny enemies in scorn:
Thence sprawling on the ground, they mangled lie,
Or dash'd to pieces, in an instant die.
Gall'd by his bonds, and worried out at length
The fruitless toil exhausts his mighty strength;
Beset with numbers, friendless and forlorn,
His nostrils pinion'd, and his dewlap torn;
He sinks, confounded, groaning deep and loud,
While shouts of hellish joy inspire the crowd.
Then the stout butcher smites the killing blow,
The last sad scene of this degrading show:
Unless more cruel yet, a season short
They spare him, for another day of sport.
These are exploits design'd to keep alive
Our rustic mirth, and make the country thrive.†
Sanction'd by law, these dastard scenes shall breed
An harden'd race, prepar'd for daring deed.
'Tis granted such amusements may impart
A love of *cruelty*, a *flinty* heart;
May make men hate their work, and join the roar
Of drunken squabblers at the alehouse door.
The army and the navy hence may draw
Large levies of tough boobies, rough and raw;
These *may* stand shooting at, though fitter far
For mutiny and plunder, than for war;
They may be marshall'd, but with whip and goad,
As stubborn asses trudge a sandy road.

There is much quaint humour in the conclusion of the following passage on *Excessive Drinking*:

Oh! strange ambition, infamous renown!
Whose throat capacious most can guzzle down;
Who last can sit, and keep the drunken roar,
When all his comrades wallow on the floor!
Such was thy fame great Bibo, many a year,
Till thou wast poor, and old red port was dear;
Then, at the parish workhouse, something loth,
Thy drink was gruel and thin mutton broth;
A week thy carcase the poor beverage tried,
But liked it not—and, sadly sober, died!

Poor Bibo! thy fate has reminded us of that of the Frenchman's horse,

* This is not intended to depreciate the natural or acquired talents of any individual; but as a general ridicule of affectation and extravagance.

† It would be a pity should the friends of morality ever forget a very brilliant speech, designed to vindicate this amusement, and prevent a stop being put to it by authority.

Digitized by Google

who died on the very day after his sagacious master imagined he had trained him to live without food!

*Card Playing.*

See yonder sober set; they only mean
To keep themselves awake, and chase the spleen;
These reckon gambling an atrocious crime,
And play for trifles just to kill the time;
Time, that with others flies so swift away,
With them must flag, and creep with dull delay.
Poor wither'd Age, to second childhood brought,
That cannot read, and is averse to thought:
Amus'd with baubles, may forget the gout,
And dribble life's last dregs thus foully out,
Still Pity views the scene with tearful eye,
Lamenting thus men live, and thus they die!
But blooming youth, or vig'rous years employ'd
At silly cards, is time indeed destroy'd.
Hour after hour condemn'd to such a fate,
Is so much blotted from life's scanty date,
Which busy mem'ry reckons up at last,
Shrinks at their ghosts, and mourns the murder'd past!

*Book-Making.*

Of old, book-making was a mighty charge;
They aim'd at folios, weighty, thick, and large;
Firm as the pyramids of ages past,
And destin'd, ages yet to come, to last,
Ours are produc ions of a lighter sort,
Spruce pocket-volumes, little, thin, and short,
With here and there a fragment of old wit
Remodell'd, varnish'd, cut, and squar'd to fit.
So shepherds build their huts on Egypt's plains
With clay, and sculptur'd scraps of mould'ring fanes.
Yet we can boast of arts they never knew,
Fine woven paper ting'd with cream-like hue;
Broad margins—rich engravings—scanty lines,
With handsome portraits, vignettes, and designs;
Thus is the eye amus'd—attention caught,
And, what is best of all, not plagu'd with thought.

The satirist, for satirical, though devoid of acrimony, our poet certainly is, seems on the whole favourable to *British Volunteers*; but,

—— gaudy dress and decorations gay,
The tinsel trappings of a vain array,
The spruce trimm'd jacket, and the waving plume,
The powder'd head emitting soft perfume;
These may make fops, but never can impart,
The soldier's hardy frame, or daring heart;
May, in Hyde Park, present a splendid train,
But are not weapons for a dread campaign:
May please the fair, who like a tawdry beau,
But are not fit to check an active foe:
Such heroes may acquire sufficient skill
To march erect, and labour through a drill;
In some *sham-fight* may manfully hold out,
But must not hope an *enemy* to rout.
Time may at length these little foibles mend,
And make them vet'rans ere the contest end;
May realize these soldier-playing scenes,
And *prove* that courage their prompt ardour *means:*
Yet Britain hopes her sons may never need
In her defence on their own shores to bleed.

Is it possible to peruse the poet's playful enumeration of *Modern Improvements*, without participating in the laugh that he has excited?

O rare Invention! to thy skill we owe
Refinements our rough fathers did not know.
Contrivance lumbers up our rooms with means
To save all work, but working its machines.
Engines to cut our cucumbers with ease,
And scoops to hollow out a Stilton cheese;
A screw and lever, that shall gently work
To draw the mighty matter of a cork;
Grates, that shall all the cook'ry arts perform,
With scarcely fire enough to keep us warm;
And Rumford stoves, so costly and so neat,
To stew us well, in sulphur, dust, and heat.

*A Critic.*

Behold sage Plod-pate, hid in snug retreat,
The most exalted garret in the street;
Where festoon'd cobwebs dangle o'er his head,
And firm stump bed-posts elevate his bed;
His bed, that doubly serves his weight to bear:
By night his pallet, and by day his chair.
With spectacles on nose, and cap on crown,
That still is velvet, and that once was brown;
With tatter'd night-gown round his shoulders flung,
And slip-shod shoes by stockings overhung;
There, like a cat, in dirty hole he sits,
To scare young witlings, and snap up poor wits.
About him books are spread of ev'ry sort,
From pond'rous folios, down to pamphlets short:
On these he patient pores with all his might,
At early morn, and oft till middle night.

Digitized by Google

He seeks not beauties, but with prying eyes
Detects a blemish, as a precious prize;
He knows an hundred parallels to quote
Where different men on the same subject wrote,
And proves the wond'rous fact, the rogues to shame,
That, on the *same things* they wrote *things the same.**
He shews the world, kind soul! their great mistake
In prizing authors for their merits' sake:
He finds defective what the gen'ral taste
Had felt instructive, beautiful, and chaste;
Can learned skill on little specks display,
And comment half an author meant away.

*Modern Tourists.*

——— our tourists, rambling wide to trace
Near home discov'ries—pest'ring every place:
Equipp'd with knapsacks, trudging here and there,
Like pedlars posting to a country fair;
Or perch'd on coach-roof, they admire the scene,
How uplands rise, and vallies lie between;
Or down some river's stream meand'ring glide,
And find that there is land on either side:
Who see old castles where they long have stood,
And feast on ruins—antiquarian food:
Perceive that Scotland to the northward lies,
And that in Wales huge barren mountains rise:
That Ireland is an island, where abound
Bogs, hogs, and dogs, and fogs, the whole year round.
That poor folk there, for want of bread and meat,
With buttermilk their boil'd potatoes eat.
These things made out, a pompous book must show,
What much it must concern the world to know,
How far they walk'd—where halted, din'd, and slept;
What inns good meat,—good wine—good lodgings kept;
What dangers, what fatigues they underwent,
And wore their shoes out—and their money spent.

We could with pleasure lengthen our extracts from the present production, which, however, must terminate with the author's portraiture of a *Village Curate.*

Mark yonder Curate, of the good old stock,
The humble teacher of a village flock.
In youth he furnish'd well his studious head,
With all the Greek and Latin Fathers said;
Made all the homilies he read, his own,
And felt a wish to make them better known;
Thought all the articles were *strictly true*,
Lamenting they were thought so by *so few*;†
But chiefly drew from Scripture channels pure,
His clearest knowledge, his best furniture.
Hence he had always some good things to say,
To teach his hearers twice on Sabbath-day.
Nor did his labours with the Sabbath end,
For he would cheer the sick, the dying tend!
With mild rebukes the vicious seek to gain,
Or soothe with gentle words the suff'rer's pain.
His Wife, fit partner for a grave divine,
Was fam'd for nostrums, and good currant-wine:
She furnish'd salves, and physick for the poor,
Which were not costly if they did not cure;
Would caudles rich for groaning mothers brew,
And teach their girls with skill to knit and sew.
Him, they would friend and father, justly call,
For he was friend and father to them all.
Their ancient sires, he piously had laid
Beneath the Church-yard yew-trees' solemn shade:—
Their sons and daughters he in wedlock tied,
And bless'd each youthful bridegroom and his bride;
Their children nam'd at the baptismal pool,
And gave them learning at the parish school.

Considered solely as an object for literary criticism, we might point out many inaccuracies in the poem now before us. But as we admire real talent, wherever found, we honestly commend the 'Age of Frivolity' to the patronage of the public. We feel confident that we shall not be discredited by this recommendation.

To the 'Age of Frivolity' are appended two or three minor poems, which shew the author to be an adept in the various kinds of poetical composition.

* See the curious collection of parallel thoughts and expressions in passages collected from various authors, which have appeared in the works of critics and in the magazines; in some of which scarcely a distant resemblance can be traced.

† Some of the Clergy contend that the Articles are not Calvinistic, or that they are mere articles of peace, and matters of form, which each may subscribe in what sense he pleases.

Digitized by Google

# THE NEW PATENTS.

*Mr.* HENRY FOURDRINIER'S, *for manufacturing Paper of an indefinite Length, with separated Moulds.*

*Dated July* 24, 1806.

THE moulds are similar to those in common use, except that by the thinness of the framing on each of the two opposite sides, any number of moulds may be applied in contact, so as to form one long mould. Instead of the deckle being applied to each mould, as is usually practised, there is an edgebar joined by hinges to each of those sides of the moulds which are not applied to each other. This bar is capable of being raised perpendicularly by weights and springs, and to perform the office of the deckle by preventing the pulp from flowing beyond the side edges. There is also a platform, on which the moulds are supported during the working, made horizontal in such a manner as that they may slide in one direction, in successive contact with each other. This platform is supported at one end by chains, so that it may be agitated, and the other end is supported on a pivot, and is made to describe a small horizontal circle during the working. This agitation may be produced several other ways. On the extremity of the platform, most remote from the place of agitation, a cylinder is placed, having an endless web of felting passed round it, on which the paper is received as fast as it is ready to take from the moulds. As the moulds advance on the platform, a workman who stands near the agitated end supplies and connects other moulds in succession, which are disengaged and taken away by another person standing at the other end of the platform. As fast as the moulds arrive beneath the cylinder, the felt web takes off the paper, and conveys it to a pair of pressing cylinders; and by continuing the process, an indefinite length of paper may be manufactured.

---

*Mr.* HENRY FOURDRINIER'S, *for a Machine for cutting Paper, on a Principle not before used. July* 24, 1806.

AN account of this machine without the drawing to illustrate it would be very confused, we can therefore only mention that its application is to the cutting of paper manufactured according to the patent just described, into equal lengths, by a process peculiar to itself.

---

*Mr.* JAMES WINTER'S, *for a Machine for sewing and pointing Gloves. February* 20, 1807.

AN instrument called the jaws is fixed on a pedestal, which is intended to hold the gloves for sewing. There are also indexes with grooves on the top for the direction of the needle. The grooves are from eighteen to thirty in an inch, in an oblique or strait direction, as the work may require. The indexes are from one eighth to three eighths of an inch in breadth, and from one to four inches long, according to the nature of the work and the expertness of the person employed, and may be made of ivory, iron, or brass. The shape is either straight or circular, corresponding to the part of the glove to be sewn therein. The grooves must be of the depth required for the stitch, the leather being placed even with the face on the top of the index. To make a silk cord, every fourth stitch must be taken by the first needle, when the second, third, and fourth follow, and fill up the space left by the first. No removal of the leather is to take place in the index before every needle is brought up to its proper place behind the leading one. The best way of sewing the thumb and finger tops is in the hand in the usual way.

---

*Mr.* JOHN FLETCHER'S, *for a Composition for Agricultural Purposes, as a Manure, and extremely efficacious in the Destruction of the Fly in Turnips, Snails, &c.*

*October* 21, 1806.

THE composition is manufactured by taking any quantity of gypsum, selenite, or natural sulphate of lime, of which that kind called *fibrous gypsum* is the best. Take also any quantity of those oyster-shells which are found between high and low water marks on every part of the sea shore in the vicinity of oyster beds, and which have, by the long continued action of the water and attrition

Digitized by Google

against the sand, become deprived of their dark-coloured exterior crust; or, in lieu thereof, take fresh oyster-shells, and clear off the dark-coloured exterior crust. Take also any quantity of common heavy spar, baroselenite, or natural sulphate of barytes. Reduce each of these ingredients separately to powder. The powder of the two first should be of such a degree of fineness as to pass through a wire sieve, of such dimensions that from 400 to 576 of the meshes are contained in every square inch of the wire-work; but it is better that the baroselenite be powdered considerably finer. The meshes of the sieves generally used for this last-mentioned powder are of such dimensions that from 2500 to 4096 of them are contained in every square inch of the wire-work. Lastly, mix the three before-mentioned powders in the following proportion; that is to say, to 1000 bushels of the pulverized gypsum add 100 bushels of the pulverized oyster-shells and five hundred weight of the pulverized baroselenite, and the composition is made.

## ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

*Admiral Sir* HYDE PARKER, *Knt. whose death was announced, at p.* 276.

BEING destined by his father for the navy, as well as from the strong inclination which in his earliest youth he manifested for a maritime life, he was entered when extremely young on board the Lively frigate, a ship at that time commanded by his father captain Parker, under whom he afterwards served in 1757, in the capacity of a midshipman or mate on board the Squirrel. Fostered and encouraged under the wings, as it were, of the parent, he soon became so perfect in those studies attached to his pursuit, that his advancement in rank might be most strictly considered as resulting from his natural merit, unaided and unsupported by any influence or interest whatever. Having been advanced to the rank of lieutenant, by commission, bearing date January 25, 1758, he was appointed to continue as before, under the command of his father in the Brilliant, to which ship he had sometime before been promoted, and on board which Sir Hyde himself having of course served as a petty officer or midshipman, continued subsequently engaged in different ships on the most active services during the whole remainder of the war. Captain Parker having in 1760 been appointed to the Norfolk of 74 guns, then under orders for the East Indies, his son again removed with him into that ship and accompanied him to her station, then one of the most active and desirable possible for a young and enterprising officer. He afterwards served progressively under the command of his father, on board the Grafton and the Panther.

In the latter ship he was present on the memorable and successful expedition undertaken against Manilla, and, after the reduction of that place, was engaged in the pursuit and capture of the Spanish Acapulco ship the Santissima Trinidada by the Panther and Argo. On the 18th of July, 1763, lieutenant Parker was advanced to the rank of post-captain, but owing to the cessation of hostilities which had then taken place, he had no opportunity of distinguishing himself, or of holding any naval command. In this state of inactivity he remained till the year 1776, when, in consequence of the dispute which had then reached a serious height between Great Britain and her American colonies, he was appointed to the Phœnix, a small two-decked ship, mounting 44 guns, in which he was immediately ordered on that station. Hostilities had actually commenced long before captain Parker reached the place of his destination, and the fury with which the contending powers assailed each other appeared to prepare the most active employment for an able and enterprising mind. Captain Parker, therefore, had very soon an opportunity of distinguishing himself, as he did, in the most conspicuous manner, at the attack of different coasts and batteries necessarily preparatory to that of New York itself.

The first of these naval *coups d'essai* was in an expedition ordered up the Hudson's River, to a post occupied in considerable force by the Americans



Digitized by Google

at Orange Town; and, immediately after his return from thence, he was employed in covering the debarkation of the troops, on which occasion commodore (now lord) Hotham, to whom the chief superintendance of the service was confided, shifted his broad pendant to the Phœnix. On the 9th of October following, he was detached up the North River, as chief or senior officer of a small force sent thither for the purpose of dividing or distracting the attention of the enemy; and the operations as well as services of this little squadron proved of very material service to the general plan of attack. It had been resolved, in order to prevent the enemy from receiving supplies by the North River, to send a detachment of ships above their works at Jeffery's Hook, on York Island, and the opposite shore of Jersey, between which they had been lately making fresh attempts to block the channel, and captain Parker in the Phœnix was chosen for this service with the Roebuck and Tartar. Of four of the enemy's gallies chased from their stations behind the lines of sunken frames and vessels placed to obstruct the passage of the river, two were taken; one mounted a thirty-two pounder with swivels, the other two nine pounders and two four pounders. The two remaining gallies with some small vessels, being favoured by the tide and weather, escaped the ships in shoal water, where they had sufficient protection from the shore, which was in the enemy's possession. In this action the ships under captain Parker suffered much in their masts and rigging, but the loss of men was not considerable; and the address, activity, and gallantry displayed by him on this occasion, added to those successes which, a similar conduct at preceding periods had procured him, gained him the high favour of his sovereign, who conferred on him, on the 21st of April, 1779, the honour of knighthood. Sir Hyde continued on the same station in the years 1777 and 1778, and though actively concerned in all the various events which took place in that quarter, was not fortunate enough to meet with any second occurrence by which he could more materially add to his reputation.

In November 1778, public affairs appeared to have reached their most dangerous crisis. France had interposed a few months before as a party in the American dispute, and the succour afforded by her to the insurgents was no less felt by its actual weight than by its consequences. The naval force which had been detached by the new ally, under the orders of Count d'Estaing, was in itself formidable, and it was by no means improbable that further re-inforcements would arrive. Accordingly, in that month, Sir Hyde Parker was detached by Admiral Gambier, and sailed from New York as convoy to the transports, having on board the troops intended for the attack of Savannah. By means of this expedition the rebel army was forced to cross the Savannah river into South Carolina, and protection was given to such of the inhabitants of Georgia as retained allegiance to his Majesty's government.

The political hopes formed on this expedition appeared for a considerable time to be raised to their highest pitch by this success, and subsequent advantages fully proved the value of Sir Hyde's services on that important occasion. Having accomplished the first object of his duty, the commodore found it absolutely necessary to return to Europe, as the Phœnix had sustained so much injury in the course of her passage as to be rendered unfit for service, without a thorough repair; having therefore received the best refitment at the newly-captured port, which circumstances would permit, he quitted North America, and arrived in England in the spring of 1780.

The repair of the Phœnix being immediately attended to, Sir Hyde Parker, on resuming his command, was ordered out to Jamaica, as commanding officer of the convoy, to whose protection a valuable fleet of merchant ships was confided. He sailed from England, in December 1780, in company with Sir George Rodney (who was then destined with a very formidable fleet for the relief of Gibraltar), and arrived at Jamaica without any accident happening to the ships under his charge. This station afforded only slender means of increasing his reputation, the operations and successes in that quarter

Digitized by Google

being confined during the whole of the war to the casual capture of small frigates or sloops, and the destruction of the enemy's commerce by the seizure of their merchant vessels. In September 1781, being ordered out on a cruise, he had the misfortune to be shipwrecked in the Phœnix on the island of Cuba, in a most dreadful hurricane. The greater part of the ship's company was happily saved, and the survivors, amounting to 240, arrived safe in Montego Bay in the Porcupine sloop and three shallops. The conduct of Sir Hyde on this distressing occasion was exemplary in the highest degree, for though the Phœnix was wrecked on an enemy's island the crew were preserved to the service of their country.

In consequence of this misfortune he returned to England, and was soon after appointed to the command of the Latona, a new frigate, of 38 guns. At this period the conduct of the Dutch towards Great Britain, and the insidious assistance rendered by them to the French, the Spaniards, and the Americans, had given just umbrage to the British government; remonstrances had long been treated with the most supercilious neglect, and it at length became necessary to send a squadron into the North Sea, as well for the protection of the British commerce as to oppose whatever force the Dutch might send into those seas. The command of this squadron was given to vice-admiral Hyde Parker, the father of the subject of this memoir, and the Latona frigate commanded by the son was ordered to join the fleet. The protection of the Baltic trade was the first object entrusted to this armament, and, when on its return homeward with its charge, had the fortune to fall in with, on the 5th of August, 1781, a Dutch squadron of superior force, outward bound, on a service exactly similar. A battle ensued, which was well contested on both sides, and concluded, without any signal advantages on either side, though one of the Dutch line of battle-ships sunk soon after the action.

Almost immediately after the return of the fleet into port, Sir Hyde Parker was promoted from the Latona to the Goliath, a new ship, of 74 guns, under her first equipment for service. In 1782, the Goliath formed part of a squadron of eleven sail of the line, under admiral Barrington, which was detached to intercept a French convoy then ready to sail from Brest to the East Indies. This measure proved successful, and the Goliath was also engaged in the different cruises made during the summer of that year under Lord Howe.

France and Spain, at this time, had in conjunction resolved to make a most formidable attack on Gibraltar. The combined fleet of those two powers had united in one common cause, and taken a position in the Straits to prevent the forcible introduction of supplies by the English. To avert the effect of this disposition of the enemy's forces, Lord Howe sailed from England with a fleet consisting of thirty-four ships of two and three decks, besides frigates and sloops, and the Goliath commanded by Sir Hyde Parker held on this occasion the honourable post of leader of the van division of the fleet. In the trivial engagement which followed, the relief of the fortress, which was effected in spite of the efforts of the combined fleets, the Goliath suffered the loss of four men killed and two officers and fourteen men wounded.

Immediately after this event, the belligerent powers, tired with this long struggle, turned their attention to enter into a peaceable accommodation of their disputes, and preliminaries of peace being signed, hostilities ceased. The Goliath was still retained in commission as a guard-ship on the peace establishment, and Sir Hyde, on his first appointment to this new occupation, was stationed at Sheerness; but, after a few months, the ship was ordered to be refitted at Chatham, and was dispatched, in consequence of an economical arrangement made by the Admiralty Board to save the expense of transports, to Gibraltar, with troops to replace such part of that garrison as had been stationed there a longer time than was customary. On his return to England, he was ordered to Portsmouth, where the Goliath remained as guard-ship during the usual period allotted to such commands.

In 1787, when the dispute took place between the Stadtholder and the



Digitized by Google

republican faction in Holland, it was found expedient that Great Britain should equip a considerable number of ships in order to be ready to counteract the attempts of the factious Hollanders. Among the officers selected to command on this occasion, Sir Hyde Parker was appointed to the Orion, a new ship, of 74 guns, but the storm blowing over by the military interference of Prussia, the Orion was put out of commission, and Sir Hyde once more retired into private life.

Three years after this, when the dispute took place with Spain relating to the British settlement at Nootka Sound, Sir Hyde was appointed to the Brunswick, of the same force as the two last he commanded. This dispute being almost immediately amicably settled, in consequence of the spirited exertions of the British ministry, Sir Hyde resigned his command, and never held any subsequent one as a private captain. On the commencement of the war with France, in 1793; and, in the promotion of flag officers which immediately followed, Sir Hyde was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the White, and accepted of the station of first captain to vice-admiral Hood, who was appointed to command a formidable fleet ordered into the Mediterranean.

The events which took place in that sea during the time that Lord Hood, and afterwards Lord Hotham, held that command, were all participated in to the utmost of his power by Sir Hyde, who availed himself of every opportunity to exert his faculties for the good of the service. The surrender of Toulon, the reduction of the island of Corsica, the two different actions of Lord Hotham with the French fleet, the first in March and the second in July 1795, were all of them occurrences extremely interesting to this gallant officer, but that in which Sir Hyde had the greatest power of displaying his exertions was in the first action which took place between Lord Hotham and the French fleet. In this action, two French line of battle-ships, the Ca Ira of 80 guns, and the Censeur of 74 guns were captured. Although the general result of the battle was not so completely successful as it promised to have been, yet the French returned into port wholly disappointed in the object which they had proposed to execute.

Sir Hyde was advanced, on the 12th of April, 1794, to be rear-admiral of the red squadron, and on the 4th of July following to be vice-admiral of the Blue; he therefore quitted his station of captain of the fleet on board the Victory, and hoisted his flag in the St. George of 98 guns, as commander of a division of the fleet, and on the 1st of June, 1795, he was promoted to be vice-admiral of the Red. No other material occurrence took place during the remainder of the time that Sir Hyde continued in the Mediterranean, except the second skirmish with the French fleet on the 13th of July, in which L'Alcide of 74 guns was captured, but before she could be taken possession of, took fire and blew up.

In 1796, Sir Hyde returned to England, and was almost immediately after his arrival appointed to the command of the ships on the Jamaica station, a service of a peculiar nature, and in which his measures were judicious and effectual, and successful almost beyond precedent. After continuing full three years in the West Indies, he returned to England, and was appointed to a command in the channel fleet; but his occupation in this line of service passed over without any memorable occurrence or creating any national interest.

Towards the close of the year 1800, the emperor of Russia suddenly changed his political system and opinions, and from being the strenuous opponent of the gigantic power of France, became equally eager and active in favour of her, and by various means induced the courts of Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia to form in conjunction with him a naval confederacy, which had for its object the endeavour to force England to admit the new system of free ships making free goods. In order to counteract this monstrous proposition, the British ministry fitted out a large fleet and sent it into the Baltic, under the orders of Sir Hyde Parker, whose second in command was Lord Nelson. The effects it produced were as instantaneous as they were violent: the English fleet having forced the passage of the Sound, on the 30th of

Digitized by Google

March, 1801, which the Danes considered impracticable. Lord Nelson attacked, on the 2d of April, the Danish naval force stationed in front of Copenhagen. The obstacles which the English ships had to surmount were of the most formidable and tremendous description, but no effort of art, no advantage of nature, was capable of resisting the steady valour, the skill and judgment so eminently displayed on this occasion.

Sir Hyde Parker, though the commander-in-chief of this fleet, entrusted the execution of his instructions to the judicious and courageous efforts of Lord Nelson, his second in command, and they were fulfilled in the strictest and most ample manner. After one of the most terrible battles that had ever been fought between contending nations the Danes were obliged to submit, and an armistice having been concluded, the northern confederacy was completely extinguished. The death of the emperor Paul put an end to all the hopes of France being ever able to revive it; and the English fleet having, after the victory obtained at Copenhagen, proceeded further up the Baltic, but the King of Sweden being willing to listen to terms of accommodation; and the new emperor of Russia (Alexander) proposing amicable overtures, Sir Hyde Parker returned to England, and arrived at Yarmouth, in the Blanche frigate, on the 16th of May.

After this affair, which turned the politics of the north into a more favourable channel, Sir Hyde Parker retired from active service, and has since lived in honourable retirement. In 1799, he was promoted to the rank of admiral, and when his Majesty restored the Red flag, he was one of those officers who was promoted on that occasion. He died at his house in Great Cumberland-street, London, on the 16th of March, 1807.

---

ANDREW DALZELL, A.M. F.R.S.Ed. *Professor of the Greek Language in the University of Edinburgh, Keeper of the University Library, Principal Clerk to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and one of the Secretaries of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; whose death was announced at p.* 289.

MR. DALZELL was one of the most eminent classical scholars that have ever adorned a Scottish university. He was born about the year 1750, at a farm-house in the parish of Ratho, a few miles west of Edinburgh. His father was a respectable and industrious husbandman. He enjoyed, at an early age, the benefits of instruction in the first principles of classical knowledge at the public school of his native parish, and went, from thence, to the schools and the university of Edinburgh. The gentleness and purity of his manners, the discretion and propriety of his conduct, his enthusiasm for sound and elegant literature, and his extraordinary proficiency in it, recommended him to the particular notice of the late Earl of Lauderdale, when that nobleman was looking out for a tutor to his eldest son—the negotiator, who so recently foiled the artifices of Talleyrand, Clarke, and Champagny, at Paris. He superintended the private studies and amusements of his noble pupil; assisted his exercises in the university; was with him in hearing the lectures of Millar, the famous juridical professor of Glasgow; and afterwards accompanied him to Paris. Upon his return from the continent, he was, at the recommendation of the late Earl of Lauderdale, appointed to succeed Mr. Hunter in the professorship of the Greek language at Edinburgh. From this time began his career of great and illustrious public usefulness.

Classical learning had been on the decline at Edinburgh, from the time when the public lectures ceased to be read in the Latin language, and when French literature and composition in English came to be much in vogue. Even while the Foulis' were publishing their famous editions of the Greek classics at Glasgow, and while Moore, one of the most ingenious philologists and the most profound and accurate Greek scholars of the age, was teaching in the university of that city, Grecian learning was very little regarded at Edinburgh. The students in divinity were content if they learned Greek enough to read the Greek Testament; candidates for the higher honours in medicine sought just as much of this language as should enable them to spell out the aphorisms of

Digitized by Google

Hippocrates: none else cared for Greek. Mr. Dalzell, from the moment of his appointment, thought only how to communicate that passion which he himself felt for the richest and most polished language of antiquity. He adopted the use of Moore's Grammar, the shortest, the most accurate, and the most easily intelligible that had been published. To supply the deficiency of its parts, he dictated lessons, short, perspicuous, and elegant as the rules of Moore. His supplementary syntax of the propositions, and other parts of speech, was admirable: he explained the passages of Herodotus, of Xenophon, of Thucydides, of Homer, of which the sentiment and imagery were the most adapted to win upon young minds, with a clearness of intelligence, and with a sweet and ardent yet modest enthusiasm, which it was impossible to resist. Of a frame of mind remarkably congenial with that of Plato; he took delight to select the beauties of that philosopher's dialogues for the use of his pupils. He instructed them in the clearest and most lively parts of the critical and ethical tracts of Aristotle; the tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides furnished scenes, of which the interest particularly assisted his endeavours in favour of Grecian learning. From the lyric and pastoral poets; from Æsop, Ælian, Theophrastus, Lucian; from the epigrammatists, and especially from Demosthenes and the other orators, he culled whatever was the most intelligible and attractive to young minds, with a diligence and a fond solicitude almost without example. These selections formed the course of readings, in which it was his desire to engage and detain his students for at least four or five sessions. At first, he only indicated what books he wished the students to provide themselves with, for the readings in their respective classes. But the variety and the expense were too great; and his other endeavours would have been defeated, if his zeal for the revival of Greek learning, his tender interest in the instruction of his pupils, and the conscience he put in the discharge of his duty, had not excited him to compile and print, at a considerable expense, and with extraordinary pains and labour, a series of collections out of the Greek authors, including all those passages which he wished to explain in teaching the language. These were printed in several volumes, under the titles of Collectanea Minora and Collectanea Majora. He added, in each volume, short notes in Latin, explanatory of the difficult places. The Greek texts were printed with singular brevity, perspicuity, and judgment. His Latinity in the notes and in short prefaces to the several parts of the collection, is the most remarkable for delicate propriety and genuine power of classical expression, perhaps of any thing that has been for many years written in this country in a learned language.

He, at the same time, composed and read to the students a series of lectures on the language and antiquities, the philosophy and the history, the literature, the eloquence, the poetry, and the fine arts, of the Greeks. Those lectures were the result of the unremitting study of the Grecian authors themselves. Of a diligent comparison of those originals with every collateral illustration which was to be found; of intimate acquaintance with the best modern writers in history, philosophy, poetry, and criticism. The composition was unaffectedly elegant, and the train of the lectures was beautifully consecutive and systematic. Mr. Dalzell was careful to read them with a slow and distinct emphatic yet easy elocution, the most convenient to the ear and the understanding. There was a suavity in his voice and manner, than which nothing could well be more attractive. His enthusiasm for every excellence appertaining to the Greeks was, from time to time, breaking out in emotions affecting his voice and manner; and it was attempted with an ingenious modesty, sometimes timid, as if he had been in the presence of the most distinguished judges; and, certainly, the most amiable, in the demeanor of a professor before his pupils. His success has been, by these means, almost complete.

He communicated among the youth at that University a large portion of his own enthusiasm for Grecian learning, and persuaded many of them to study Greek for twice or thrice the

Digitized by Google

length of time which it was before usual to devote to that language. It became a fashion among most of the students in the university, whatever their ultimate objects of pursuit, to resort with eagerness to hear his lectures. He accomplished a sort of restoration of classical and even of elegant literature, in general, at Edinburgh. He gave, within his own province, a celebrity to the university, which was the means of drawing many strangers from England and other parts to pursue their studies in it. He contributed to fill the professions of the church, of the law, and of medicine throughout Scotland, with men who, after they left the university, had but to continue an easy attention to Grecian learning, amid their necessary relaxations from professional duties, in order to attain to the most consummate skill in it; and yet his fondness for his favourite literature was not satisfied. He has frequently complained to the writer of this article, that the passion which he inspired for the study of Greek proved usually but transient and fugitive. Many of his favourite pupils, when he happened again to meet them after they had gone out perhaps two or three years from college, would severely disappoint his hopes by appearing to have entirely neglected classical learning from the moment they left the university. With young clergymen in particular he could not help being much displeased to find, that from the time of their obtaining livings, they generally discontinued all regular study, not only of Greek but even of every branch of philology and science. Many of the students at his classes were very young, just emancipated from the school and the rod; and certain that at college they were not to be beaten under any professor but himself, such boys were in the hours of instruction too often inattentive, tumultuous, full of 'quips and cranks' and unseasonable glee, more disposed to make merry with the teacher's solicitude for their improvement, than to profit by it; but the mingled dignity and gentleness of his manner had power to charm the giddiest and most froward boy to his book and to his seat. There was a witchery in his address which could prevail alike over sloth and over levity. Those who, but a moment before and in a different class room were noisy, restless, negligent, wantonly troublesome, no sooner came into Mr. Dalzell's presence than they were for the hour transformed, as by magic, into the most modest and quiet young gentlemen, and the most attentive students one could desire to see. He treated them with a gracious politeness and respect, which, in a manner, compelled them to respect both him and themselves. He was careful to make a spirit of piety and virtue pervade the whole course of his instructions: it was gentle, insinuating, and pleasing, it breathed itself into young minds without harassing or disgusting them.

His concluding lecture every session was, in particular, a favourite with the students; to hear it many would defer, even for several weeks, their departure for the country: it reviewed the studies of the session, exhorted to ardent diligence during the vacation, pointed out the books the fittest to be then read, indicated the proper exercises in composition, dwelt affectingly upon the charms of classical literature and of virtue; and, in a strain of the finest christian and platonic enthusiasm, taught the heart to elevate itself, through the survey of the works of nature up to nature's God. On this occasion, the professor and his pupils never parted but in tears. Such was his conduct as a professor for a period of nearly thirty years; his pupils regarded him with the affection due to a parent, and usually met from him the beneficence of a father's love; and hundreds have been introduced by him into situations, as tutors, and into other honourable connexions, which proved the means of their subsequent advantageous and useful establishment in the world. His advice was confided in by parents, in respect to their childrens' education, more than that of any other man in any university or other seminary in the three kingdoms. Upon the institution of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, he was persuaded to undertake the functions of secretary to its literary class.

On the death of the learned professor of oriental languages (Dr. James Robertson), Mr. Dalzell was chosen to succeed him, as keeper of the pub-

Digitized by Google

lic library of the university. With an exception in favour of a layman, which was without example, he was chosen to succeed Dr. John Drysdale in the highly respectable appointment of principal clerk to the general assembly of the church of Scotland. He discharged the functions of all these offices with a zeal, a fidelity, and a masterly ability, which gave universal satisfaction, and have never been exceeded in any one of them. He was, as may well be imagined, the pride and delight of the private society in which he chiefly lived.

Among his particular friends, were the late Dr. Gilbert Stuart; Dr. Russel, known as the judicious compiler of the History of Modern Europe; Mr. Liston, who has so long and with such distinction served his country in a diplomatic capacity; Mr. Porter, an eminent Russia merchant; the late Dr. William Robertson, the historian; the late venerable Lord Monboddo, well known as an amiable enthusiast in Grecian literature; Mr. Dugald Stuart, that most learned, ingenious, and modest of the members of the Scottish Universities; Mr. Professor Christian, and many others, the most eminent for virtue, rank, and talents.

Amidst so many public duties, Mr. Dalzell's application to private study was indefatigable. The compositions and continual improvement of his Lectures, with the compilation of his Collectanea, or Ἀνάλεκτα cost him prodigious pains and labour. His correspondence with Heyne and other men of learning abroad, encroached a good deal upon his hours of leisure. He has enriched the volumes of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh with a variety of interesting communications in Biography, or on subjects of erudition. He was the editor of the posthumous sermons of his father-in-law, the learned and judicious Dr. John Drysdale. He gave a value to Chevalier's description of the plain of Troy, by translating and illustrating it. His application was, indeed, far too intense; but so very much was his heart in his studies and his official duties, that no tender suggestions of his friends, no counsels of his physicians, could divert him from them. He was in stature among the tallest of the middle size; his complexion was fair; his aspect mild, sweet, and unavoidably interesting; there was peculiar power of ingenuous expression in the modest, almost timid serenity of his blue eye; his features were plump and full, but without heaviness or grossnes; his address, in accosting a stranger, or in the general course of conversation, was singularly graceful, captivating, and yet unpresuming. He took little exercise, but in occasional walks in the King's park, which was the rural scene the most easily accessible from his residence in the College. An attic propriety, a golden moderation, seemed to pervade all his habits in common life. He was eminently temperate, yet hospitable and convivial. In the tenderest connexion of domestic life, he was truly fortunate, having married the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Drysdale, a lady, whose temper, taste, good sense, accomplishments, and turn of manners, were entirely in unison with his own. She survives with the children of their marriage, to mourn his premature loss. His death took place at Edinburgh, on the 8th of December, 1806,

Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor
Urget! cui pudor, et justitiæ soror
Incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas,
Quando ullum invenient parem.
Multus ille quidem flebilis occidit
Nulli flebilior quam mihi ——.

---

*Mrs.* KNOWLES, *whose Death was announced p.* 276.

MRS. KNOWLES was a native of Staffordshire, and the widow of Dr. Knowles, a much esteemed physician in London. Her parents being of the society of Friends, she was carefully brought up in substantial and useful knowledge; but this alone could not satisfy her active mind; for she was long distinguished by various works in the polite arts of poetry, painting, and more especially the imitation of nature in needlework. Some specimens of this last having been accidentally seen by their Majesties, they expressed a wish to see her; and she was accordingly presented in the simplicity of her quaker dress, and graciously received. This and subsequent interviews led to her grand undertaking, a representation of the king in needlework,

Digitized by Google

which she completed to their entire satisfaction, though she had never seen any thing of the kind.

We next find her accompanying her husband on a scientific tour through Holland, Germany, and France, where they obtained introduction to the most distinguished personages, such as the Prince and Princess of Orange; at Versailles, to the Messieurs and Mesdames of the royal family; and at last she was admitted to the toilette of the late unfortunate Queen, by her own desire. The appearance of Quakers was to that Princess quite a phenomenon, concerning whose tenets she was politely earnest for information, and acknowledged these heretics to be philosophers at least.

She wrote on various subjects, philosophical, theological, and poetical, some of which have been published with her name, but more anonymously; and it has been said, modestly retained in manuscript far more than has appeared before the public. When urged on this subject she would say, "Even arts and sciences are but evanescent splendid vanities, if unaccompanied by the Christian virtues!"

Mr. Boswell, in his life of Dr. Johnson, relates a long conversation which took place at Mr. Dilly's, in April 1778, between the Doctor and Mrs. Knowles. The company consisted of Mr. Dilly, Dr. Johnson, the Rev. Dr. Mayo, the Rev. Mr. Beresford, tutor to the late Duke of Bedford, Mr. Boswell, Mrs. Knowles, and Miss Seward. "Mrs. Knowles," says Boswell, "affected to complain that men had much more liberty than women."

*Dr. J.* Why, madam, women have all the liberty they should wish to have. We have all the labour and the danger, and the women all the advantage. We go to sea, we build houses, we do every thing in short, to pay our court to the women.

*Mrs. K.* The Doctor reasons wittily, but not convincingly. Now, take the instance of building; the mason's wife if she is ever seen in liquor is ruined. The mason may get himself drunk as often as he pleases, with little loss of character; nay, may let his wife and children starve.

*Dr. J.* Madam, you must consider if the mason does get drunk himself, and let his wife and children starve, the parish will oblige him to find security for their maintenance. We have different modes of restraining evil. If we require more perfection from women than from ourselves, it is doing them honour. And women have not the same temptations that we have; they may always live in virtuous company; men must mix in the world indiscriminately. If a woman has no inclination to do what is wrong, being secured from it is no restraint to her. I am at liberty to walk into the Thames; but if I were to try it my friends would restrain me in Bedlam, and I should be obliged to them.

*Mrs. K.* Still Doctor, I cannot help thinking it a hardship that more indulgence is allowed to men than women. It gives a superiority to men, to which I do not see how they are entitled.

*Dr. J.* It is plain, madam, one or other must have the superiority.

*Mrs. K.* Well, I hope in another world the sexes will be equal.

In speaking of Soame Jenyns's "View of the Internal Evidences of the Christian Religion," Boswell said to Mrs. Knowles, "*You* should like his book, Mrs. K., as it maintains, as you *friends* do, that courage is not a christian virtue.

*Mrs. K.* Yes, indeed, I like him there; but I cannot agree with him, that friendship is not a christian virtue.

*Dr. J.* Why madam, strictly speaking he is right. All friendship is preferring the interest of a friend to the neglect, or perhaps against the interest of others; so that an old Greek said, 'He that has friends has no friend!' Now Christianity recommends universal benevolence, to consider all men as our brethren, which is contrary to the virtue of friendships as described by the ancient philosophers. Surely, madam, your sect must approve of this, for you call all men *friends*.

*Mrs. K.* We are commanded to do good to all men, 'but especially to them who are of the household of faith.'

*Dr. J.* Well, madam, the household of faith is wide enough.

*Mrs. K.* But, Doctor, our Saviour had twelve apostles, yet there was *one*



Digitized by Google

whom he *loved*. John was the 'disciple whom Jesus loved.'

*Dr. J. (His eyes sparkling benignantly)* Very well, indeed Madam. You have said very well.

The subject of death being mentioned, Boswell expressed a horror at the thought of it.

*Mrs. K.* Nay, thou shouldst not have a horror for what is the gate of life.

*Dr. J.* No rational man can die without uneasy apprehension.

*Mrs. K.* The scriptures tell us 'the righteous shall have *hope* in his death.'

*Dr. J.* Yes madam, that is, he shall not have despair. But consider, his hope of salvation must be founded on the terms on which it is promised, that the mediation of our saviour shall be applied to us, namely, obedience; and where obedience has failed, then as suppletory to it, repentance. But what man can say that his obedience has been such as he would approve of in another, or even in himself upon close examination, or that his repentance has been such as to require being repented of! No man can be sure that his obedience and repentance will obtain salvation.

*Mrs. K.* But divine intimation of acceptance may be made to the soul.

*Dr. J.* Madam, it may; but I should not think the better of a man, who should tell me on his death-bed he was sure of salvation. A man cannot be sure himself that he has divine intimation of acceptance; much less can he make others sure that he has it.

*Mrs. K. (Seeming to enjoy a pleasing serenity in the persuasion of a benignant divine light.)* Does not St. Paul say, 'I have fought the good fight of faith, I have finished my course; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of life.'

*Dr. J.* Yes madam, but here was a man inspired, a man who had been converted by supernatural interposition.

Mrs. Knowles mentioned as a proselyte to quakerism, Miss ——, a young lady well known to Dr. Johnson, for whom he had shewn much affection; while she ever had, and still retained, a great respect for him.

*Mrs. K.* Thy friend, Jenny H——, desires her kind respects to thee, Doctor.

*Dr. J.* Tell me not of her! I hate the odious wench for her apostacy: and it is you, Madam, who have seduced her from the christian religion.

*Mrs. K.* This is a heavy charge, indeed, I must beg leave to be heard in my own defence: and I entreat the attention of the present learned and candid company, desiring they will judge how far I am able to clear myself of so cruel an accusation.

*Dr. J.* You are a woman, and I give you quarter.

*Mrs. K.* I will not take quarter. There is no sex in souls; and in the present cause I fear not even Dr. Johnson himself.

*Dr. J.* Well then, Madam, I persist in my charge, that you have seduced Miss H. from the Christian religion.

*Mrs. K.* If thou really knewest what were the principles of the Friends, thou wouldst not say she had departed from Christianity. But, waving that discussion for the present, I will take the liberty to observe, that she had undoubted right to examine and to change her educational tenets, whenever she supposed she had found them erroneous: as an accountable creature, it was her *duty* so to do.

*Dr. J.* Phsaw! Phsaw!—an accountable creature!—Girls accountable creatures!—It was her duty to remain with the church wherein she was educated; she had no business to leave it.

*Mrs. K.* What, not for that she apprehended to be better? according to this rule, Doctor, hadst thou been born in Turkey, it had been thy duty to have remained a Mahometan, notwithstanding Christian *evidence* might have wrought in thy mind the clearest conviction! and, if so, then let me ask, how would thy *conscience* have answered for such obstinacy at the great and last tribunal?

*Dr. J.* My conscience would not have been answerable.

*Mrs. K.* Whose then would?

*Dr. J.* Why the *state* to be sure. In adhering to the religion of the state as by law established, our implicit obedience therein becomes our *duty*.

*Mrs. K.* A nation, or a state, having a conscience, is a doctrine entirely new to me, and indeed, a very curious piece of intelligence; for I have always understood that a government, or state, is a creature of time only; beyond which it dissolves, and becomes a non-entity. Now, gentlemen, *can* your imagination body forth

Digitized by Google

this monstrous individual, or being, called a state, composed of millions of people! Can you behold it stalking forth into the next world, loaded with its mighty conscience, there to be rewarded or punished, for the faith, opinions, and conduct, of its constituent *machines* called men? Surely the teeming brain of poetry never held up to the fancy so wondrous a personage!

*Dr. J.* I regard not what you say as to that matter. I hate the arrogance of the wench, in supposing herself a more competent judge of religion than those who educated her. She imitated you, no doubt; but she ought not to have presumed to determine for herself in so important an affair.

*Mrs. K.* True, Doctor, I grant it, if *as* thou seemest to imply, a wench of twenty years be not a moral agent.

*Dr. J.* I doubt it would be difficult to prove those deserve that character who turn quakers.

*Mrs. K.* This severe retort, Doctor, induces me charitably to hope thou must be totally unacquainted with the principles of the people against whom thou art so exceedingly prejudiced, and that thou supposest us a set of infidels or deists.

*Dr. J.* Certainly, I do think you little better than deists.

*Mrs. K.* This is indeed strange; 'tis passing strange, that a man of such universal reading and research, has not thought it at least *expedient* to look into the cause of dissent of a society so long established, and so conspicuously singular!

*Dr. J.* Not I, indeed! I have not read your Barclay's Apology; and for this plain reason—never thought it worth my while. You are upstart sectaries, perhaps the best subdued by a silent contempt.

*Mrs K.* This reminds me of the language of the Rabbies of old, when their hierarchy was alarmed by the increasing influence, force, and simplicity of dawning truth, in their high day of worldly dominion. We meekly trust, our principles stand on the same solid foundation of simple truth; and we invite the acutest investigation. The reason thou givest for not having read Barclay's Apology, is surely a very improper one for a man whom the world looks up to as a moral philosopher of the first rank: a teacher from whom they think they have a right to expect much information. To this expecting, enquiring world, how can Dr. Johnson acquit himself, for remaining unacquainted with a book translated into five or six different languages, and which has been admitted into the libraries of almost every court and university in Christendom!

*The* Doctor *again repeated, that* he did not think the quakers deserved the name of Christians.

*Mrs. K.* Give me leave then to endeavour to convince thee of thy error, which I will do by making before thee and this respectable company, a confession of our faith. Creeds, or confessions of faith, are admitted by all to be the standard whereby we judge of every denomination of professors. Well then, I take upon me to declare, that the people called quakers do verily believe in the Holy Scriptures, and rejoice with the most full and reverential acceptance of the divine history of facts as recorded in the New Testament. That we, consequently, fully believe those historical articles summed up in what is called the Apostles' Creed, with these two exceptions only, to wit, our Saviour's descent into Hell, and the Resurrection of the Body. These mysteries we humbly leave just as they stand in the Holy Text; there being, from that ground, no authority for such assertion as is drawn up in the creed. And now, Doctor, cans't thou still deny to us the honourable title of Christians?

*Dr. J.* Well!—I must own I did not at all suppose you had so much to say for yourselves. However, I cannot forgive that little slut, for presuming to take upon herself as she has done.

*Mrs. K.* I hope, Doctor, thou wilt not remain unforgiving; and that you will renew your friendship, and joyfully meet at last in those bright regions where pride and prejudice can never enter!

*Dr J.* Meet *her!* I never desire to meet fools any where.

---

Mrs. Knowles died at her house in Ely Place, Holborn, on the 3d of February, 1807, aged upwards of 80 years!



Digitized by Google

# MODERN DISCOVERIES,
## AND
## IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;
*With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.*

THE Rev. Thomas Kidd, of Trinity College, Cambridge, proposes to publish a new edition of the Iliad and Odyssey; of which, in the Iliad, the Townleian Codex, aided by the Marcian Manuscripts, and a faithful collation of the Harleian Copies, will form the ground-work. It is intended, at present, to insert the digamma in the text, on the authority of the great Bentley, whose unpublished papers on the Iliad and Odyssey will, through the kind permission of Trinity College, Cambridge, contribute to enhance the value of this edition. The body of variations from the Vienna, Breslaw, and Moscow, MSS. as published by Professors Alter and Heyne, as well as those gleaned by a re-examination of the MSS. consulted by Barnes, will be classed according to their respective merits under the text, and incorporated with an accurate collation of the first, second Aldine, first Strasburgh and Roman editions; the peculiarities also of the venerable document dispersed through H. Steph. Thesaurus Ling. Gr. will be specified in their proper places. The text of the Iliad, with the variations, will be given in 2 vols. octavo. A supplement to the Villoisonian scholia from the Townleian and Harleian transcripts, with short notes, will form the third volume; and a fourth volume will contain the text of the Odyssey, with various readings, to be introduced by fac-similes of the characters and descriptions of the respective MSS. engaged in the service of the text; to which will succeed a small volume of scholia, chiefly from MSS. with short notes; a dissertation on the genuineness of Od. Ω. a collation of the pp. of Ed. Rom. and Bas. of Eustathius, with the omissions of the latter; and application of the digamma to the remains of Hesiod.

Mr. Bewick, of Newcastle, is engaged on a series of Engravings of British Vegetables, useful in Diet, Medicine, and the Arts. The letter-press of the work to be written by Dr. Thornton. Two editions will appear in royal and demy octavo, corresponding with the Quadrupeds, Birds, and Fishes of the same engraver.

Mr. Burnett has nearly completed a series of Specimens of English Prose Writers, from the earliest times to the close of the seventeenth century, interspersed with sketches, biographical, literary, and critical.

Mr. Custance, of Kidderminster, is preparing for the press, a Concise View of the Constitution and Laws of England.

A work will speedily appear, in three volumes, under the title of Oxoniana, consisting of anecdotes and facts relating to the colleges, halls, libraries, and establishments of Oxford; with extracts from, and accounts of, the curious unpublished manuscripts with which that University abounds; accounts of celebrated members, professors, &c. so as to comprise a history of the rise and progress of that ancient seat of learning.

Dr. Charles Fothergill is preparing a work for the press, with a view of clearing up some doubtful points in the Zoology of Great Britain, for which he, in the last spring, made a voyage to all the Northern Isles, the Orcades, Shetland, Fair Isle, and Fulda, and remained among them during the greater part of the year, employed in the investigation of their natural history, antiquities, state of agriculture and fisheries, political importance, manners, customs, condition, past and present state, &c. This work will be accompanied by maps and numerous engravings, containing the most full and complete description that has yet been published of those remote and neglected regions.

The Poems of Richard Corbet, late Bishop of Oxford and of Norwich, to which are now added, *Oratio in Obitu Henrici Principis*, from Ashmole's Museum, with biographical notes, and a life of the author, by Mr. Octavius Gilchrist, will shortly make their appearance.

Digitized by Google

The Rev. J. Hewlett has in great forwardness a third volume of Sermons.

Mr. T. Harral has in the press, in one volume octavo, A popular View of Europe, Historical and Political, in the Spring of 1807; containing biographical sketches of its respective sovereigns, in a series of letters.

The admirers of Shakspeare will be glad to hear that considerable progress has been made in the printing of a new edition of his Works, which is intended to exhibit, as to size, paper, type, text, and orthography, as nearly as possible a fac-simile of the first folio edition.

Mr. Southey is preparing for publication two volumes of Poems and Miscellaneous Essays, by the late Mr. H. K. White, of Cambridge, whose genius bad fair to place him in the first rank of English poets. The work will be accompanied with a life of the author, and will be embellished with his portrait and other plates.

Sir William Beattie's Life of Dr. Beattie, will shortly be published in octavo.

Mr. George Lipscomb has nearly ready for publication, a Pathological Disquisition concerning the Gout.

Dr. H. Robinson, of Edinburgh, will shortly publish Discourses on the Nature of Inflammation, and the History, Theory, and Cause of the Venereal Disease; and he will also shortly publish a work on the Natural History of the Atmosphere.

The new edition of the English Poets, which has been in the press for some time, is now in a considerable state of forwardness. This collection embraces not only the series published by Dr. Johnson, but also such of the ancient poets, from Chaucer to Cowley, as appear necessary to illustrate the rise and progress of English poetry. Dr. Johnson's series will also be brought down to the present time, by the addition of our most popular authors, from Lyttleton to Cowper. The lives of the poets, not in Dr. Johnson's collection, are written by Alexander Chalmers, Esq. F.S.A.—The last volumes will contain the best English translations by Pope, Dryden, &c.

---

FINE ARTS.

On Friday, April 10, the public curiosity was gratified in viewing the remaining works of the immortal Barry, at Christie's rooms, Pall Mall. The attendants were numerous, and principally amateurs and professors of the art. His *Pandora* was understood to be bought in at 130 guineas, 150 guineas having been offered for it previous to the sale.—*Venus rising from the Sea*, sold for 105 guineas; and his *Adam and Eve*, for 110.—Amongst the various spirited portraits we were greatly delighted with that of Dr. Johnson. Those of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Lord Romney, the Bishop of Durham, and others, were purchased by Mr. E. Hastings, of Welbeck-street; whose lot it is also to possess the whole of the curious apparatus belonging to that eccentric, but truly great man. We hope that this young artist will feel a degree of inspiration at the sight of them, and use them with success in producing subjects for which his natural genius is well calculated. We sincerely hope that such a production as the *Pandora* will never become the property of any individual—forbid it, ye liberal-minded Academicians, although poor Barry did once presume to dictate to you, and to prescribe laws for the real welfare of the Royal Academy.

Bartolozzi, notwithstanding his advanced age of 82 years, continues to enjoy good health, at Lisbon, and is engaged in giving to the world fresh proofs of his superior abilities. *The Massacre of the Innocents, by Guido*, has lately been engraved by him with his usual delicacy and expression: it is intended to form a part of the French museum. An engraving of the *Narcissus of Viegra* will also soon make its appearance; the figures only will be executed by Bartolozzi, the landscape will be by Le Conte. The merits of this celebrated artist have at last met with the honourable rewards they have so long deserved:—the Prince Regent has made him a Knight of the Order of Christ, and presented him with the insignia of the order set in diamonds.

Mr. James Elmes proposes to publish, by subscription, an Architectural and Scientific Investigation of the

Digitized by Google

Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London; illustrated by plans, elevations, sections, and parts at large, from actual measurements; with an Essay on the life, writings, and designs of Sir Christopher Wren. It will be printed in the same size as Stuart's Antiquities of Athens, and the number of plates will not be fewer than 45, engraved by the first artists in the line manner.

The following is a description of Mr. Stothard's beautiful cabinet picture of the Procession of Chaucer's Pilgrims to Canterbury:—The scene of the picture is laid in that part of the road to Canterbury, which commands a view of the Dulwich hills; the time, a beautiful and serene April morning. The interest of the procession is considerably heightened by the cheerfulness of the accompanying landscape. — The pilgrims are grouped with a decorum suited to their respective characters, and in the order in which we may suppose Chaucer himself to have seen them, headed by the miller, playing upon his pipe, under the guidance of Harry Baillie, the host, who, as master of the ceremonies, is represented on horseback, standing in his stirrups, in the act of commanding attention to the proposal he is about to make of drawing lots, to determine which of the company shall tell the first tale. Near to him is a line of five characters, the knight; his son, the young 'squire; the franklin, or country gentleman; the serjeant at law, the merchant, and the doctor of physic. The 'squire is mounted on a white horse near the knight, and betwixt these two figures is seen the reve. Close behind the 'squire, his yeoman advances, habited in green. The front of the next group is also composed of five characters—the lady abbess; her nun; the nun's priest; the good parson; and his brother, the ploughman. The figures immediately behind the lady abbess are, the shipman; the Oxford scholar; the manciple; and Chaucer. Next, mounted upon an ambling nag, approaches the wife of Bath, heading a groupe of four figures; she is represented in brisk conversation with the monk and the friar; behind them are the padedoner, dressed in blue, and his friend the sompnour in white. The last groupe of this motly cavalcade is composed of the goldsmith, the weaver, the dyer, and the tapestry merchant, all citizens of London, attended by their cook; with these jolly pilgrims the procession closes.

A beautiful specimen of the graphic art, by Cardon, will shortly be submitted to the public, from a painting by Westall. The subject of the picture, which is large as life, is selected from Shaw's well-known Monody to the Memory of a Young Lady.

Mr. Wm. Russell proposes to publish, by subscription, a capital portrait of Wm. Wilberforce, Esq. M.P. painted by his late father, John Russel, Esq. R.A. for the Dean of Carlisle, and to be engraved in the stroke manner, by Heath.

Mr. Charles Wild proposes to publish, by subscription, under the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a series of Twelve Perspective Views, in aqua tinta, of the Interior and Exterior of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury. In making the selection of views, particular attention has been paid to display that rich diversity of style for which the metropolitan church of Canterbury stands so eminently distinguished.

Mr. Thomas Webb of Birmingham, intends to publish a series of Medals, commencing with the following characters: — Lord Nelson, Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, Marquis Cornwallis, Sir Sydney Smith, Matthew Boulton, and James Watt, Esqs. The size of the medal will be 2½ in diameter; on the obverse will be a highly relieved likeness, from the best authority, in a grand Roman style, with classical and appropriate designs on the reverse.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is estimated that there is produced in England, annually, 245,290 packs of short wool, 137,228 ditto of long wool, and 10,718 ditto of lamb's wool, the total value of which amounts to 5,570,494*l.*

The annual slaughter of short-wooled sheep, in England, is estimated at 4,221,748; of long-wooled ditto at 1,180,413; and of lambs, 1,400,560. The deaths, by disease and casualties, 340,135; making a total of 7,142,856. The number of lambs yeaned is estimated at 7,002,802. The annual de-

Digitized by Google

crease, according to this estimate, is 140,054.

There are twelve newspapers printed in London on the Sabbath Days, the number of which sold to the public amounts to 25,000; and the men and boys employed in printing and distributing them is about 1000. The revenue received from them amounts to about 20,000*l.* a year; a sum which would be most extravagantly purchased at the expence of the public morals, even if it were a net produce. But it may be doubted if the revenue be really a gainer, the sale of papers published on Fridays and Saturdays having decreased, in one instance, from 7000 to 500.

The oriental library of the late Tippoo Sultaun, which on the capture of Seringapatam, was preserved entire, and consists of 2000 volumes of Arabic, Persian, and Hindostanee manuscripts, was shortly after that event conveyed to Calcutta and deposited in the college of Fort William, where it much facilitated the labours and pursuits of the professors and students of those languages. This library was in the year 1805 minutely examined by the assistant Persian professor captain Charles Stewart, and a descriptive catalogue explaining the subject of each volume, memoirs of the author, &c. formed of its contents. Since that gentleman's arrival in England, and appointment to the East India Company's college at Hertford, he has revised the work, and added an appendix, containing specimens in the Persian language (accompanied by a translation) from the principal authors quoted in the catalogue, rendering it not only a useful book to the oriental student, but desirable by every person wishing for information on such subjects, or curious of knowing the nature and extent of Mohammedan literature, which, it must be remembered, had arrived at a great degree of splendor when Europe was overcast with ignorance and barbarism. For the convenience of foreigners, to whom the English letters may not give the exact pronunciation of an oriental word, the titles of the books will be also inscribed in the Arabic character.

It is a curious fact, that the Romans, during their residence in Britain, established a manufactory of woollen cloth at Winchester, which was so extensive as to supply their army,—and there is reason to believe that the trade which they introduced into Britain was not neglected by the native inhabitants, for the first nine hundred years of the christian era. The long Spanish wool was imported into this country so early as the 12th century, and we find that since the days of Edward III. British fleeces were admirably adapted to the kind of cloth which was in greatest request, though now they are generally unequal to the production of that which is sought after.

The population of Ireland in 1731 was 2,010,221, and in 1805, 5,395,456, having been more than doubled during that period. The number of Romanists in 1731, according to the return made to the House of Lords, was 1,309,768; and the number of protestants in the same year, 700,452, being nearly two Romanists to one protestant. The number of Romanists had increased in 1805 to 4,300,000, and the protestants in the same period to 1,080,000, making an increase of 2,990,240 Romanists, and 379,548 protestants.

*Austria.*

The Archduke John has purchased the collection of minerals, belonging to the celebrated Professor Jacquin, for twelve millions of florins.

*France.*

The academy of Fine Arts at Bruges lately adjudged a prize medal to a young man, who having from natural defects been unable to use his hand, has acquired the art of drawing to considerable perfection by holding the cravon in his mouth.

M. Azune has published a Dissertation on the Origin of the Compass, with a view to prove that the French were the first who made use of it. It was, he says, known in France so early as the twelfth century, under the name of Mariniere, and was used under the reign of Lewis IX. Givia d'Amflai, who is said to have been the inventor, lived not earlier than about the year 1300. The fleur-de-lis has certainly been adopted in all countries for the Compass.

*Germany.*

Never did the memory of Luther receive such universal homage as it has done within twelve months. Be-

Digitized by Google

sides the grand drama, of which he is the hero, and which has been acted with prodigious applause at the theatre-royal Berlin, M. Klingemann has lately performed at Magdeburg a tragedy, in six acts, entitled Martin Luther.

Schroeter the astronomer has determined, that the highest of the three mountains which he has measured in the moon is nine-tenths of a geographical mile in height.

*Hungary.*

The language of the Hungarians is little known by other European nations, and on account of its radical difference from the polished tongues of Europe is little likely to acquire much estimation beyond the limits of the territory where it is spoken. It appears, however, not to be wholly uncultivated, and the attention paid to native literature is said to be increasing. A journal is publishing at Vienna, of which Dr. Lübeck is the editor, under the title of Hungarian Miscellanies, though the numbers do not succeed each other so rapidly as might be wished. Only three numbers have yet appeared, and their contents will be found to be interesting.

Among Hungarian works of recent date, the following may be mentioned. A new edition, with corrections, of the Hungarian Grammar of Farkas, published by Mr. Jos. Martin, secretary of the consistory at Vienna, printed in 1805. Professor N. Revaj has published the first part of his work, which treats of the inflexions of verbs.

M. Jos. Hegyi has published an Hungarian translation of select epistles of Cicero; and John Tenarki, a translation of the Jerusalem delivered of Tasso, both printed at Pest. M. Francis Toth, professor at Papa, published in 1804, a System of Doctrine, for the use of reformed protestants.

Matthias Trattner, a bookseller at Pest, has printed, in 1805, Dialogues for the Use of Children already able to read, intended to habituate them to the exercise of reflection, by the Countess of Karyoli, who has availed herself of a German work of similar object by G. C. Claudius.

Kis, a bookseller at Pest, has printed a Library for the Use of Children and Young Persons, consisting of a collection of moral tales.

In 1803, Mr. Jos. Fabian, minister of the reformed religion at Veres Bereny, published at Veszprim a Popular Treatise on Medicine. The same writer has also given an Hungarian translation of the useful work of M. Chaptal, on the Cultivation of the Vine and the Preparation of Wine, printed at Veszprim for Hammer, 1805.

Hungarian Literature has sustained a considerable loss by the death of Mich. Velez, of Csokonakilla, a pleasing poet, who published, in 1805, A Collection of Songs, which had remarkable success. The same author published, in 1804, An Heroic Comic Poem, in four books, entitled Dorothea, or the Triumph of the Ladies at the Carnival. In the preface, which, as well as the poem, is in the Hungarian language, the author treats on the nature of the heroic comic poem. This branch of writing has hitherto been scarcely cultivated in Hungarian literature.

Another work of nearly the same kind was printed at Pest, in 1804, entitled Matthias Ritoki, in which the author, who describes himself only by the initials F. V. relates the solemn coronation of the celebrated Hungarian poet of that name. The same author published, in 1804 and 1805, at Pest, in two volumes, A Satirical View of the Follies of the City of Pest, under the title of the Life of M. Tzarvas of Kolompos.

*Italy.*

M. Comolli, professor of Sculpture in the university of Turin, has finished a Bust of Alfieri, whom the Italians call their Sophocles.

*Russia.*

M. de Krusenstern being returned from his voyage round the World is now about to prepare his account for the press. He will be assisted by a committee of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, in verifying the astronomical observations. All the drawings brought home by that celebrated navigator will be placed in the hands of the most skilful engravers.

*Spain.*

The Court Gazette contains the Prospectus of a Picturesque Tour in Spain, which will consist of from 60 to 66 numbers, each containing six plates. The work when finished will form four large folio volumes. The

Digitized by Google

engravings are to be executed by the best artists of Madrid and Paris. The Spanish text will be prepared by Father Roxas, an Augustin Friar, and the French text by Mr. Alexander Laborde.

*Sweden.*

Some years ago several naturalists of Sweden formed a society for the purpose of giving a complete botanical arrangement of the plants of their native country. Forty-six numbers of this work have already appeared, each containing a coloured engraving of four or five plants, with their names in the principal languages of Europe, together with a short description of each in the Swedish language. The editors of this work are proceeding with another on the same plan, relating to the zoology of Sweden, and the first number has already appeared.

Mr. Wertring has lately published a very curious work on lichens, in which he gives an exact description of each species, and indicates its use in medicine and in domestic economy, and particularly an explanation of the means of extracting colours for dying silken and woollen goods. The plates that accompany this work, and which do honour to Sweden, represent the mosses of the class of lichens, coloured after nature, and the colours which they give out in dying.

*Switzerland.*

Mr. Escher, member of the Helvetic administration of the mines at Zurich, known to the friends of mineralogical studies by his memoirs in the Miners' Journal, as well as the many useful articles on geogonomy and geology in Ebel's Introduction to the most useful manner of travelling in Switzerland, and an accurate observer of nature, has planned a mineralogical tour from Zurich over the Grison mountains to the Ostel Peak of the Tyrol. We are hitherto but partially acquainted with this interesting country, and indeed we have only some few notices of the latter part of the tour by Dr. Gebhawt. Mr. E. also meditates a second journey, through the western Alps, between Dauphiny and Savoy, where his geognostic penetration will collect many interesting results.

*Turkey.*

The Grand Signior's press established at Scutari, near Constantinople, under the direction of Abdorhaman Effendi, has lately published the following works, viz.

1. Commentary on a Book, with this title in Arabic, "Revelation of Mysteries," containing 267 pages in small quarto. The editor says in his introduction, that the author is the Scheik Mohammed Barevu, that he has published this work for the use of his two sons, and that its title in Arabic was the "Fruits of Reflection." This work was finished in the month of Ramadan, in the year of the Hegira 1089, or according to the christian æra 1674, and the re-impression in the year 1804.

2. A Commentary on the Book of the Hundred Regents, containing 88 pages in small quarto, printed in 1805.

3. An Arabic Grammar, from Yrul Owamel, completed in July 1731, and printed in 1805, containing 118 pages in small quarto.

The 'Books of Euclid,' in the Arabic language, with the Commentaries of Nasireddin will shortly follow.

## ENTERTAINMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

DRURY-LANE, March 12.—This evening a new Musical Entertainment was produced at this theatre, called *The Young Hussar*. The characters were

| | |
|---|---|
| Florian - - | Mr. Elliston |
| Bon Cœur - | Mr. Gibbons |
| Larolle - - - | Mr. Cherry |
| Minette - - | Mrs. Bland |
| Caroline - - | Mrs. Mountain |
| Madame Larolle | Mrs. Harlowe. |

The author (Mr. Dimond) has borrowed very freely from *The Deserter* and *The Point of Honour*, and he has produced some situations of interest. The scene is at Rheims, in France, and the more interesting parts arise from the fate of Florian, a young Hussar, who had sacrificed his military honour at the shrine of filial piety, who, to preserve his father from gaol, had violated his country's trust and deserted its service. During the anxious search, with which his regiment of course pursues him, he owes his concealment to love, wards off the danger that threatens



Digitized by Google

his preservers by honour, and obtains that pardon which rewards his filial affection by mercy. This little piece, from the simplicity of its incidents, and the beauty of the music, which was by Mr. Kelly, met with every success.

April 1.—This evening was produced a new piece, under the title of *The Wood Dæmon; or, The Clock has Struck*, The following are the characters;

| | |
|---|---|
| Hardyknute | *Mr. De Camp* |
| Guelpho | *Mr. Penley* |
| Willikind | *Mr. Dowton* |
| Oswy | *Mr. Gibbon* |
| Rolf | *Mr. Webb* |
| Sangrida | *Mr. Montgomery* |
| Leolyn | *Miss C. Bristow* |
| Una | *Mrs. H. Siddons* |
| Clotilda | *Mrs. Harlowe* |
| Alexina | *Mrs. Scott* |
| Paulina | *Miss Kelly* |
| Mistress of the Revels | *Miss Feron,* |

For this piece the public are indebted to that ingenious mechanist Mr. Johnston, of Drury-lane, author of several popular pieces, viz. *Cinderella, The Lady of the Rock, The Sleeping Beauty*, &c. &c. He has, unquestionably, been somewhat indebted to Mr. Monk Lewis for furnishing him with some incidents, in the nature of a story, upon which to hang his scenery; but he has suffered that gentleman to predominate a little too much in the first and second parts of the performance. As it is now exhibited, it forms one of the most interesting, magnificent, and ingenious spectacles we ever witnessed. The machinery is complicate and skilful beyond a parallel, and is so aptly introduced and ingeniously worked, that it confers that kind of credit upon Mr. Johnston, which far o'ertops the ambition of the ordinary stage mechanist of the day. It raises him to something of the dignity of mechanical science and invention, and we shall scarcely think ourselves in danger of a smile, when we pronounce him to be a man, whose genius would have elevated him to very conspicuous utility and notice, had he not been condemned to waste and dissipate it in pantomimes, melodramas, and plays. It is sufficient to pronounce the *Wood Dæmon* to be in the first rank of those spectacles with which the town prefers to be amused in the present day. The managers have evinced a noble defiance of expence; and the performers, as usual, did ample justice to the exhibition. We make no doubt but that it will prove very popular.

April 12.—This evening, a new Comedy, by Mr. Cherry, called *A Day in London*, was performed for the first time; the characters of which were as follows —

| | |
|---|---|
| Jack Melange | Mr. BANNISTER |
| Captain Import | Mr. DE CAMP |
| Sir George Dapple | Mr. RUSSELL |
| Mr. Bonvere | Mr. H. SIDDONS |
| Sir Sampson Import | Mr. CHERRY |
| Briers | Mr. RAYMOND |
| Issachar | Mr. WEWITZER |
| Jones | Mr. PALMER |
| Serjeant O'Sullivan | Mr. JOHNSTONE |
| Farmer Sickle | Mr. DOWTON |
| Willow | Mr. BARTLEY |
| Lady Mary Import | Miss DUNCAN |
| Mrs. Sickle | Miss MELLON |
| Jane | Miss BOYCE |
| Maria | Miss RAY. |

*Fable.*—Mr. Sickle, a rich Gloucestershire farmer, arrives in London; and at the inn encounters an old friend Mr. Briers, a hop merchant in the Borough, to whom he recounts the motive of his visit to the metropolis; from which we learn that he has married a second wife, a young woman, whose vanity and ill temper have banished his son and daughter, in search of whom he has undertaken his present journey. The farmer conceives he has some clue to the retreat of his daughter, as she was brought up with her foster-sister, Lady Mary Import, who is now married and resides in London. Mrs. Sickle, who is of a romantic turn, supposing her husband to have journeyed into Westmoreland, takes this opportunity of visiting London, under the protection of young Willow, a platonic cicisbeo, but arriving at the same inn, she is surprised by her husband.—Sir Sampson Import, a very rich banker and a city knight, has entered into a second marriage with the daughter of a ruined peer, without a portion, a woman of benevolent and polished manners. Mrs. Sickle, the farmer's wife, is removed by young Willow from the inn into a private lodging, where he throws off the mask of friendship, and assumes the professed lover. Deceived in the confidence she had placed in him, and in-

Digitized by Google

dignant at his advances, she flies the house, and rushes into the street. In this dilemma she is encountered by an Hibernian serjeant, who had just returned from the house of Sir Sampson. Jack Melange, a generous eccentric fellow, offers pecuniary assistance which is rejected by Mrs. Sickle, in which he is surprised by Briers, of whose daughter Melange is a professed admirer. Briers misconstrues the motives of Melange, and enters the house in search of Willow, determined to demand satisfaction for the injuries of the farmer. Mrs. Sickle here accepts the good offices of the serjeant, who conducts her to the house of Sir Sampson, where she is most honourably secreted and protected by Lady Mary, from which circumstance several embarrassments arise, to the injury of this generous woman's fame. Mr. Bonvere, the partner of Sir Sampson, proves to be the younger brother of Lady Mary, who, on his return from the Indies, had adopted that mode of observing his sister's conduct, on which (the affinity unknown to her) he had often ventured to comment with an asperity displeasing to her feelings. The piece concludes with the rescue of Sir George Dapple's estate by the generous interference of Melange, with a conviction of the purity and honour of Lady Mary, the marriage of Jane and Captain Import, of Melange and Maria, and the reconciliation of the farmer and his wife.

The intention of the author is to shew the folly of old men marrying young wives, and the unpleasant situations it naturally produces. To effect this he has brought forward too great a variety of persons, many of whom have no connection with the plot, so that the attention is distracted and the interest of the whole lessened. This comedy, after being three times performed, has been withdrawn.

COVENT GARDEN, March 20.—This evening the Oratorios, for the Lent season, concluded at this theatre, with the first part of Haydn's Creation and two miscellaneous acts, consisting of pieces selected from various composers. Mr. G. Ashley led the band with great ability through the season.

April 10.—This evening a Farce, called *Whistle for It; or, The Cave of the Banditti*, was performed for the first time at this theatre. It is the same which was brought forward at the Marchioness of Abercorn's festivities at the priory, at Christmas, 1805.

*Plot.*—The scene lies in Germany, and the piece commences with a view of the Black Forest, wherein Count Onsworth and a chosen band of warriors are in the act of searching for the cave of the banditti; Count Onsworth just returned from a glorious campaign, gallantly offers his services to destroy or secure these desperate marauders. In the next scene appears the captain of the banditti and his first lieutenant; the conversation, until the arrival of the gang, turns upon a late division of plunder, the exploits of the preceding day, and their intended operations on the following evening. The robbers, by means of their emissaries, learn that the king has despatched a powerful body of troops to secure them, and destroy their retreat. A council of the banditti is held, and a plan formed, by means of which the count is surprised by the captain and conveyed to the cave of the robbers. In searching him they take from his person a whistle, which is placed on a shelf within his reach, if he were not manacled. On this whistle depends his life. By a previously formed agreement with the party under his command, it was settled that if any unfortunate adventure occurred, by which he might be separated from them, he had only to use his whistle, by means of which they would know of the place of his confinement and fly to his rescue. In this scene is introduced a silly clown, who was formerly a prisoner, but is now kept as a servant to attend on the robbers. The count employs many stratagems to induce the clown to restore him his whistle; to this application the clown refuses to assent; the count then describes the excellencies of his whistle, and endeavours to persuade him to try its effects; this the clown at last agrees to, but from his queer grimace and unsuccessful efforts, much laughter and applause are excited: the clown however finally succeeds—the count's party appears, and the robbers are surprised and secured.

The overture is extremely pretty, and the whole of the music, which is by Lanza, possesses great merit.



Digitized by Google

OPERA-HOUSE, March 16.—This evening a concert took place at the great room in this theatre, for the benefit of Pio Cianchettini, a child seven years of age, born in this country of foreign parents. This boy has distinguished himself by his performance on the piano-forte in many places on the continent, and acquired the title of 'Mozart Britannicus.' He is one of those few instances of early powers, that as a performer and a composer deserve the attention of the public; and he has been endowed by nature with a very extraordinary genius for music. He not only plays with great execution, but with such taste and expression as cannot be taught, but must result from himself. He generally excited wonder, and afforded pleasure to auditors fully able to appreciate his merits.

April 14.—This evening a new historical ballet, called *Le Siege de Troye*, was produced; it was got up under the direction of M. Rossi, the design and execution of which do him much credit.

The first scene commences with a view of the Wooden Horse; the historical facts follow with the greatest precision, accompanied with the most beautiful scenery, the finest music, and executed by the most captivating ballet company perhaps in the world. Andromache, the fair widow of Hector, received much interest from the fascinating Parisot. Mademoiselle Nora, from the royal theatre, Lisbon, made her *debut* in the part of Creusa, the wife of Eneas, and received the most flattering reception. Madame Le Presle was the fair Helen, and Miss Cranfield, Venus. The scene where the burning of Troy is introduced, was honoured with reiterated plaudits.

April 16.—This evening Madame Catalani gave, for her benefit, *La Morte di Mithridate*, by Portogallo, an Opera, which combines more musical beauties for a performer than any that we know, and it derived new charms from her power and taste. The difficulties she has to execute, and the graceful manner in which she triumphed over them, were sources of high gratification to the skilful few; and her exquisite delicacy and emotion in the touching passages, equally affected the untutored multitude. This was peculiarly felt in the influence over the heart, which she obtained in the second act—"*Per questa amare lagrime.*" It produced a rapturous burst of applause; and, at the end of it, a chaplet of laurel, with a copy of verses, was flung on the stage from one of the upper boxes. The spectators of our theatres are not accustomed to this kind of compliment, and though a number of voices in the pit (chiefly foreigners) called out to crown her with the laurel, the ceremony did not take place.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC, March 11.—The sixth concert took place this evening, under the direction of the Earl of Dartmouth. The selection was principally from Handel. The novelty of the night was the first appearance of Miss Hughes, a pupil of Bartleman, who, through some embarrassment, displayed considerable vocal powers, and executed some of Handel's most difficult music with good effect, her style of singing being excellent, and reflecting much credit on her master.

The seventh concert was on the 18th of March, under the direction of Earl Fortescue, and the selection was again principally from Handel, several of whose divine pieces were given in the finest style by Mrs. Vaughan, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Bartleman.

The eighth concert was on the 8th of April, under the direction of the Earl of Wilton, and was chiefly selected from the compositions of Handel. Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Shipley, Messrs. Harrison, W. Knyvett, and Bartleman, displayed great execution, and were rapturously applauded.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

LORD MELVILLE IS RE-ADMITTED to a seat in his Majesty's Councils. Important as are the transactions of the last month, this event is to be observed, as forming an æra in British politics. Whatever may be the sentiments of various parties, whatever may be the views of op-

Digitized by Google

posite factions, this event is a feature in the history of the times, which men of all parties, of all ages, and of all ranks, ought to attend to. LORD MELVILLE IS RE-ADMITTED to a seat in his Majesty's Councils.

The dismission of Lord Melville from a seat in his Majesty's Councils is not to be confounded with the trial, which took place in consequence of the detection of the breach of the law of the land, in his office; for the dismission preceded by a considerable interval that trial. The votes of the House of Commons led to this dismission, and these votes were passed, after Lord Melville had been heard in his own defence; and for our own parts, nothing that happened during the trial altered the opinion which we had previously formed from his own words, and the words and avowed actions of his colleague and agent Mr. Trotter. The right of his Majesty to call whom he please to his Councils, no one can dispute; but we may be allowed to regret a circumstance, which in the present times may be followed with great inconvenience.

Whatever might have been the faults of the late administration, it cannot be denied, that they endeavoured to avoid, as much as possible, some notorious faults of the Pitt and Melville administration; namely, a lavish expenditure of the public money, and inattention to the public accounts. They were assiduously employed in correcting those great faults, in detecting the public peculators, in endeavouring to do justice to their king and country, in points in which both have been so essentially injured. The re-admission of Lord Melville into his Majesty's Councils will, we fear, throw cold water on the excellent plans formed in this respect, and retard the operations of our financial commissioners. For how can it be expected, that a public delinquent should be prosecuted with much vigour, when a person has been re-admitted into his Majesty's Councils, whose conduct has not only not been in these respects without suspicion, but has been declared disgraceful by a number of the Peers of the realm, that would suffice to make up more than four of our common juries. Time will shew whether our suspicions are well founded; whether delinquency will be pursued into its retiring haunts, and order re-admitted into the public accounts. Whatever may happen, whatever may be the judgment formed by others on the strange transactions of the times in which we live, we shall retain our respect for the minority on Lord Melville's trial, with whose judgment of the case we do in every article concur.

Next in importance to the re-admission of Lord Melville to a seat in his Majesty's Councils, are the facts that have come to light since our last, respecting the extraordinary change that has taken place in administration. The stopping of the bill for allowing the king to use the services of our Catholic fellow-subjects was the first warning that the nation had; and from long debates in both Houses, in which the king's name has been very improperly brought forward, the whole of the transaction has been developed. Lord Howick, it seems, obtained a reluctant consent from the king to introduce a bill into the House, similar to that passed in Ireland in 1793, respecting the Catholics. In the interval between this consent and the second reading of the bill, which certainly was not exactly the same as that in 1793, the royal mind was much agitated, and certain persons were frequently at the court, who were not friendly to the late administration. It is not difficult to widen a breach already made. The objections to the bill could not be surmounted. The ministers consented then to withdraw the bill, but this was not completely satisfactory. They were required to pledge themselves that they would not hereafter agitate the question. To this pledge they would not give their consent; and they were all sent a packing, turned out, and made a laughing stock to the opposite party and the public at large.

It was not to be expected, that the ex-ministers should bear calmly this dismissal, and return to their respective occupations without some attempts to harrass those who had taken their seats. The usual mode of parliamentary skirmishing followed, which brought on pitched battles in both Houses, and in both Houses the ex-ministers were completely defeat-

Digitized by Google

ed. In these contests the public took no part. Neither party could rouse them to an active interference. A few addresses and petitions were got up on the idle question of No Popery, and the danger of the Church; but they evidently did not convey the sense of the nation, which saw no reason for this alarm, and saw no grounds for making any clamour upon such a silly occasion. The disasters in 1780 contributed not a little to this spirit, and disappointed those wicked men, who, for the sake of the temporary views of a party, would not hesitate to throw a state into confusion; and besides, the ex-ministers had not, during the time of their being in power, given very strong indications of attachment to those national questions which had been so much the theme of their speeches when in opposition.

The ground of the attack upon the new ministers was, that the demanding of a pledge, by the king, was unconstitutional, and that to consent to such a pledge would have been contrary to their duty as privy counsellors. The question lies deep in our constitutional history, and deserves to be thoroughly understood by both king and people. For their interests, and not for the sake of any disputatious gentleman in either House, for the sake of any factious adherent to any party, with a view to places, pensions, and offices, or the reversion of them, it should be thoroughly investigated. By the principle of our constitution the king can do no wrong. This maxim is a very good one: but it must be properly understood. It does not mean that the person who wears the crown is free from the infirmities of human nature, and is a divinity upon earth; but *he* can do no wrong in any act in government. And for this plain reason: the king can do no wrong in an act of government, because in every act of government there is a person or persons between the king and the individual, oppressed by any authority, who are amenable to the courts of law for their conduct. We must distinguish between an act of government, and a personal act of the king; and the want of this distinction was one great cause of Charles the First being brought to the block. By going into the House of Commons to seize in person the five members, the unhappy monarch placed himself in a situation in which the law cannot suppose our sovereign to be. He might have offered personal violence to a member, and have been personally resisted; and the latter act is an act of treason. Had he ordered the seizure of these five members; however improper the act might be, it might have been constitutionally performed; but the persons who performed the act would have been amenable to the laws of their country; and the person who advised the king to the measure must have justified it, or received the punishment due to the offence.

The maxim then, that the king can do no wrong, cannot be too much cherished by those who love the constitution of their country; and we should have regretted the debates upon the personal act of the king, if they had not tended to throw light upon this subject, and to point out clearly the boundaries of the king's true, useful, valuable, and just prerogative. The question of the Catholics must now be put out of sight; whether that, or any other question, had occasioned a difference between the king and his ministers, is of no importance. A difference certainly existed, and in consequence the king turned off his servants, and provided new ones.

The turned-out ministers would insinuate that in this the king had done wrong, and that he had demanded a pledge, which honour and their oaths, as privy counsellors, forbade them to give. That the king has done wrong we deny; for by our law he cannot do wrong. Whom has he injured by this act? Who has a right to complain? The holding of the offices, which these ministers held, was entirely at the king's discretion, and the power of nominating to these offices cannot be placed in other hands; for whoever has the power is essentially and virtually king. The king, in this instance, exercised his true, useful, valuable, and just prerogative; and with this exercise the lords, commons, and people at large, have nothing to do. We say plainly and positively, nothing to do; for if in the appointment of new ministers, any thing is

Digitized by Google

done contrary to the law of the land, or they are of such notorious bad character, that they are not fit to be trusted, there are constitutional means by which their mal-administration may be checked, or they may be removed from their offices.

We might be in a very strange situation, if this was not the case. A few factious men might, by corrupt motives, procure majorities in parliament, and rule both king and country with abominable despotism. Our constitution has wisely prevented this evil; and the king is not to be called to account for the dismissal of any, or all of his confidential servants.

But, say the ex-ministers, if this is the case, the king cannot be well advised. They may be pledged in such a manner, that by abstaining from giving certain advice, the kingdom may be ruined. Here they seem to make a mistake between their situation, as confidential ministers, and members of the privy council. It is not absolutely necessary that they should be members of the privy council, and, in fact, from this office they have not been dismissed. To pledge that they would not, in their places as privy counsellors, give advice on certain questions, would be contrary to their oaths; but the pledge demanded was not of this nature. It was, that they should not, as the servants of the crown, agitate, in future, a certain question. This, surely, a master may require from his servants.

The case may be paralleled in common life, and, in fact, one happened the other day, very analagous to it. A gentleman, fond of agriculture, had a bailiff recommended to him, who was esteemed to be a most capital farmer; but this bailiff was one of those gentlemen who will always have their own way. The gentleman wished to try a certain experiment upon some of his fields; the bailiff remonstrated, declared such a mode to be absurd, and that the ruin of the land would follow. The gentleman thanked him for his advice, but insisted upon the fields being treated in the manner he had directed. After an interval, the master found his fields treated in quite a different manner, and was, as may be imagined, extremely displeased, took his bailiff soundly to task, and insisted on it, that if he would not pledge himself to follow the orders given, he must quit his service. The high spirit of the bailiff could not brook this, and of course was dismissed; and he complained bitterly of his master for choosing really to be the master.

The ex-ministers then are certainly not to be justified in their conduct upon this expulsion; and, in fact, they have placed themselves in a very aukward situation. Turned out by the king, as we have seen with great propriety, it will be difficult for them to prove, that they acted with that discretion, which was to be expected from the talents they were presumed to possess. Was it wise of them to bring forward a measure without thoroughly knowing the grounds on which they stood? and did they abandon the measure in a manner becoming men of spirit? By their conduct they lost the credit that would have been attached to the measure, and besides they lost their places.

Although it is presumption to censure the king for the exercise of his just prerogative, it may fairly be asked whether the change is beneficial to the nation. This will be answered by a comparison of the persons in power with those who lately possessed it; and it may be added, by an enquiry, how far the latter persons answered the expectations which were entertained, on their assuming the reins of government. It will not be forgotten, on the latter head, that the first act of these great whigs and patriots was to pay Mr. Pitt's debts; they then passed an act, allowing Lord Grenville to hold the auditorship of the Exchequer, with the place of first lord of the treasury; they admitted the lord chief justice of the King's Bench to be in the cabinet; they made Mr. Pitt's income tax to be tenfold more oppressive than he ever intended it to be. Their language on the Hampshire and conduct in the Westminster elections, did by no means correspond with their former opinions of ministerial influence; but above all, they eulogized Mr. Pitt in a most extravagant manner, and thus convinced the world, that either their former speeches were spoken without judgment, or the possession

Digitized by Google

of power had entirely corrupted their minds. Still there were many good points about them; and if they disappointed their friends, and gratified their own ends by their conduct, we will leave to a remoter period a justification of their measures. The new ones have been in office, but it is now a new combination. Let us hope, that what errors they formerly committed will prevent them from pursuing a similar line of conduct; and it cannot be doubted, that they have a sufficiently arduous task upon their hands, which requires no small degree of steadiness for them to perform in the midst of those harassing oppositions which the late ministers, and their partisans, will create. We should wish to see a few independent members of both Houses forming a separate camp, and watching closely the measures of both parties; but a solid and effectual administration cannot be carried on but by a reform in parliament—a reform equally advantageous to king and people, but injurious to the sellers of seats for terms of years.

If domestic affairs have been full of interest, those on the continent have called no less on our attention. The dreadful battles fought at Eylau did not end, as was expected, in the defeat of Bonaparte. He retained his ground in Poland, and expectation is on the tiptoe for the event of another great battle, which is to decide the fate of the kingdoms of Prussia and Poland. The power of Russia to recruit her armies has been, we fear, much exaggerated, and the attacks by Turkey and Persia must distract her attention. The Prussian army is said too to have increased much in number, but we doubt the truth of this averment, and the difficulty of paying the troops of the combined armies present many obstacles to the great exploits expected from them. On the other hand the French, flushed with victory, and living at the expence of the conquered, no ways dread any new attack, and Bonaparte is making the most active preparations for a very vigorous campaign.

The French are in great part to the east of the Vistula; but neither Konigsberg nor Dantzic are taken. Against Stralsund they have been unsuccessful, and Swedish Pomerania has been evacuated. Whether the latter step is a feint, or a measure of necessity, time will discover. Austria is quiet, and is even said to have allowed the passage of French troops through her territories. Every thing in Europe seems to depend on the campaign by the Vistula; and if Great Britain sends, as is expected, twenty-five thousand men into the Baltic, and the Swedes come forward with energy, the shock of arms will be terrible. When will mankind learn their true glory, and cultivate with as much ardor, the arts of preserving, as those of destroying, their fellow-creatures.

Bonaparte is not occupied merely in the arts of a soldier. From his camp at Osterode, he issued orders on the 20th of March, for the meeting of the senate. One great object of this meeting is to raise and organize the conscripts of 1808, and this measure will add discipline to his new recruits. At the meeting of the senate, the reasons for this measure were explained, and the whole blame was laid to the immeasurable ambition of the enemies of France. It is needless to say, that the senate agreed to the measure; and to the flattering account of victories, a proof of the paternal love of the sovereign is added, in his condescending to let his new conscripts be disciplined six months in their own country, before they are called into actual service. A country, in which such large levies are made, must possess a degree of enthusiasm, which the regular governments do not supply; but in the defence of our own country we may imitate the activity of the enemy; and if a certain portion of our young men were regimented every year in the same manner, we might, notwithstanding the formidable power of France, smile at all her threats of invasion.

But the most extraordinary and important event that has taken place since our last, is in a quarter and in a manner little expected. The French revolution has produced strange effects. We have seen France revolting from the Pope, and Great Britain protecting his holiness; France returning to a sort of allegiance to the Pope, in which, however, the poor old gentleman has very little to congratulate himself; and Great Britain finds a

Digitized by Google

returning cry of No Popery, resounded in its councils; infidelity was to be attacked, and we united with the crescent; the badges of Mahomet were worn by our heroes; on a sudden the heroes of the crescent are pointing their guns at the minarets of Constantinople.

What a mad world, my masters, is this we live in! Quam parvâ sapientiâ gubernatur mundus, said formerly a Swedish prime minister, that is, Folly rules the roast. We, however say, quam magnâ sapientiâ gubernatur mundus. How wisely is it managed, that notwithstanding the mad caprices of mortals, total destruction and inevitable misery do not ensue. Let any one look to the conduct of the cabinets of Europe since the year 1789, and he must be firmly persuaded that, if the world had not been governed by a higher power than the mere ostensible agents, such as kings, privy counsellors, generals, and the like, every thing must have run to confusion. Happily the folly of one day is corrected by the folly of the next. The materials, which the art or folly of man endeavour to combine together, are found incapable of coalescing, and, in spite of themselves, they all concur in bringing about events, to which singly no one would contribute a particle of strength. Thus, if a variety of forces is employed in different directions, to move a given weight, the weight moves in the direction of none of them, but takes a course which none of the agents could separately affectuate, or has wisdom to calculate.

A few months ago, the Turkish and the British forces were united together within the strongest bands of friendship. We had rescued Egypt from the grasp of the French, and restored the country to its ancient masters. The gratitude of the Turks was without bounds, religious prejudices gave way, and the English were treated as a very superior order of Christian dogs. We now hear that a British squadron has passed the Dardenelles, has attacked and destroyed some Turkish vessels, and has threatened Constantinople with destruction. Thus policy changes alliances. The British ambassador, aware of this result of the manœuvres that were likely to take place, contrived to secrete himself aboard one of our frigates, and to convey the greater part of our merchants on board our ships. Negotiations were carried on between him, the admiral, and the Sublime Porte. Very exorbitant terms were demanded on our part. They were refused by the Porte; and it is not absolutely certain whether our squadron is gone back to its ancient station, or is sailed forward to the Black Sea.

The admiral had sent an account of this transaction to Europe; but the vessel, in which the dispatches were, has been taken by the French. We are left, in great measure, to our own conjectures, and to the garbled accounts of the French, who accuse us, in their usual manner, of being barbarous in our warfare, and parallel our destruction of the Turkish vessels with our attack on the Spanish frigates. Both have been done without a declaration of war, and on powers, at the time, in a state of peace with us. Great Britain, in the mean time, will not want for advocates; and we leave to the jurisconsults and the moralists and the no popery men, to discuss these points. Suffice it for us, that we have exasperated the Turks beyond measure; that we have put all our countrymen in that part of the world in great danger; that we have ruined our commerce in the Levant; and have given to the French the preponderance in the Turkish councils.

The French, it seems, had warned the Turks of the probability of such an attack, and had offered their troops and engineers for the defence of the capital. This offer was refused, but present danger has overcome the councils of prudence. A large body of troops and engineers is on their march to Constantinople; and those forts, whose possession was demanded, will be garrisoned by the French, and effectually put into their power. These events portend the speedy fall of the Turkish empire, at least of that part of it which is situated in Europe, and humanity may congratulate itself on the prospect, that a large territory may again be restored to the blessings of civilization. This downfal of the power of Mahomet, added to the humiliations experienced by the Pope, cannot fail of making a deep impres-



Digitized by Google

sion on the reflecting mind. Whatever is established on force and fraud must, in a course of time, give way; but we cannot expect the appearance of that kingdom of peace and justice, which the prophet Daniel has so clearly pointed out to us, till many great concussions and bloody and barbarous battles have led to the removal of those obstacles which hitherto have resisted the efforts of reason and religion.

Whilst Europe is thus shaken, Asia seems to hold out a prospect of great changes. Persia, which for a long time has scarcely been heard of, and has been torn to pieces by intestine commotions, is now reviving. On the north it borders on the Russian power, and on the south extends itself very nearly to our possessions in India. The French are not likely to let slip the opportunity of annoying us. Already, by their councils, an attack has been made upon Russia, but with what success, the distance of the scene of action, and the difficulty of gaining accurate intelligence from these quarters, prevents us from discovering. The sovereign is represented to possess unusual activity and energy; and if we go on in our attacks upon the religious prejudices of the natives of India, our possessions in that quarter may fall an easy prey to a new invader.

Our hopes in South America have revived. The plundering expedition of Sir H. Popham led to a fatal catastrophe, and whatever spoils may fall to his share, he cannot enjoy them without the reflection that they were obtained by the loss of an army. Troops have been sent from this country on a wiser plan, and they have performed their task with the utmost bravery. Monte Video is situated on the northern banks of the river La Plata, and, in fact, commands its entrance. This place has been taken by assault, and with a dreadful slaughter on both sides; but it redounds to the credit of the British troops, that though it was taken only between six and seven in the morning, at eight o'clock the utmost tranquillity reigned in the town, and the women quietly walked the streets about their business. It is remarkable too, that the news of this success should arrive in England at the time when endeavours were made to throw the whole country into confusion upon the Catholic Bill, and the thanks of the legislature were given to the troops on this expedition, the majority of whom were Catholics. So far from not employing Catholics in our army, prudence would dictate that these were the fittest troops to send to the conquest of such a province as that of Buenos Ayres. They will less shock the feelings of the inhabitants; and thus religious prejudices may be made to concur in the public benefit. We shall hope speedily to announce, that that part of Spanish America acknowledges the power of Great Britain, and that its conquest will be attended with beneficial effects to both the conquerors and the conquered.

Difficulties have arisen respecting the treaty with America, and, it is said, will prevent its accomplishment. The subject of impressing seamen is one great point of embarrassment. To remove it requires great skill and prudence. The expedition and treason of Colonel Burr seem to be without foundation, and the internal peace of the United States is not likely to be disturbed. What will be the impression made by the issue of the trial of Captain Whitby in this country, time must discover; but it would scarcely be adviseable for him to expose his life to a jury of Americans. It will be recollected, that this captain, being on the American station, fired into an American vessel, and killed a man. This put the United States into great commotion. The man was buried with great funeral pomp, and the apprehension of Captain Whitby, as the murderer, was ordered. The captain is now in England, and has been tried by a court-martial, at Portsmouth, for firing into the vessel, against the law of neutral nations. From this charge he has been acquitted.

We congratulated the country in our last, that the idle nonsense of Deputy Birch about Popery was exploded, and his motion was rejected, by a very great majority, in the Common Council of London. On the dismission of the ministry the deputy returned to the charge. The tide was now turned in his favour, and he ca-

Digitized by Google

ried an address to the king, to congratulate him on the strength of his adherence to the protestant religion, with a very great majority. Cambridge University has also addressed upon this occasion, but not without a strong opposition to the measure. In Northamptonshire also, the No Popery gentlemen have made very strong efforts, which ended in an address from city and county; but the No Popery gentlemen have very little reason to rejoice on these results, as in both town and county a very strong protest was entered into, and signed by the most respectable noblemen and gentlemen in that quarter. Indeed the sense of the country has been completely manifested upon this occasion. We are no longer the foolish people of Sacheverell's or Lord George Gordon's time. We know that the cry of No Popery is merely a party cry, raised by men who do not care one single farthing about any religion, and who adopt it merely to serve a purpose. No mob any where has joined in this senseless cry, and there is every reason to believe that very few years more will elapse before protestants will shake off the disgrace attached to their cause, by imitating the worst part of popery in their conduct. The spirit of popery reigns probably, at this time, more among the protestants of this united kingdom than in any other part of the world, and this spirit is evidently declining. The disciples of Christ have no right to interfere with the religious prejudices of their neighbours, in any other manner than with the cogency of argument and a temper of meekness, with the sword of the spirit, and the spirit of love.

The abolition of the slave trade has revived the prospects for the civilization, as it is called, of Africa. A large body has been assembled at the Freemasons' Tavern, to consider of measures to effectuate this benevolent purpose. His highness the Duke of Gloucester took the chair, and a committee was formed to mature a plan to be brought forward at a meeting to be held next month. However laudable the object may be, we cannot but entertain great fears for its execution. The same persons, we observed, took the lead in this business, who have managed the affairs of the Sierra Leone Company. Now, if it is recollected, that upwards of four hundred thousand pounds have been dissipated by the directors of that company, and that a large body of proprietors sued, but in vain, to investigate their accounts, we can only look for the establishment of another committee, which will, as long as the money lasts, carry on its own projects, and then make a bow of condolence to those by whom they were appointed, and trusted with ample resources. We could wish that this meeting would consider well the causes of the failure of the Sierra Leone Company, before they embark into a similar plan. If the same fanaticism guides the new company, and the same inattention to business, the same results will follow; but with the fate of the Sierra Leone Company before their eyes, no one is to be pitied who trusts the same projectors with his cash.

The chief debates of importance in the two Houses were on the dismissal of ministers; Mr. Brand introducing into the Lower House, on April 10, a long debate on this subject, by moving that, it is subversive of the principles of the constitution for his majesty's ministers to restrain themselves by any pledge to withhold, at any times, from his majesty, any advice which they shall in their opinions and consciences believe to be conducive to the security of his realm, the honour of his crown, and the well-being of all his subjects. This motion was seconded by Mr. Lambe, who, in arguing that the pledge demanded by the king was inconsistent with a minister's duty as a privy counsellor, quoted King Henry the Eighth's speech, that every privy counsellor, when he came to advise his sovereign, should consign simulation and dissimulation to the porter's lodge. General Crauford condemned the late ministers for obtruding on the king what was known to be repugnant to his feelings. They professed to recommend only a bill similar to that passed in Ireland in the year 1793; but when it was found that they had gone far beyond it, and they could not modify the bill to their own wishes, they dropped the measure altogether. Here the matter might have rested, but they chose, in a cabinet minute or remonstrance to the



Digitized by Google

king, to press on him, at any future time, this disgusting measure, which might have brought on the necessity of giving his dissent to a measure which had passed both houses of parliament.

Mr. Hall was of opinion, that in refusing the pledge, ministers had acted agreeably to the soundest principles of the constitution. Mr. Wharton objected to the motion on two grounds: first, as to the manner in which it was expressed; and secondly, on account of the arguments by which it was supported. He deprecated the consideration of abstract questions. Ministers had supported a measure not only in direct opposition to the sentiments of the king, but to the opinion of a vast majority of the country. Mr. Fawkes doubted, from what he had heard that night, whether there was to be a British constitution or not. There had been a misconception with respect to the bill, and ministers had acted discreetly, and with due deference to the king, in withdrawing it. Had they not stipulated for laying their sentiments, from time to time, before the king, they would have been lost to all sense of shame, and subverted the liberties of their country. The king can do no wrong, and the responsibility resides in his ministers; but how could they be responsible if they were to give only such advice as was palatable. It had been said, that there never was a ministry which promised more and performed less. To this he could not agree. They had relieved the country in great measure from the pressure of additional taxes—they had abolished the slave trade—they had brought forward a bill for amending the forms of the courts of law in Scotland—and, by a system of conciliation, they had in some measure healed the wounds of Ireland. He cared not who were ministers, provided they acted on constitutional principles; but he could not support the present ministry, as their continuance in office would be attended with the utmost danger to the country.

Mr. Osborn contended, that the present ministers came into place in defence of the king's prerogative, and moved the order of the day, in which he was seconded by Mr. Bastard. Mr. M. Fitzgerald observed, that the ministers had stipulated only to suggest such measures as might be necessary for the safety of the state. This was their only crime. Had they done otherwise they would have been ill-qualified to be the rulers of a free people, or the servants of a limited monarch. Sir T. Turton supposed, that the Catholic bill was so intended, that all the obloquy of opposing it should fall on the king, and all the merit of a liberal proposition belong to the minister. Much had been said about responsibility, but all tending to maintain that the aristocracy of the country was to dictate to their sovereign. This doctrine he should always oppose, as he should the motion, because, if carried, it would only tend to place the two houses of parliament at enmity with their sovereign.

Mr. Curwen thought that the late ministers merited the thanks of every independent Englishman. If they were not supported in such a free and manly line of conduct, they might have ministers subservient only to the nod of the monarch, and parliament might be disgraced by becoming the instruments of base and wicked ministers. Mr. Tuffnell declared that such a pledge had never been demanded before of any minister; and that the bill, which was the ground work of it, only went to enable the king to select from his subjects, those persons whose services he might think beneficial to him. Mr. Fuller insisted on it, that the whole of the question was merely as to which of two sets of men were to manage the public affairs. To him this was of little consequence, any of them might give bad advice, and then they ought to be discharged. A certain family had been given to theories. Three he could mention. The first, an extremely unwise proceeding, lost us America; the second was a most foolish piece of legislation, about the signing and sealing of papers, and the assembly of the people; the third was the most deplorable of all, the abolition of the slave trade. To this last, the king, and almost all the royal family, were, he knew, adverse. Here he was called to order: he proceeded thus—very well, Sir, I may not, perhaps, be per-

Digitized by Google

fectly in order, but this much I will say, that I entirely disagree with the honourable member who has made the motion now before you, and disapprove of all that has been urged in support of it.

Mr. Plunket declared, that the secret advisers of the King had done him a double injury,; first, in inducing him to believe, that he was acting in the Catholic question contrary to the interests of the people; and secondly, in persuading him to demand an unconstitutional pledge. Great responsibility lay on those who could dare to assert, that the protestant religion was in danger. The measure of 1793 was not thoroughly understood. It did not apply merely to Irish Catholics, but to all Catholics who exercised their commissions in Ireland; and as this was equally law after as before the union, it was competent for any Catholic in Ireland to hold any commission in the army, except that of general on the staff, and in the navy any commission whatever. What then was meant by the alarm now raised? Was there more danger in England than in Ireland? In England, where the Catholics are not one in fifty, or in Ireland, where they are two thirds of the population. Yet in Ireland, where most danger is, full liberty is given to the Catholics, which is to be denied in England, where exists no danger at all. Upon this ridiculous plea of no popery the peace of the University of Dublin had been disturbed. The Chancellor, to engage the members to present a petition against the bill, had insinuated that it was the only way to recommend themselves to royal favour. Such conduct would come home to the feelings of every one. Religion ought not to be used for the purposes of clamour; to trifle with, or to make a stalking horse of, it were equally criminal and impolitic. Considered with respect to Ireland, the secret advisers of the crown were highly culpable. The general state of Ireland is this:—Since the commencement of his Majesty's reign the Catholics had received a succession of benefits, and they were sensible of it. With this it is said they ought to be contented, but is such a degree of contentment in human nature? Is it possible, whilst they are deprived of the civil advantages of the community? Their priests are a body unpaid and unconnected with government, subservient therefore to the wishes of the higher orders, and to the passions of the lower. The peasantry were from various causes in a most unfortunate situation; and without entering upon them he would assert only, that that situation could not remain much longer; whether it would be changed for the better or the worse time must discover. For himself he regarded the state of Ireland with a degree of terror and alarm, which he could not find words to express. If the impression was to go forth among the Catholics, that the persecuting spirit was to be revived, if such a line of distinction was to be suffered to exist in the two countries, the very existence of the nation, he was persuaded, would be in the most imminent danger, and the state would be shaken to its centre.

Mr. Perceval would not allow that he was exciting unnecessary alarm, when he saw danger to the established church, and believed that persons would not be contented till Roman Catholic bishops had a seat in the House of Lords. Nothing, he was sure, would satisfy the Catholics but perfect equality with the Protestants. As to the subject of pledges, he denied that any advice had been given to the King. He approved of what had been done, and was ready to be responsible for it, though he was obliged to state the fact exactly as it was. As to secret advisers, there were none such, while the ministers continued in office; when they were dismissed, his Majesty of course consulted others. Mr. P. then detailed the history of the Catholic bill, and the misunderstanding between the King and his late ministers, whom he blamed for not having explained every part of the intended bill, and its difference from that in 1793, precisely to him. With respect to the Catholics, he thought that the conduct of administration ought to be firm but conciliating; there was no other alternative than to establish the Catholic church or to preserve the established religion in full strength. He could also assure the house that the

Digitized by Google

present ministers had given no pledge whatsoever on coming into office.

Mr. Grattan thought that the state of Ireland required the utmost attention of the house. Fluctuating councils were the chief cause of discontents. From thirteen years' experience it appeared, that the bill of 1793 had been productive of the most salutary effects, and he could not see that the Protestant religion would be at all endangered by the Catholics being staff officers. The bill, in his mind, tended to unite all classes in the defence of their country: but it was better to give up a salutary bill, than to persist in it with the prospect of not being able to carry it through. Its object was to save the established church, by concentrating the whole force of the country in defence of the country. We are now fighting not against popery, but against France, and in such a contest unanimity is most desirable. Dr. Duigenan in a most insolent and inflammatory speech inveighed against the Catholics, and even asserted, that a noble Lord had attempted to subvert the Protestant establishment. This produced a violent cry of order, order, and name him, name him; and after some time the peace of the house was restored by this violent Doctor declaring, that he was sorry at having used a harsh expression, and came off by the tame assertion, that he had not stated that the noble Lord was in this or that house, though it was very evident to what noble Lord he referred.

Sir S. Romilly wished to bring the house back to the main question, whether it was not a high crime and misdemeanour for ministers to give a pledge not to advise his Majesty on a given subject. By our constitution the King can do no wrong; but if such a pledge were given the minister would cease to be responsible, and the whole responsibility would reside with the crown. It had been said, that the present ministers had given no pledge; but it was evident, that since the former ministers had been dismissed for not giving a pledge, it was presumed, that the present ministers would not touch the subject for which that pledge was demanded. An attempt had been made to excite a cry of the church being in danger; but he who made it ought to consider well the consequences of so diabolical a conduct, as for the sake merely of coming into office to excite religious dissentions, and to produce the worst and most deplorable effects in the country.

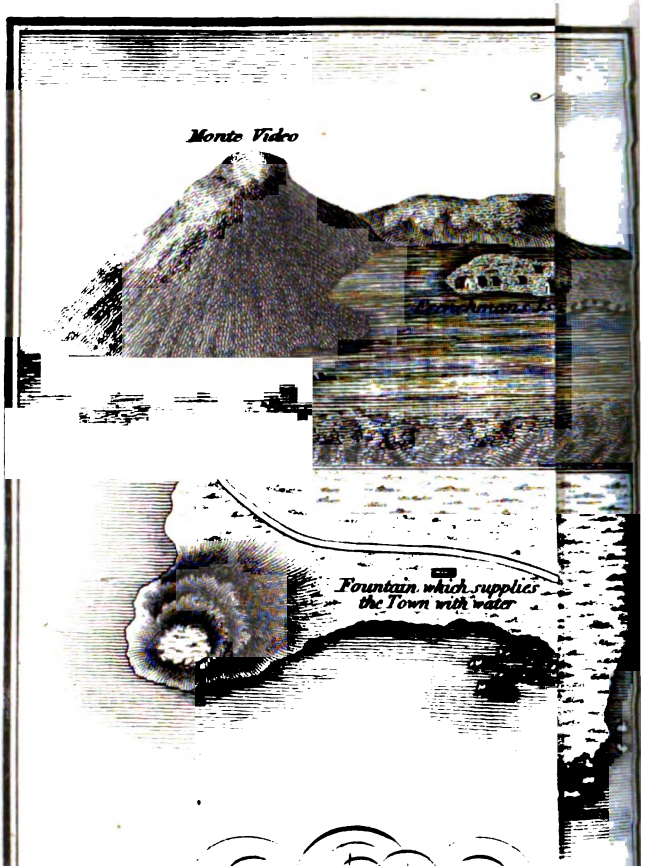
Mr. Bathurst regretted the use of the King's name in the debate, and though he allowed the general maxim, that the King can do no wrong, he should confine the responsibility of ministers to points where their advice was absolutely requisite. Now there was one point, where their advice could not be asked; namely, whether they themselves were to be dismissed from office? and in this the King was left solely to his own discretion. The motive of the King's acts in this respect ought not to be made the subject of investigation: and on this account he objected to the introduction of any discussion on the supposed pledge demanded or refused. His objection would be allowed good, if it was considered that, if an address were moved to demand the advisers of the King respecting the pledge, and the King should answer that he had no advisers, then blame would be presumed to attach in a quarter where it cannot by the constitution. The right of removing ministers is the King's sole prerogative, and he could not assent to any motion which had the least tendency to shake it, or to injure the regal power established in this kingdom.

Sir P. Murray agreed fully in the constitutional sentiments last uttered. If the late ministers talked of their own vindication, they evidently meant the crimination of the King; and to sanction their views we must subvert the grand maxim of the constitution.

Mr. Whitbread contended, that there was not a moment of the King's life from his accession to his demise, in which there was not a person constitutionally responsible for his actions. How the learned Chancellor of the Exchequer could answer to his colleagues for his outcry of no popery, and the church being in danger, he could not conceive. If he felt so much anxiety for the interests and safety of the church, how could he unite with the war minister, who was

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google




# Plan of the TOWN & HARBOUR of MONTE VIDEO.

## Explanation

A. *Citadel or Fort S.t Philip*
B. *Governors House*
C. *Royal Battery of 17 Guns 9 18 pounders & 8 6 pounders*
D. *Powder Magazine*
E. *Windmill*
F. *Key or Jetty wi 6 Guns 6 pou*
G. *Guard Room*
H. *Gate*

Digitized by Google

to promote the claims of the ...s, whether in or out of of... ...nd how could the learned ...llor answer it to his consci... ...at he did not raise this outcry ...danger of the church during ...inistration of Mr. Pitt?

...ose asserted, that the motion ...hing else than an attempt to ...e King in person to the bar ...ouse.

...Howick on the contrary de... ...that nothing was more ill... ...than this assertion, and that ...rines broached this night in ...e tended to strip it of its most ...nt functions. He then en... ...to a detail of the history of ...holic bill, and expressed a ...at the late ministers would ... a future period, be able to ...rward that measure, which ... such great national import... The late ministers had consi... ...he state of Ireland to require ...most attention, and in this ... had formed some plans re... ...g the payment of tithes; and ...rse they could not possibly ...into the pledge required from ... On the attempt to stir up the ...s by the cry of no popery, he ...ed, that nothing was more ad... ...le in the sight of God and man ... truly religious character; so, in ... contrast to him was that man, ... passions in a morbid and gloomy ...rament were inflamed into per... ...ing rage against every one who ...ed from him in belief. But ... odious of all was that man who, ...out any principles of religion in ...eart, and with professions in his ... endeavoured to excte and in... ...me religious animosities, as the ...ns of promoting his private views ... ambition.

Mr. Canning went over nearly the ...me ground as his colleagues, but ...ded with a threat, that whatever ...ight be the result of this or a series ... motions, the new ministers would ...ep their places. The change in the ...uncils of the King did not arise ...om themselves, but from their pre... ...cessors, and if necessary, an appeal ...ould be made to the people. This ...reat called up Lord Henry Petty, ...ho spoke vehemently against such ...guage, and at half past six the house adjourned, after a division, in which were for the new ministers 258.—For the old ministers, 226.—Majority in favour of the new ministry, 32.

---

*Description of the Town and Harbour of* MONTE VIDEO, *in the* RIO DE LA PLATA, *with an accurate plan of the Town, and a view, engraved by permission, from a Drawing made by Major* TUCKER, *the bearer of the government dispatches, announcing the capture of that valuable Settlement.*

THE recent acquisition of this important fortress and harbour by the British forces under Sir Samuel Auchmuty and Admiral Stirling, the gazette account of which will be found in that part of our miscellany devoted to the record of similar events, has secured to this country a footing on the continent of South America, which will facilitate the further attempts that may be deemed advisable to make towards the subjugation of the wealthy Spanish settlements, to which the celebrated Rio de la Plata gives access. The possession of Buenos Ayres, though the capital of an extensive province, the seat of viceregal government, and the emporium of the trade of wide stretched regions, could not alone have ensured permanency to the acquisitions which had been made in that quarter, by the enterprising spirit of individuals, carried perhaps beyond the strict limits of delegated authority. An open city, an ill-constructed fort, and an unprotected roadstead, were little calculated to give preponderance, or even to afford security, to a small number of troops, or to give effect to the protection of a naval force, otherwise adequate to the complete controul of the river. Accordingly, we have seen, that destitute of the expected aid, and deprived, by the effects of the weather, of the assistance of Sir Home Popham's squadron, our gallant troops at Buenos Ayres were compelled to surrender the place and themselves to a force principally brought from the opposite shores of the river, from the garrison and environs of Monte Video. This place is therefore doubly important, not alone as affording the best har-

Digitized by Google

bour, and only secure naval station in the river, as well as a strong hold and place of retreat in the event of a disastrous issue of further attacks, but also as depriving the Spaniards of their best place of resource, and of their best rallying point. These considerations make the capture of Monte Video an object of the greatest weight in the scale of politics, whilst to mercantile men, and especially to those who have already so largely ventured in shipments to the southern continent, the secure retreat it yields to their shipping, and the beneficial, though partial, opening it affords for the vent of their various commodities, must render every thing relative to it highly interesting.

As far back as the beginning of the last century, the Spaniards perceived the inconvenience attending the want of a secure harbour in the Rio de la Plata. The bay of Barragon, some leagues to the south-east of Buenos Ayres, was first resorted to, and still continues to be, in some measure, the port of that city; it is, however, little better than an open road, and is only protected by sand-banks which break the force of the water. The imperious necessity of a secure harbour became, in 1731, so obvious to Don Bruno de Zabala, one of the most active and intelligent of the Spanish governors of Rio de la Plata, then a government subordinate to the vice-royalty of Peru, that after a minute survey of all the shores of the river, he fixed upon the harbour of Monte Video as the most proper station for his projected establishment. A few estancias, or grazing farms, had been settled in the neighbourhood four or five years before, and two or three small vessels were kept by the proprietors to carry their hides and tallow to the mart of Buenos Ayres; but Zabala could not procure any settlers from the other parts of his government; he therefore had recourse to the Canary islands, and obtaining the permission of the metropolitan government in Old Spain, he got about fifteen families from Palma, who were the first inhabitants of the spot where now the town of St. Philip de Monte Video stands. Zabala fortified it with a wall. The citadel was built some time afterwards, and was the work of the Neophyte Indians of the Paraná, or those who had been subjugated to the patriarchal authority of the Jesuits, and whose labours those fathers occasionally lent to the government.

This town and harbour lies in 34° 55′ south latitude, and 56° 4′ west longitude, on the north bank of the Plata, thirty-three leagues in a direct line, east of Buenos Ayres, though the intricacy of the navigation makes the distance about ten leagues more. It is about two and twenty leagues west of Maldonado, and about twenty-three leagues north-east of Punta de Piedras, a stony point on the south shore of the Plata. It derives its name from a high mountain, in the form of a cone, forming the western point of the harbour, and which serves both as a landmark for shipping, and as a vigie or look-out from the shore. The eastern point of the harbour is a rocky promontory on which the tower is built, the entrance is about four miles across, but shoals and rocks extend from each side, though mostly from the western point, narrowing the channel to less than two miles; behind these points the harbour expands in nearly a circular bason of about six miles in diameter, the greatest part of which affords good anchorage in a bottom of soft clay, with depth of water sufficient for the largest ships. Within the points the water is always smooth, being protected from all winds by the surrounding high land. The conical mountain on its western point may be seen at the distance of fifteen or sixteen leagues at sea, and is the only very elevated part of the coast. A flag-staff is erected on its summit, whence signals are made to the town of the approach of vessels, but no fortifications are to be met with on that side of the harbour, excepting a square battery built even with the water's edge just behind the point. The island of Rattones, which lies almost in the middle of the harbour, though more towards the western than the eastern side, has been lately fortified. It had ten pieces of cannon mounted when it surrendered after the town of St. Philip had been taken by storm. These guns sweep the surface of the water; and command nearly the whole harbour. Admiral Stirling justly remarks, that it might have

Digitized by Google

roved of the greatest annoyance, had he detachment by which it was garisoned chosen to hold out after the ss of the principal place. The tides a the harbour rise about five feet, ut when the wind blows strong from outh-east to south-west they will rise even or eight feet. The harbour bounds with excellent fish; there are o shell-fish, however, except a few uscles of a small size and indifferent avour.

The town makes a very handsome ppearance when viewed from the arbour, as it stands on rising ground, nd the houses are interspersed with ees and gardens. The landing place s at a pier built of large stones; a ard-house and custom-house are ear it. The houses in the town are hiefly built of stone with a few bricks, nd are only one story high, a few exepted; the roofs are flat and made of he same materials as the floors, geneally either stone or brick, but many ouses have only earthen floors. The overnor's house, which forms a large ew square building, resembles a range f English livery stables. Some ouses have glass windows, but lattice ork in general prevails, as more uited to the climate, and most of the eaner dwellings have no windows, nd only receive light through the oor ways. Such of these as stand at he corner of streets have two doors, ne of which is kept shut in the orning on that side where the n rises, whilst the other remains pen till the afternoon, when it is losed, and the first is opened to adit the light and air. A few houses hat belong to the wealthy inhabitants re built in a more eligible manner, wo or three stories high, with balcoies in front. None have any chimies; fire is generally kindled in a ontiguous yard, or in the larger dwelings, in a separate kitchen, and in et or cold weather it is brought into he rooms in fire-pans. The shops ake a very sorry appearance to any ne accustomed to the profusion and lisplay of European retail dealers; nd scarcely any have windows, hence the commodities they contain an only be perceived withinside or t the door. In the suburbs the shops istinguished by a small vane or flag, unite the business of chandlers, grocers, and eating-houses

The streets run strait, and cross each other at right angles, but only two of them are paved; the others are composed of large loose stones and sand, the cavities and inequalities of which make them very disagreeable both to men and cattle, especially in rainy weather. The clumsy carretaas or tilted carts which are used in the country, are drawn over these uneven paths by oxen. The Spanish and Creole inhabitants of both town and country generally ride on horseback, and pay therefore little attention to the convenience of the Indians and slaves who trudge on foot.

The market-place is about three hundred yards square, and is at the higher part of the town, near the north gate. It is well supplied with fruit and vegetables. On the west is a large church, which has been for many years a building, but affords nothing remarkable. There is a convent of Franciscan friars, and the Jesuits, before their expulsion from Paraguay, had likewise an establishment here. The fortifications have been lately much improved and augmented; towards the harbour the town is defended by a curtain-wall and some redoubts and demi-bastions, and a small fort, mounting eighteen guns, which commands the entrance of the bay. On the land side there is a strong stone wall with bastions, and a citadel in the centre, built rather irregularly with four bastions, a ditch, and a glacis. In it are the barracks which are said to be bomb-proof. There are two gates, one to the south and one to the north of the citadel; it was near the south gate, that the British forces effected the breach by which the town was so gallantly carried by storm. The south east bastion of the citadel had been battered in breach, but though the rampart was soon levelled, the massy stone wall resisted the artillery brought against it, and recourse was had to a weaker place. At the north gate the troops scaled the wall at the same time that the party which had entered by the breach were advancing to open it. The fortifications are all of stone, and were well provided with artillery; up-



Digitized by Google

wards of 100 pieces of cannon being mounted on the works, many of which are fine brass guns. The gates were accustomed to be shut at eight o'clock every evening.

Rats abound in the town, and burrow in the loose earth and sand. They are a great nuisance, and though great quantities of them are killed every night, so that the streets appear strewed with them in the morning, their numbers do not sensibly diminish. Flies and musquitoes are likewise amongst the inconveniencies of the place. A recent traveller says, "In respect to the flies, they were a complete plague. The floor, the walls, the table, and every thing was covered. An apple or peach, in one minute, could not be recognized as such, nor could we tell of what colour the table was. A cup of tea to get to the lip must be swept nearly all the while we are drinking, and during the night the sound which they emitted could be compared only to the noise of a heavy pouring rain."

The town is principally supplied with water from a spring in the suburbs, to the north east of the north gate, which being during the siege in the possession of the British, water was brought by boats to the garrison, from Rattones island and the other side of the harbour. The water from the suburbs, and that which is got by digging holes in the sand near the river that runs into the harbour, is very good, as indeed is the water throughout the country. It is brought to town in water carts. There are, however, two or three large reservoirs in the town, for the collection of the rain-water, which is gathered from the flat roofs of the houses, and is conveyed by spouts to the reservoir. These wells are about sixty feet in circumference, and are partly enclosed; the water is drawn up by a bucket and windlass, and is stated to be remarkably clear. The chief houses have their roofs constructed with a slight concavity for the purpose of collecting the rain more easily.

Provisions are excellent, in great abundance, and very cheap. From the abundance of horned cattle, beef is remarkably cheap. The cattle are in general of the same size as those in England, though as there is not the least attention paid to them, they do not become so fat. Prize oxen of unwieldy weight and encased in artificial oil-cake fat, are neither reckoned proofs of agricultural improvement, nor supposed to be conducive to domestic economy. Two dollars are asked to pick out one from a herd not far from the town; a few miles farther up the country, four may be purchased for the same money. In the town an entire quarter of beef may be had for the value of about three pence halfpenny. The cattle are indeed principally killed for the sake of the hides and tallow, and often nothing is taken from the carcase, for the table, but the tongue. Swine are also numerous and excellent; it is of no consequence to the owner whether they are large or small, their price is generally half a dollar a head. The sheep here have four horns; they are not so fat as the English, and a pound of mutton-chops does not lose twelve ounces by dripping away into the fire when broiled. At market a sheep costs about 8s. 6d. but in the country twenty may be bought for a dollar. Fowls, considering the cheapness of other provisions, are very dear, and sell for a dollar a couple. They do not kill calves and pigs, but when a delicate dish is wanted for an entertainment they kill a cow for her calf, or a sow for her pigs. The price of bread is equivalent to about seven pence per quartern loaf, and it is invariably fixed by law. The size of the loaves is made to correspond with the different small coins of the country.

There are no manufactories, and only a few mechanics are to be found. Taylors and shoemakers are the most numerous of the tradespeople, and are engaged in regular employment. There are one or two blacksmiths' shops at Monte Video, in which charcoal is used, and the workmen, though exceedingly slow, can finish their work tolerably well. Clothing of every description, and every article of household furniture, and utensils are excessively dear. Most articles of apparel are four hundred per cent. dearer than in England. Though the houses are uncomfortable and mean, the rents are very high. A dwelling of two rooms, with a yard, rents at one hundred dollars per annum; and forty dollars are asked for a single room without window or fire-place.

[*To be continued.*]

Digitized by Google

# APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

WE are under the necessity of apologizing for the omission of the "Apollonian Critic" this month, which has been occasioned by the continued indisposition of one of its writers, and the carelessness of the servant of another, who was the cause of the papers intended for it being destroyed. We must also apologize to Mr. Barthelemon for the non appearance of his reply to Mr. Pratt, which has been, by some unaccountable accident, mislaid.

Mr. Dibdin has in the press (to be published by Subscription, and to be completed in twenty-six parts, Crown folio) a new periodical work, consisting of a series of short and simple Essays and Songs; calculated, in their general operation, progressively to assist the musical education of young ladies at boarding-schools, called 'The Musical Mentor; or, St. Cecilia at School.' The whole written and composed by himself. The first part will appear about the end of May.

Mr. Bunting of Belfast has announced that the second part of the collection of the Ancient Music of Ireland will shortly be published.

Messrs. Clementi propose to publish by subscription, the Canzonets and Madrigals of Thomas Morley, Bachelor of Music, 1588. The work will contain in one volume twenty Canzonets, for three voices, and twenty Madrigals for four voices, carefully arranged from several manuscript copies of established authority. A concise account of Morley's life will be prefixed to the work.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communications from Mr. FLETCHER, and from CARUTH, came too late for insertion in this Number.—They shall certainly appear in our next.

*Correct the Press in the last Number.*

Page 214, 2d line from bottom, for *water* read *wafer*.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED APRIL 1807.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

### AGRICULTURE.

TRANSACTIONS of the Horticultural Society of London, vol. I. part I. 7s. 6d.

### BIOGRAPHY.

An Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Hugh Blair, By J. Hill, L. L. D. 8vo. 6s.

An Account of the Life and Writings of David Hume, Esq. By T. E. Ritchie. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Biographical Index to the present House of Commons. By J. Wilson, M. A. 10s. 6d.

The last years of the Reign and Life of Louis XVI. By F. Hues. Translated by R. C. Dallas. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England, Scotland, and Ireland; with Lists of their Works. By the late Earl of Orford. Enlarged and continued to the present time, by T. Park, F. S. A. 5 vol. 8vo. 7l. 7s. or 4to. 11l. 11s.

### COMMERCE.

An Account of the Navigation and Commerce of the Black Sea; collected from Original Sources. By C. Wilkinson. 2s. 6d.

An Essay on the Theory of Money and Principles of Commerce. By J. Wheatley. 4to. 1l. 5s.

### EDUCATION.

The Student's Companion; or, a Summary of General Knowledge. By J. Sabine. 7s.

### LAW.

An Essay upon the Learnings of Devises, from their Inception by Writing, to their Consummation by the Death of the Devisor. By J. Powell, esq. 2 vols. 18s.

Remarks on a Bill, as amended by the Committee, for promoting and encouraging of Industry amongst the



Digitized by Google

Labouring Poor. By one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace. 1s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES.

My Pocket Book; or, a Hint for a Ryghte Merrie and Conceitede Tour, in Quarto, to be called the Stranger in Ireland in 1805. By a Knight Errant. 4s. 6d.

Engravings to illustrate the Miseries of Human Life. By J. A. Atkinson. 12s.

More Miseries of Human Life, illustrated in 12 Plates. By T. Rawlinson. 6s. 6d.

Talents Improved, or the Philanthropist. 5s.

An Antidote to the Miseries of Human Life, in the History of the Widow Placid and her Daughter Rachel. 3s. 6d.

Moral Tales for young People. By Mrs. Hurry. 4s.

Stultifera Navis, the Modern Ship of Fools. 8s.

Aphorisms of Sir Philip Sidney. With Remarks by Miss Porter. 2 vol. 10s. 6d.

A Letter addressed to S. Whitbread, esq. in consequence of the unqualified approbation expressed by him in the House of Commons, on Mr. Lancaster's System of Education. By J. Bowles, esq. 2s.

The Laughable Magazine, or Cabinet of Humour. Plain, 1s. Coloured, 2s. To be continued Monthly.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

A Popular Essay on the Disorder familiarly termed a Cold, containing a collection of Receipts of Remedies. By E. L. White. 5s.

A View of the Nervous Temperament, being a Practical Enquiry into the increasing Prevalence, Prevention, and Treatment, of those Diseases called Nervous, Bilious, Stomach, and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Low Spirits, Gout, &c. By T. Trotter, M. D. 8vo. 7s.

An Essay on the Nature of Fever; being an attempt to ascertain the Principles of its Treatment. By A. P. Wilson, M. D. 5s.

An Inquiry into the Changes induced on Atmospheric Air, by the Germination of Seeds, the Vegetation of Plants, and the Respiration of Animals. By D. Ellis. 6s.

MILITARY.

Campagnes du Marchal de Schomberg en Portugal, depuis l'année 1662, jusqu'au 1668. Par le Général Dumouriez. 4s. 6d.

NOVELS.

A Winter in Bath. 4 vol. 18s.

A Winter at Bath. 4 vol. 18s.

Maudeville Castle, or the two Elinors. 2 vol. 7s.

The Discarded Son. By R. M. Roche. 5 vol. 1l. 7s. 6d.

Drelincourt and Rodolvi, or Memoirs of two Noble Families. By Mrs. Byron. 3 vol. 12s.

Laurette, or the Caprices of Fortune. by Mrs. Thomson. 3 vol. 13s. 6d.

POLITICAL.

The State of the Catholics of Ireland, explained by Abstracts from the Irish Statutes. 2s.

A True History of a late Short Administration. 6d.

The State of the Case, addressed to Lord Grenville, and Lord Howick. 2s.

Letters addressed to Lords Grenville and Howick, upon their removal from the Council of the King. By a Protestant. 1s.

A Speech delivered at a Meeting of the Merchants' Company of Edinburgh, respecting the Police Act, Feb. 16th, 1807. By J. B. Gilchrist, esq. L. L. D. 2s.

Cursory Reflections on the Measures now in agitation in favour of the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom. By a Loyal Irishman. 2s. 6d.

Speech of Rt. Hon. Viscount Howick, March 16, 1807, stating the circumstances which led to the change of Administration. 6d.

Naval Anecdotes, or a New Key to the Proceedings of a late Naval Administration. 5s.

A Short Account of a late Short Administration. 6d.

A Plain Address to the People of England on the secret Causes which occasioned the Dismissal of the late Ministers. 6d.

The Substance of Lord Erskine's Speech in the House of Lords, April 13th, 1807. 1s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Review of the Affairs of India, from 1798 to 1806. Comprehending a Summary Account of the principal Transactions during that eventful Period. 3s.

Digitized by Google

Some Thoughts on the Present State of the English Peasantry. Written in consequence of Mr. Whitbread's Motion in the House of Commons, Feb. 19, 1807, relative to an amendment of the Poor Laws, by J. N. Brewer. 1s. 6d.

General Reflections on the System of the Poor Laws, with a Short View of Mr. Whitbread's Bill. 1s. 6d.

POETRY.

Saul; in two parts. By W. Sotheby, esq. 4to. 18s.

The Uti Possidetis and Status Quo, A Political Satire. 1s. 6d.

Elijah's Mantle. 1s.

The Mountain Bard; consisting of Ballads and Songs, founded on Facts; and Legendary Tales. By James Hogg. 7s. 6d.

Ins and Outs; or the State of Parties. A Satirical Poem. By Chrononhotonthologos. 2s. 6d.

The first Eclogue of Virgil, translated into English Verse. By J. Glazebrook. 1s. 6d.

RELIGION.

A Second Defence of Revealed Religion; in two Sermons, preached in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. By R. Watson, D. D. Lord Bishop of Landaff. 2s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached Feb. 25th, 1807, at Brompton Lodge, before their Royal Highnesses, the Duchess, the Princess, and Duke of Gloucester. By the Rev. W. W. Dakins. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Jan. 25, 1807, for the Benefit of the Refuge for the Destitute, Cuper's Bridge, Lambeth. By the Rev. E. W. Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Richmond, Surrey, March 8th, 1807, being the first Sunday after the Erection of a Marble Tablet, by the Parishioners of Richmond, in Memory of T. Wakefield, B. A. their late Minister. By E. Pattison, M. A. 1s. 6d.

Methodism Condemned by Methodist Preachers; or, a Vindication of the Doctrines contained in two Sermons on Justification by Faith, and the Witness of the Spirit; for which the Author was expelled from the Methodist Connection. By J. Cooke. 4s.

Mistakes in Religion prevented; or an Essay on the Prophecy of Zacharias. By the Rev. H. Venn. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Sermons by the late Dr. Bryce Johnston, of Holywood. 8vo. 9s. boards.

The End of the Upright Peace. A Sermon on the Death of J. W. Lobb, Esq. By D. Bogue.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Picture of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing a Guide to the Town and Neighbourhood; an Account of the Roman Wall; and a Description of the Coal Mines. Illustrated by a Map of the Coal District, and a Plan of Newcastle. 5s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Observations on a Journey through Spain and Italy to Naples, and thence to Smyrna and Constantinople; comprising a Description of the principal Places in that Route. By R. Semple. 2 vol. 10s.

---

# REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th March, to the 20th April, 1807.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Catarrhus | 14 | Amenorrhœa | 4 |
| Febris | 3 | Menorrhagia | 3 |
| Rheumatismus | 6 | Leucorrhœa | 4 |
| Ophthalmia | 2 | Hydrops | 4 |
| Cynanche Tonsillaris | 4 | Morbi Infantiles | 6 |
| Apoplexia | 1 | Morbi Cutanei | 5 |
| Paralysis | 2 | Asthenia | 16 |
| Hæmoptysis | 3 | | |
| Phthisis Pulmonalis | 4 | | |
| Dyspepsia | 7 | | |
| Hypochondriasis | 4 | | |
| Diarrhœa | 5 | | |

"Membraque deficiunt fugienti languida vitæ"

IN the conclusion of the last report we observed that the vital principle, whether a distinct being, or a

Digitized by Google

property of the bodily organization, is preserved in existence by the operation of certain external powers.

The criteria by which we distinguish living from dead matter are sensation, perception, and motion. By sensation, we mean distinct feelings of pleasure or pain. By perception, we denote the consciousness of such feelings. The term motion, it is unnecessary to explain. These properties exist in a greater or less degree in all animals. In man and other nobler animals they exist in the highest degree. In the inferior orders the powers of life are more circumscribed. But as far as we perceive that they have organs similar to our own, and that when acted upon by certain powers the same phenomena are produced in them as in ourselves, we must thence infer that they possess the same properties.

The existence then of these properties, sensation, perception, and motion, are the sole criteria of life, and they are produced by the operation of certain powers or agents. The rays of light reflected on the retina from any substance, produce the sensation called sight. The undulating motion of the air arising from the vibrations of a sonorous body, produces the sensation of sound or hearing. The contact of another substance constitutes feeling. And the operation of the mental energy, or of any chemical or mechanical stimulus on the muscular fibre, produces motion. Now we cannot account for these properties upon mechanical principles, nor can the most accurate investigation of the structure or constituents of the living body discover its capacity of being thus acted upon by the different powers which excite motion or produce sensation. The anatomist may trace and show to a certain extent the distribution of particular nerves, blood-vessels, and muscular fibres—the chemist may exhibit their constituents by the last result of analysis;—but however important their labours are in other respects, hitherto they have not thrown any light on that peculiar capacity which we observe in living bodies, of receiving the impressions of certain agents, by which the phenomena of life are supported. Hence we are reduced to the necessity of concluding that this capacity depends simply upon a peculiar organization; and that by several modifications of this organization, the body is rendered in its various parts, susceptible of the action of different powers, by which all its sensations and motions are excited. The most distinct notion that we can obtain of life, perhaps, is, that it is a state preserved in organized bodies by the operation of certain agents. Yet more organic structure is not sufficient to account for the phenomena of life: it is necessary that this organized matter should be acted upon by powers suited to its nature and structure. Accordingly we find an immutable relation subsisting between certain powers and organized bodies; for these powers do not act, or, at least, act in a very different manner, upon inorganized or inanimate matter. Their operation continues invariably the same upon organized substances, while their structure remains unimpaired: but if the organization becomes deranged to a certain extent, they are no longer capable of producing the phenomena of life, and their action is precisely the same as upon inorganic matter.

If it be indeed true, that we cannot ascertain the cause why organic matter is susceptible of the action of certain agents—if we can only perceive the effects of these agents upon organized bodies, but in most instances cannot discover the mode in which they operate—and if we can only estimate their beneficial or injurious powers by the effects which follow their operation, it must remain as an ultimate fact, that the susceptibility which we observe in the animal body to be excited by certain agents, depends upon its peculiar organization.

Now the agents more immediately concerned in the preservation of both animal and vegetable life are heat, air, and aliment. The due operation of these powers preserves life and health; their undue operation deranges the body, and produces various diseases: and their total privation* or abstraction is productive of death.

The affection, technically termed

* The total privation of heat, however, is a thing impossible—but life is destroyed by exposure to a certain degree of cold.

Digitized by Google

catarrh, and commonly a cold, which we have placed at the head of the annexed list, is one of the diseases produced by the undue or disproportionate action of temperature. Its general symptoms are a sense of lassitude over the whole body, with shivering. At last the sensation of cold is increased and the motions of the pulse are accelerated, especially in the evening.

These symptoms are seldom of long duration till they are accompanied with a degree of hoarseness; a sense of roughness or soreness in the trachea or wind-pipe; some difficulty of breathing; and a cough which is generally at first without expectoration; exciting pains about the chest, but more particularly in the breast. In some cases, however, there are pains in other parts of the body, but most frequently about the neck and head. The appetite is impaired, some thirst arises, and a feverish lassitude is felt over the whole body.

These symptoms indicate a disease of general arrangement or debility, and "the difficulty and labour with which an enfeebled organ performs its accustomed and salutary action." And that this is really the case is farther proved by the almost never-failing method of cure, which consists in avoiding cold, the exciting cause of the disease, preserving an equable and genial temperature, exciting the actions of the system, and promoting perspiration by warm cordial drinks, and in some cases by stimulant medicines; and in applying heat to the deranged organs or the local affections, by the inhalation of steam.

J. HERDMAN,
*Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury,*
*21st April*, 1807.

# HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### *London.*

THE London Institution has received his Majesty's permission to bear armorial ensigns, supporters, banners, &c. The managers are in treaty with the committee of city lands, for a lease of part of the ground on which Blackwell-Hall stands, in order to erect a house sufficiently capacious for the purposes of the Institution.

The first meeting of the Society for promoting the Civilization of Africa took place the 14th of April; when it was resolved that a committee should be appointed to enquire into the means by which that wretched country could best be restored to, and maintained in security and happiness, by improving its commerce, encouraging its agriculture, giving safety and freedom to its inhabitants, and planting the principles of morality and religion in their minds.

The anniversary festival of the Litera y Fund took place on the 18th of April, at Freemasons' Hall. The room was crowded, and the company highly animated by the purpose of the meeting. It was no small pleasure to hear that a bequest of near 6000l. had been left to the Society by a gentleman of the name of Newton, who was collaterally descended from the great English philosopher. A considerable number of other contributions were announced, and the general statement of the funds of the Society proved that it is in a very flourishing condition.

The anniversary feast of the Royal Humane Society was held on Wednesday the 15th of April, at the London Tavern, which was attended by a most respectable and numerous company. Two hundred and fifty guineas, new subscriptions, were received, and after the solemn procession of those persons recovered by the means recommended by the Society, the honorary medallions were presented by the chairman, Alderman Hankey. The second was presented to Dr. Thornton, author of *The Philosophy of Medicine*, whose name, the chairman observed, was universally known, who delivered to the Society the following address:

"GENTLEMEN—I cannot receive such a signal mark of your approbation, without attempting, although in very inadequate language, to express the high sense I entertain of the honour this day conferred upon me, and my grateful acknowledgment for the same. Cicero remarks "That man in nothing so much resembles the

Digitized by Google

Deity, as by conferring of health."—What would have been his exclamation, had he known the Resuscitative Art, by which life, apparently gone for ever, is restored! This Art or Science appears truly divine, and was first instituted among us, to the glory of England, by the active penetration of the truly benevolent Doctor Hawes, aided by the learned and philanthropic Doctor Lettsom; and by establishing this Royal Humane Society, which rewards medical writings on the Resuscitative Art, and individual endeavours, hundreds of useful lives to the community are annually preserved; and having received from you, by the hand of the Chairman, this honorary medallion, my exertions, in grateful remembrance, will be still further stimulated, for the advancement of the Resuscitative Art, the good of mankind, and the honour, glory, and prosperity, of one of the most useful of all public institutions, the Royal Humane Society."

An account of Doctor Thornton's remarkable recoveries of persons, who otherwise must have perished, by means of the vital air, is given in the Annual Report of that Society.

*Married.*] At Mary-le-Bone church, Capt. Stuart, of the 16th Light Dragoons, to Miss Anson, youngest daughter of the late George Anson, esq. and sister of Viscount Anson.—Philip Gibbes, esq. eldest son of Sir Philip Gibbes, Bart. to Miss Maria Knipe, third daughter of Robert Knipe, esq. of New Lodge, Herts.—At Walthamstow, M. T. Harris, esq. second son of General Harris, to Miss Emma Money.—Sir Thomas Strange, Chief Justice of Madras, to Miss Burroughs, daughter of Sir Wm. Burroughs.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. English, of the 66th Regiment, to Miss Eliza Wilkinson, of Barrow-hill, Staffordshire.—At St. Clement Danes, Capt. C. Kempthorne Quash, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Mary Ann Owen, of Norfolk-street.—At Mary-le-Bone Church, the Hon. Thomas Parker, to Miss Eliza Wolstenholme, of Holly-hill, Sussex.—At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. Liston, of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, to Miss Tyrer of the same.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Dennis O'Leary, esq. of Grosvenor-place, to Miss Ellen Hutton, daughter of Dr. Hutton, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

*Died.*] General Jarry, in the 75th year of his age. He was a native of France, and had been for a considerable part of his life in the service of the king of Prussia. He was a very intelligent man, and it was hardly possible to introduce any topic which it was not in his power to illustrate with extensive knowledge and accurate reasoning. He was remarkably fond of music and was one of the earliest friends and patrons of Madame Mara, when she began her professional career on the continent. His manners were of the most polished kind, and his temper gentle and benevolent, though capable of the most animated exertions upon proper occasions. At the time of his death he was Inspector General of Instruction of the Royal Military College, in the county of Bucks, which situation he held since the origin of that Institution, and his loss is deeply regretted by the officers and members connected with it.—At Nott's-hill, near Bayswater, Mrs. Gell, widow of Col. G. She had entertained a party of friends on the preceding evening, when the manservant of Colonel Mac Donald, hearing a shrieking in Mrs. Gell's house, went in, and found her on the stairs with her dress in flames. Immediate assistance was afforded, but without effect, as she soon afterwards expired, leaving a family of ten children to bewail the loss of a tender parent.—At his house in Berner's-street, Oxford-street, John Opie, Esq. R. A.—*(An account of the life of this eminent artist shall appear in our next.)*—In Harley-street, Lady Alston, relict of the late Sir Rowland Alston, of Odell Castle, Bedfordshire, with whom the baronetage of that very ancient and honourable family became extinct.—Edward Allen, esq. Principal of the Honourable Society of Clifford's Inn.—At his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, Walter Long, esq. Bencher of that Honourable Society, and Senior Judge of the Sheriff's Court of the city of London.—In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 51, Robert Catts, esq. late Commissary of the Bengal Establishment.—At Brompton, Sa-

Digitized by Google

rey Gilpin, esq. R. A. aged 73; a celebrated painter, particularly of horses and wild animals. He was descended from an ancient family in the county of Cumberland, which has given to the world many characters justly celebrated for their talents and virtues. He was born at Carlisle, of which city his only surviving brother, Joseph Dacre Gilpin, esq. is the present Mayor) and in early youth, under the instruction of a most excellent and ingenious father, imbibed, along with his late brother, the Reverend William Gilpin, the tourist, a strong propensity for the polite arts. This was ripened as he advanced in life, into a conspicuous talent, and enabled him to execute paintings, which are justly admired for the great truth and spirit of the composition, and extreme chasteness of colouring. His excellence consisted entirely in pourtraying animals, the anatomy of which he was completely conversant with, from the humblest of the domestic tribe, to the roaring wanderers of the woods. He selected those in groupes, the admirable imitations of which will confer a lasting celebrity upon his name. Many of his most capital pictures are in the possession of noblemen and collectors. The Prince of Wales's and the Duke of Hamilton's collections are both enriched with the productions of his pencil; but, we believe, his chef d'œuvre is is in the possession of S. Whitbread, esq. M. P. It consists of a groupe of tygers, and is a noble and spirited composition. He excelled much in giving an expression of terrible, but majestic fierceness, to that noblest of all animals, the lion: some of his slighter sketches, studied from the life, give a striking representation of the sullen dignity which is the peculiar characteristic of that royal animal. The etchings of cattle, which accompany his brother's descriptive writings, are his productions.—Miss Brunn, of the Chapter Coffee House, Paternoster Row.—At St. James's Palace, aged 94, the Hon. Frances Tracy, First Bedchamber Woman to Her Majesty, and only surviving sister of the late Viscount Tracy, of Toddington, Gloucestershire.——In Harley-street, aged 12, the Hon. Anne Rodney, youngest daughter of Lady Rodney, and sister of the present Lord Rodney.—At the Charter House Dr. N. Hulme, aged 75, F.R.S. and F. A.S. Physician to that Establishment. —At Chelsea, aged 55, Charles Slater, esq. late of Westminster, and one of the Magistrates of that city.

## FOREIGN EVENTS.

### *America.*

The President has addressed a message to the Senate and House of Representatives, containing a developement of the conspiracy of Colonel Burr and his agents against the peace and safety of the Union, and an account of the plans projected by the conspirators to attain their object. It appears, that Colonel Burr contemplated two distinct measures, which might be carried either jointly or separately, and either one or the other first, as circumstances may direct. One of these was the severance of the Union of those States by the Allegany Mountains; the other an attack on Mexico. A third object was provided merely ostensible, the settlement of the pretended purchase of a track of country on the river Washita, claimed by a Baron Bastrop. This was to serve as a pretext for all his preparations, and a cover under which to retract, in the event of a final discomfiture of both branches of his real design. Three of his principal emissaries have been arrested at New Orleans, by General Wilkinson, and will be brought to trial. It further appears that Colonel Burr has surrendered himself a prisoner at discretion, to a detachment of troops under Colonel Claiborne, who also took possession of his arms and military stores.

The Columbian Museum at Boston has been a second time destroyed by fire, with the whole of its valuable collection. The loss is estimated at 20,000 dollars.

## GAZETTE LETTERS.

The Gazette of March 17, contains an order, permitting British subjects lawfully to trade to and from the island of Curaçoa, subject to the same regulations as the other British colonies.

The Gazette of March 24, contains three letters from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. dated from Madras Roads, and inclosing two from Captain Flamdin



Digitized by Google

of the Powerful, giving an account of the capture of La Bellona, of 30 guns and 194 men, and La Henriette of 20 guns and 135 men, French privateers, in the Indian Seas; also one from Captain Lord George Stuart of the Duncan, stating the capture of L'Isle de France, French brig privateer of 8 guns and 71 men; also one from Captain Cole of the Culloden, giving an account of the capture of L'Emilien, French corvette of 18 guns and 150 men, formerly His Majesty's sloop Trincomale; also one from Captain Cramer of the Concorde, stating the capture of a small French privateer of 2 guns, at Muscat.

The Gazette of March 28, contains two letters from Sir Alexander Cochrane, dated Barbadoes, Jan. 22, 1807, inclosing one from Captain Matson of the Venus, announcing the capture of the Determinée, French privateer of 14 guns and 108 men; also one from Captain Selby of the Cerberus, giving an account of the capture of two privateers; also one from Captain Sayer of the Galatea, announcing the capture of the Re-union of 10 guns; also one from Captain Hodge of the sloop St. Christopher's, stating his having taken the Entreprenante of 1 gun and 17 men; also one from Lieutenant Dean of the Dominica, giving an account of his taking a French row boat privateer of 1 gun and 16 men.

This Gazette also contains a list of twenty-three French privateers and merchant ships captured by Sir Edward Pellew's squadron in the East Indies.

The Gazette of April 4, contains a letter from Sir Thomas Troubridge, inclosing one from Captain Elphinstone, of his Majesty's ship Greyhound, in the Java Seas, dated the 27th of July last, containing an account of some successful operations against the enemy, performed by that ship, in company with his Majesty's sloop Harrier; and of his having, on the 25th of that month, fallen in with the Dutch republican frigate Pallas of 36 guns and 217 men, and the William corvette of 20 guns and 110 men, having under convoy two large armed ships, laden with spices, the produce of the Moluccas; that after a smart action of about forty-five minutes, the Pallas and her convoy struck to his Majesty's ships. The corvette taking the advantage of the crippled state of the Greyhound and Harrier effected her escape.

This Gazette also contains a note from Baron Rehausen, his Swedish Majesty's minister plenipotentiary, addressed to the Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announcing the blockade of the River Peene by the naval forces of his Swedish Majesty.

The Gazette Extraordinary, published April 12, announces the taking by assault of the city and fortress of Monte Video, in the River Plata, on the 3d of February, by the troops under Brigadier-general Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and the fleet under Rear-admiral Sir Charles Stirling. The following is an abridged account of this important event, as contained in the letter of Sir Samuel Auchmuty:

SIR, *Monte Video, Feb.* 6, 1807.

I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's troops under my command have taken by assault, and after a most determined resistance, the important fortress and city of Monte Video.

The Ardent, with her convoy, arrived at Maldonado on the 5th of January; and, on the 13th, I evacuated that place without opposition, leaving a small garrison on the island of Gorriti.

On consulting with rear-admiral Stirling, it was determined to attack Monte Video; and I landed on the morning of the 18th, to the westward of the Carretas Rocks, in a small bay, about nine miles from the town. The enemy were in great force, with guns on the heights, when we disembarked; but they did not advance to oppose us, and suffered me to take a strong position, about a mile from the shore.

On the 19th, we moved towards Monte Video. The right column under the Hon. Brigadier general Lumley, was early opposed. About 4000 of the enemy's horse occupied two heights to his front and right. As we advanced, a heavy fire of round and grape opened upon us; but a spirited charge in front, from the light battalion under lieutenant colonel Brownrigg, dispersed the corps opposed to him with the loss of a gun. The enemy on the flank did not wait a similar movement, but retreated. They continued retiring before us, and permitted us without any further opposition, except a distant cannonade, to take up a position about two miles from the citadel. Our advanced posts occupied the suburbs, and some small parties were posted close to the

Digitized by Google

works; but, in the evening, the principal part of the suburbs was evacuated.

The next morning the enemy came out of the town, and attacked us with their whole force, about 6000 men, and a number of guns. They advanced in two columns: the right, consisting of cavalry, to turn our left flank, while the other, of infantry, attacked the left of our line; this column pushed in our advanced posts, and pressed so hard on our out-picquet, of 400 men, that Colonel Browne, who commanded on the left, ordered three companies of the 40th, under Major Campbell, to their support; these companies fell in with the head of the column, and very bravely charged it, the charge was as gallantly received, and great numbers fell on both sides; at length the column began to give way; when it was suddenly and impetuously attacked in flank by the rifle corps and light battalion, which I had ordered up, and directed to the particular point. The column now gave way on all sides, and was pursued, with great slaughter and the loss of a gun, to the town. The right column, observing the fate of their companions, rapidly retired without coming into action. The loss of the enemy was considerable, and has been estimated at fifteen hundred men.

The consequences of this affair were greater than the action itself. Instead of finding ourselves surrounded with horse, and a petty warfare at our posts, many of the inhabitants of the country separated, and retired to their several villages, and we were allowed quietly to set down before the town.

From the best information I could obtain, I was led to believe that the defences of Monte Video were weak, and the garrison by no means disposed to make an obstinate resistance; but I found the works truly respectable, with one hundred and sixty pieces of cannon, and they were ably defended.

The enemy, being in possession of the island of Ratones, commanded the harbour; and I was aware that their gun-boats would annoy us, as we apprehended. A two-gun battery was constructed on the 23d to keep them in check, and our posts were extended to the harbour, and completely shut in the garrison on the land side. Their communication was still, however, open by water, and their boats conveyed to them troops and provisions: even water for the garrison was obtained by these means, for the wells that supply the town were in our possession.

On the 24th, we opened batteries of four twenty-four pounders and two mortars, and all the frigates and smaller vessels came in, as close as they could with safety, and cannonaded the town.—But, finding that the garrison was not intimidated into a surrender, I constructed, on the 28th, a battery of six twenty-four pounders, within a thousand yards of the south-east bastion of the citadel, which I was informed was in so weak a state that it might be easily breached. The parapet was soon in ruins, but the rampart received very little injury, and I was soon convinced that my means were unequal to a regular siege; the only prospect of success that presented itself, was to erect a battery as near as possible to a wall by the south gate that joins the works to the sea, and endeavour to breach it. This was effected by a six-gun battery within six hundred yards, and though it was exposed to a very superior fire from the enemy, which had been incessant during the whole of the siege, a breach was reported practicable on the 2d instant. Many reasons induced me not to delay the assault, though I was aware the troops would be exposed to a very heavy fire in approaching and mounting the breach. Orders were issued for the attack an hour before day-break the ensuing morning, and a summons was sent to the governor in the evening to surrender the town. To this message no answer was returned.

The troops destined for the assault consisted of the rifle corps under Major Gardner, the light infantry under Lieut.-colonel Brownrigg and Major Trotter, the grenadiers under Majors Campbell and Tucker, and the 30th regiment under Lieut.-colonel Vassal and Major Nugent.

They were supported by the 40th regiment under Major Dalrymple, and the 87th under Lieut.-colonel Butler and Major Miller. The whole were commanded by Colonel Browne. The remainder of my force, consisting of the 17th light dragoons, detachments of the 20th and 21st light dragoons, the 47th regiment, a company of the 71st, and a corps of seven hundred marines and seamen, were encamped under Brigadier-general Lumley, to protect our rear.

At the appointed hour the troops marched to the assault. They approached near the breach before they were discovered, when a destructive fire from every gun that could bear upon it, and from the musquetry of the garrison, opened upon them. Heavy as it was, our loss would have been comparatively trifling if the breach had been opened, but during the night and under our fire, the enemy had barricadoed it with hides, so as to render it nearly impracticable. The night was extremely dark. The head of the column missed the breach; and when it was approached it was so shut up that it was mistaken for the untouched wall. In this situation the troops remained under a heavy fire for a quarter of an hour, when the breach was discerned by Captain



Digitized by Google

Renny, of the 40th light infantry, who pointed it out, and gloriously fell as he mounted it. Our gallant soldiers rushed to it, and, difficult as it was of access, forced their way into the town. Cannon were placed at the head of the principal streets, and their fire for a short time was destructive; but the troops advanced in all directions, clearing the streets and batteries with their bayonets, and overturning their cannon. The 40th regiment, with Colonel Browne, followed. They also missed the breach, and twice passed through the fire of the batteries, before they found it.

The 87th regiment was posted near the north gate, which the troops who entered at the breach were to open for them, but their ardour was so great that they could not wait. They scaled the walls and entered the town as the troops within approached it. At day-light every thing was in our possession except the citadel, which made a show of resistance, but soon surrendered; and early in the morning the town was quiet, and the women were peaceably walking the streets.

The gallantry displayed by the troops during the assault, and their forbearance and orderly behaviour in the town speak so fully in their praise, that it is unnecessary for me to say how highly I am pleased with their conduct. The service they have been engaged in since we landed has been uncommonly severe and laborious, but not a murmur has escaped them, every thing I wished has been effected with order and cheerfulness.

Our loss during the siege was trifling, particularly as we were not sheltered by approaches, and the enemy's fire of shot and shell was incessant. But it is painful for me to add, that it was great at the assault. Many most valuable officers are among the killed and wounded. Major Dalrymple, of the 40th, was the only field officer killed. Lieutenant-colonels Vassal and Brownrigg, and Major Tucker, are among the wounded. I am deeply concerned to say that the two former are severely so. The enemy's loss was very great, about 800 killed, 500 wounded, and the governor Don Pasquil Ruis Huidobro with upwards of 2000 officers and men are prisoners. About 1500 escaped in boats, or secreted themselves in the town.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. AUCHMUTY,
Brig.-general commanding.

The Gazette likewise contains a letter from Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Stirling, which is merely a repetition of the circumstances in the letter above given.

---

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

[*Continued from p.* 284.]

The *Twenty-seventh* is dated Berlin, Nov. 6, 1806, and states that, by the capture of Stettin the French found a considerable quantity of English merchandise, 500 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of provisions. It then relates several actions between Marshal Bernadotte and the Prussians, and mentions that the fortifications of Spandau, Wirtemberg, Erfurt, Custrin, and Stettin are putting in the best possible state of defence.

The conduct of the Prince of Hesse Cassel is severely reprobated, and it is declared that "that the existence of his house on the frontiers is incompatible with the safety of France." Bonaparte is full of invective against England in this Bulletin, occasioned by the Prince of Hesse's connection with us, and concludes with some illiberal and coarse observations on Lords Paget and Morpeth.

The *Twenty-eighth* is dated Berlin, Nov. 7, speaks of new successes over the Prussians in unimportant skirmishes, and mentions the arrival of the French Colonel Excelmans, of the 1st Chasseurs, at Posen, in Poland. The battering train had been sent by the Elbe for the siege of Magdeburg, which Marshal Ney was appointed to direct. [*The contents of this Bulletin are chiefly a repetition of those of the 25th.*]

The *Twenty-ninth* is dated Berlin, Nov. 9, and announces that Bonaparte had ordered a contribution of 150 millions to be levied in the dominions of Prussia and her allies. Bernadotte came up with a corps of 1600 Swedes, who laid down their arms after firing a few shots. The Prussians under General Blucher having retreated into Lubeck, the French troops took that place by storm. The taking of Magdeburg is then mentioned, after having been bombarded by Ney. This Bulletin is filled with the most bitter invectives and atrocious calumnies against Sir Sidney Smith, whom it terms "*infamous* and the most *worthless* among the brave English soldiers." (We should think that Bonaparte when writing this, was smarting under some disappointment effected by that gallant and energetic officer.) The French army in Naples and Italy is stated to

Digitized by Google

nsist of 100,000 men, and that Marmont had defeated the Russians who d landed at the mouths of the Cattro. It is mentioned that nothing n be more ridiculous than the plan operations of the Russians, except eir vain hopes of success. General egrange has been declared governoreneral of Hesse, and Mortier is stated be marching for Hanover and for lamburgh.

The *Thirtieth* is dated Berlin, Nov. 0, and repeats the account of the surender of Magdeburgh, with about 6,000 men, 800 pieces of cannon, and nagazines of every kind. Jerome Bonaparte had blockaded Glogau, with 2000 Bavarian horse; and Davoust had entered Posen, where he was highly satisfied with the spirit of the Poles. This Bulletin mentions that four Russian columns of 15,000 men, each had entered the Prussian States, but on hearing the result of the battle, of the 14th of October, they retrogaded. It then concludes with these two flourishing paragraphs:

"The French army will not quit either Poland or Berlin—until the Porte shall have been in the full extent of its independence, nor until Wallachia and Moldavia shall have been declared to belong in complete sovereignty to the Porte!!

"The French army will not quit Berlin, until the possessions and colonies, both Spanish and Dutch, and French, shall have been given up, and a general peace made."

The *Thirty-first* is dated Berlin, Nov. 12, and announces that the garrison of Magdeburgh defiled before the army of Marshal Ney. Twenty generals, 800 officers, and 22,000 men are prisoners, among whom are 2000 artillerymen; 54 stands of colours, 5 standards, 800 pieces of cannon, one million pounds of gunpowder, an immense bridge equipage, and a most extraordinary quantity of shot. Colonel Gerard and Adjutant-commandant Ricaud have presented to the emperor, in the name of the 1st and 4th corps, 66 stand of colours, which have been taken from General Blucher's army at Lubec. Belonging to this capture, there were 20 standards, 4000 completely equipped horses, which were taken near Lubec, and are sent to the depot at Potsdam. In the 29th Bulletin, it was said that the defeat of General Blucher had produced 12,000 prisoners, whereof 5000 were cavalry. This was a mistake: there were twenty-one thousand prisoners; whereof 5000 were mounted cavalry. In consequence of the above two capitulations, we have acquired in all 120 stands of colours and standards, and 43,000 prisoners. The total amount of prisoners taken during the campaign amounts to upwards of 140,000 men, and the total amount of standards and stands of colours is 250. The number of field pieces which have been taken from the enemy in the field of battle, and in various engagements, exceeds 800, and the number of pieces of cannon found at Berlin and in capitulated fortresses exceeds 4000. General Savary has gone with his moveable columns towards Rostock. He seized there 40 or 50 Swedish vessels, which he immediately sold.

The *Thirty-second* is dated Berlin, Nov. 16, and states that the campaign against Prussia was entirely finished by the capture of Magdeburgh, and the affair at Lubec. This Bulletin presents an account of the Prussian army, as it was at the beginning of the campaign, and makes the total number of it to be 145,000 men, of whom not one has escaped, they having been all either taken, killed, or wounded. All their colours and standards, their cannon, baggage, and generals have been taken. The King of Prussia has at present one regiment at Gros Glogau, where it is besieged, one at Breslau, one at Brieg, two at Warsaw, and some regiments at Konigsberg, in the whole about 15,000 infantry and 3 or 4000 cavalry. The position of the divisions of the French army is then detailed. The King of Holland has been ordered to return to his kingdom, and he has taken possession of Hanover.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

DIED.] Sir J. Alston, Bart. aged 45, late Fellow Commoner of Christ College, Cambridge. He having left only a daughter, the title devolves to his brother, now Sir Charles Alston,

Digitized by Google

Bart. This title is omitted in the modern Baronetages.

BERKSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Sunning-hill, near Windsor, the Rev. Joseph Thistlethwaite, A. M. in the 87th year of his age. He had possessed that living upwards of fifty-eight years, and had not absented himself from his parish fifty-eight Sundays in so many years. During his long and useful life, he was a complete illustration of the exemplary parish clergyman; and his truly pious and cheerful disposition endeared him to all ranks of his parishioners. Among other legacies, he has bequeathed 500l. towards the enlargement of the church of Sunninghill, and 100l. to the augmentation of a charity already established for the sick and poor in the same parish.

BUCKS.

*Married.*] At Stoke Pogis, Jerome de Salis, Esq. of Hillingdon Place, Middlesex, to Miss Penelope Freeman, daughter of Dr. Freeman, of the Lodge, near Uxbridge.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Died.*] John Symonds, Esq. aged 77, LL.D. of St. Edmund's-hill, near Bury, professor of Modern History in the university of Cambridge, and late recorder of Bury. He was formerly of St. John's College, A. B. 1752, A. M. 1754; he succeeded Mr. Gray, the celebrated poet, in the professorship in 1771, and took the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1772. He was a gentleman highly distinguished for his literary attainments, and his loss will be much regretted by many surviving friends. He had long lived in habits of intimacy with the Duke of Grafton and his family. He is succeeded in the professorship of Modern History by William Smith, Esq. of Peterhouse. His 'Observations on the Expediency of revising the present English version of the New Testament,' shew that he possessed that elegance of taste and perspicuity of expression, which is not to be found in the productions of a second-rate author.

After a few days illness, aged 21, Thomas Graham, Esq. of Trinity College, eldest son of James Graham, Esq. of Portland-place, London.

CHESHIRE.

*Died.*] At Moreton, aged 90, Mr. George Meadows; he was uncle, great uncle, great great uncle, and great great great uncle to nearly two hundred persons.—At Chester, Mr. Alderman Turner.

CORNWALL.

*Died.*] At Truro, aged 52, the Rev. Robert Redding, minister of the Baptist congregation at that place.

DERBYSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Bowbridge-fields, near Derby, Nicholas Nicholas, Esq. of that place, and of Boycot, in the county of Kent, of the family of the celebrated Sir Edward Nicholas, secretary of state to King Charles I. and King Charles II.

DEVONSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Barnstaple, aged 72, Mrs. Ann Hare, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Francis Hare, formerly Lord Bishop of Chichester.—Mr. Henry Pugh, surgeon, one of the coroners for Devon, aged 83.—At Exmouth, Dr. James Short, of the Hon. East India Company's establishment at Bombay.—Suddenly, at Longdon Hall, near Wimbury, Charles Holmes Everitt Calmady, Esq. admiral of the Blue squadron of his Majesty's fleet; his promotions in the navy were post-captain 1777, rear-admiral 1794, vice-admiral 1799, and admiral of the Blue 1804.

ESSEX.

A most distressing accident happened lately near Harwich. One of the companies belonging to the 79th regiment, with their wives and children, having to cross the ferry between Languard Fort and Harwich, took their passage in a large boat, of eighteen tons burden, (the usual ferry boat being two small to contain them). Scarcely had they quitted the beach, when the boat was overtaken by a violent squall of wind, which instantly upset her. No ferry-boat or other craft being at hand to assist the passengers, the whole of them perished, except ten men. The company chiefly consisted of Highlanders; and, according to the best calculation, fifty-nine of them were drowned, besides the captain. The number of women and children has not been ascertained. Several of their bodies were washed on shore the next day, and were carried to the Fort to be owned. This mournful affair is the more to be re-

Digitized by Google

etted, as most of the unfortunate fferers had distinguished themselves Egypt.

*Died.*] At Warfield Grove, the on. Richard Bradshaw Annesley, ungest son of the Earl and Countss Mount Norris.

HAMPSHIRE.

A court martial assembled on board ie Gladiator, in Portsmouth harbour, n the 16th and 17th of April, to inuirevinto the conduct of Captain lenry Whitby, late of his Majesty's ip Leander, who, by order of Capin John Poer Beresford, of his Maesty's ship Cambrian (about April st), then commander-in-chief on the alifax station, was directed to cruize ff New York, for the purpose of gaing information; and who, by a letter lated the 6th of May last, to Captain eresford, represented, that on the 5th of the preceding month, several ressels were coming down from the Light-house, near New York, and as they obstinately persisted in not attending to the first shot from the Leander, when closely pursued, several of the said vessels were boarded, and among the number that did not bring to, was a coasting sloop, on board of which it appeared, by various letters and papers transmitted by Captain Beresford to the Admiralty, an American seamen was unfortunately killed by a shot from the Leander or from some other of his Majesty's ships and vessels, then under the orders of Captain Whitby. The court having inquired into the conduct of Captain Whitby, on a charge of violating the neutrality of a nation in amity with his Majesty, and having on the 25th of April last, within the waters and jurisdictions of the United States of America, unlawfully and wilfully caused a shot to be fired from his Majesty's ship Leander, whereby one John Pearce, a citizen of America, was feloniously killed; and having heard the evidence in support of the charge, and by Captain Whitby in his defence; and having maturely considered the whole, were of opinion, that the charge had not been proved, and did adjudge Captain Whitby—*to be acquitted.*

The Blanche frigate was lately lost of Morlaix, having struck upon the rocks, and in about a quarter-of-an-hour after became a complete wreck and went to pieces. The crew were made prisoners of war, except about thirty men who were drowned. The kind attention of the people of Brest to the crew is spoken very highly of; they are sent prisoners to Verdun.

Medals have been struck to commemorate the capture of the island of Curaçoa by captains Brisbane, Bolton, Wood, and Lydiad.

*Died.*] On board his Majesty's ship the Diamond, off Havre-de-Grace, aged 25, Percy Currer Dodgson, second lieutenant of that ship, son of the late Rev. Dr. Dodgson, Bishop of Ossory, in Ireland. He was an amiable young man, and a good officer; he was interred with military honours off that port, with the sincere regret of his brother officers.—Lately, at Portsmouth, Mr. Warren, one of Mr. Collins's company of comedians; he was an excellent actor in low comedy, &c. ——At Elson, near Gosport, aged 78, Captain Henry Ashington, who served more than sixty years in the navy.—At the Polygon, Southampton, Sir William Dunkin, late one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

KENT.

*Married.*] At Chatham, Henry Hume Spence, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Elizabeth Lowry, daughter of Charles Lowry, esq. of H. M. S. Glory.

*Died.*] At Sandwich, Peter Harrison, esq.—At Southborough, near Tunbridge, Lieutenant-colonel James Holwell.—At Rochester, Mr. Thomas Etherington, bookseller and stationer. —The Rev. Wm. Disney, D.D. rector of Pluchley, aged 75.—Thomas Adams, esq. of Osborne Lodge, Cranbrook, an active magistrate, and commanding officer of the Cranbrook Volunteer Infantry.

LANCASHIRE.

*Married.*] At Manchester, James Parker, esq. of Queen-street, London, to Miss Eliza Railton.

*Died.*] At Kirkdale, in the 91st year of his age, William Pendleton, a veteran, who had fought in the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Culloden. He has left behind him a widow, aged 92, with whom he lived upwards of sixty-eight years; and, what is remarkable, they never had more than

Digitized by Google

one quarrel during the whole time. He supported himself and wife by his own industry, and never experienced any illness till the last, which confined him to his house only one week, and to his bed but one day. His Highness the Duke of Gloucester condescended to call upon him several times, and was graciously pleased to contribute handsomely each time to the relief of the aged and infirm couple.——The Rev. Mr. Beeley, of Flixton, near Manchester.—At Bootle, the Rev. Thomas Smith, rector of that parish and vicar of Ulverstone, and an acting magistrate for Lancashire and Cumberland.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Stamford, aged 81, Mr. J. Warrington. Among numerous other legacies, he bequeathed to his blind sister, who was in a workhouse at Bath, 100l. a year, and to each of two brothers (to whom he never gave sixpence in his life time), and who were both in charitable establishments, 80l. a year. Though both were near 80 years old, he, notwithstanding, provided in his will, that if either should marry, the whole annuity should, in equal proportions, go to five parishes, for the benefit of the ten oldest widows, and should there not be so many, to the oldest maidens: Some time before his death, he bought a marble monument, on which he emblazoned his embryo munificence.

NORFOLK.

*Died.*] At Upwell, the Rev. Henry Saffery, rector of Honington, in Suffolk, and formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, B.A. 1781, M.A. 1714.——At Norwich, in his 60th year, James Hudson, Esq. banker. He was elected Alderman of Mancroft Ward, Oct. 18, 1791, and served the office of Sheriff in 1788, and that of mayor in 1794.—At Normanton, aged 69, William Hurry, esq. formerly a merchant and shipowner, of Great Yarmouth.—At Hingham, aged 75, Edward Evans, esq. late a captain in the Royal Welch Fuzileers.—At Norwich, the Rev. Dr. Sandby, aged 91, nearly 60 years chancellor of that diocese. He was the last *oral* traditionary of the expulsion from Merton College, Oxford, of the six Fellows, by the mandate of James II. in 1684, which led to the subsequent revolution. He was ordained by Dr. Hough, bishop of Worcester, one of the said Six Fellows.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

*Died.*] At Fallodon, the seat of Lady Grey, in the 93d year of her age, Elizabeth Grey, relict of the late George Grey, esq. of Suddick, in the county of Northumberland, mother of the Countess Grey, and grandmother of Lord Viscount Howick, sister of Sir Chaloner Ogle, and of the late Dean of Winchester. This lady was endued with a most vigorous and comprehensive mind, and her talents were highly raised and enriched by the cultivation of science and of letters. Her researches were various and profound; and the writer of this mite of tribute to her memory, who has had the honour of her friendship for upwards of twenty years, is proud to acknowledge, that on several occasions he received instruction from her, on many branches of general knowledge, which few women, even now, very few indeed, in her day, did condescend to cultivate. Pursuits and acquirements like hers have been found to sour the female character with arrogance and pedantry; but the effects of erudition on Mrs. Grey were happily the reverse; and if the superiority of her mind, and the extent of her knowledge, command our admiration, how much more did the simplicity and kind sympathy of her heart attract and bind our affectionate esteem towards her; while that exalted piety of soul, which rendered her life, her whole life, a life of devotion to God, not only compelled our reverence, but invited us to imitation.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Southwell, Mr. Cock. He had been for some time attached to a young woman of that place, but peculiar circumstances, joined to his ill state of health, had retarded their union. He was in the last stage of a consumption, had been confined within doors five weeks, and to his bed several days, and his speedy dissolution appeared certain. On the evening, previously to his death, he determined on being united to the object of his affections on the ensuing morning. Accordingly, about nine o'clock, he was with difficulty dressed, and, the house standing on the verge of the church yard, assisted by the

Digitized by Google

n of his intended brother-in-law, rformed his walk to the church, th a firmness which astonished the merous spectators, who were as-nbled at so unusual a scene. roughout the whole of the cere-ony his spirits still supported him; e minister closed the book, but ex-usted nature could do no more—the idegroom sank lifeless at the altar. e was immediately conveyed home, d every restorative medical aid, hich could be suggested, was inef-ctually administered, the vital spark ing totally extinguished.

SHROPSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Bridgnorth, Wm. Mac-ichael, esq. banker, at that town.—t Ludford Park, near Ludlow, aged , N. L. Charlton, esq. colonel of e Worcestershire militia.——At rewsbury, on his way to Chelten-am, for the recovery of his health, mes Cuppaidge, esq. aged 29 years, a eminent paper manufacturer of arold's Cross, Dublin; as a son, du-ful; as a husband, affectionate; as a iend, sincere; as he lived respected, e died lamented, at an early period f life.

SUFFOLK.

*Died.*] The Rev. Samuel Hingeston, ged 78, rector of Boyton and of Hol-on, and formerly of Caius College, ambridge.——At Darsham-House, liss Charlotte Peyton, third daugh-er of the late Sir Henry Peyton, art.

SUSSEX.

A fine specimen of calcareous spar r chrystallized carbonate of lime, as lately dug up in a large mass, near leiston in this county.

*Died.*] At Chichester, aged 75, La-y Viscountess Lifford, relict of Lord hancellor Lifford, of Ireland, and nother of Lieut.-General Hewitt.—t Catesfield, Mrs. O'Bryen, wife of Edward O'Bryen, Esq. Rear-Admiral f the Blue.

YORKSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Eastrington, near How-en, suddenly, Mrs. Surr, wife of homas Surr, esq.

---

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Honduras, on the 8th of Nov. 806, Thomas Potts, esq. senior ma-istrate of that settlement, aged 66, aving resided principally there about 45 years. He was venerated a father of the community, beloved respected by all descriptions of sons, and is lamented as one of greatest public and private losses could happen, at a period when wisdom and experience were part larly useful; nor is he less regr by numerous friends who had the piness of his acquaintance, and honoured with his confidence in country.

At Nevis, on the 27th of Nov. aged 26, after a short illness, Mord J. Shipley, Esq. member of the co cil, and respectable for his many lic and private virtues. If any g ral lamentation ever took place in island of Nevis, Mr. Shipley's de is a just subject that merits it. Th is scarcely an individual but n regret his departure, as almost ev person experienced his friendsh Many who are now in tolerable cumstances owe their prosperity his benevolence and assistance, may, perhaps, feel a material alt tion by his premature exit. The i rior classes of the people have lo friend indeed. As a merchant, Shipley's death will be felt by whole community, his business be more extensive than that of any ot Thus, while the various ranks of deplore the unexpected end of so cellent a character, no words can press the anguish that must pos the heart of his amiable widow, whom he had not been married q three months. His plans of just liberality, and friendship, are van ed, but his intended good office his friends, and his services to island, are already performed in sight, before whom we must all day appear.

At Lisbon, on the 10th of Nov. Juan de Braganza, Duke of Lafo uncle of the present Queen of Po gal, and founder and perpetual sident of the Portuguese royal demy of sciences. In the se years war, he had served as a vo teer in the Austrian army, and the restoration of peace he made usual tour of Europe, and vis Lapland. In 1773 he travelled Greece, Turkey, and Egypt. the contemporary sovereigns of rope, Frederic the Great, Cath



Digitized by Google

II., Clement XIV., Joseph II., &c. highly esteemed and respected him. With the last mentioned monarch he carried on an epistolary correspondence, and on his return to his native country he founded the royal academy of sciences, the expences of which he himself supported for five years. He thought it not enough to be only the patron of the sciences, but likewise cultivated them himself. He was of a lively and cheerful disposition, and was celebrated for the openness and magnanimity of his character. His travels had contributed to perfect his taste, which, from nature, was of the first order; but he had a strong predilection for revolutionary France, having submitted to accept one of the grand crosses of Bonaparte's legion of honour.

At Paris, on the 8th of Sept. last, Louis Peter Anquetil, member of the legion of honour, and of ancient literature in the National Institute. He was the author of several good historical works, of which the following are the principal; The Spirit of the League; The Intrigue of the Cabinet; Louis XIV. his Court and the Regent; Abridgement of Universal History; History of France; Memoirs of the Duke de Villars, &c. &c. Of these works the Spirit of the League and the Intrigue of the Cabinet are accounted the best.

At Dresden, in September, aged 74, M. John Christopher Adelung, counsellor and principal librarian to the elector of Saxony. He was one of the most industrious and learned of the German literati; his merit in grammar, lexicography, and the history of the German language, entitles him to the gratitude of posterity.

At Petersburg, on the 3d of June last, aged 77, M. de Bachmeister, member of the academy of sciences of that city. He has left a great number of manuscripts to the care of M. Busse. A catalogue of his works may be found in Meusel's catalogue of German authors.

At Dresden, aged 66, J. E. Schenau, professor of the art of design, and director of the academy. He was educated at Dresden and Paris; to the latter place he accompanied the director, M. Von Sylvestre, and so established his reputation in the French metropolis by several paintings, that he was recalled to Dresden, as a member of the academy, and, in 1772, was appointed inspector of painting and sculpture to the porcelain manufactory at Meissen. In 1774 he was appointed professor, and in 1777, alternate director.

At Brunswick, in September, aged 55, John Anthony Leizewitz, privy counsellor of justice, and author of the celebrated tragedy of Julius von Tarent. He studied at Gottingen, commenced his career in his native town of Celle, and was soon appointed secretary to the assembly of the province of Brunswick; he then entered the Duke's service as private secretary to the counsellors, with the title of counsellor of that court, and was soon after appointed private secretary to the council of justice, and the last year he was appointed president of the council of health. Of the work so long expected from him, the history of the thirty years' war, it appears that no part is to be expected, the deceased having forbidden the publication of any of his papers.

At Antigua, Oct. 31, Brig.-General Crofton Vandeleur, of Kilrush, county of Clare, Ireland, Lieut.-Colonel of the 46th Regiment of Foot, April 25, 1800; Colonel in the Army, April 29, 1802; and Brigadier-General in the Windward and Leeward Caribbee Islands, Feb. 3, 1803.

At Vellore, in the East Indies, on the 10th of July last, Lieut.-Colonel James M'Kerras, eldest son of the late Mr. Andrew M'Kerras, merchant, of Leith, and brother to the late Major William M'Kerras, of the Corps of Royal Engineers, who was killed in the service of his country, in the memorable expedition to Egypt, under the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby. Colonel M'Kerras had served in India upwards of 28 years, with credit to himself and honour to his country, and was much respected as a steady, active and humane officer.

At Cawnpore, of the wounds he received in the attack of Mud Fort, Lieut. George Payne, of the Royal Artillery, and son of Edward Payne, esq. of Warren-street, Fitzroy-square.

July 19, whilst on a cruise, Capt. J. B. Bogne, of his Majesty's ship the Terpsichore.

Digitized by Google

At Petersburgh, the Princess Bariatinsky, second daughter of Lord Sherborne, and niece of Mr. Coke, of Norfolk. She was married in England, about eleven months ago, to the Russian Prince Bariatinsky, whom she accompanied to Russia soon after their marriage.

At Tobago, James Pigot, esq. Attorney-General of that island, and Judge of the Admiralty at Trinidad; in both of which offices and colonies he was so highly and deservedly respected, that his death will long be lamented. He was the youngest brother of Sir Arthur Pigot, knt. the late Attorney-General.

At Surinam, aged 22, Lieut. George Augustus Smith, of the 16th Regiment of Light Infantry. He was the youngest son of the late Mrs. Charlotte Smith, and expired 5 weeks before his mother.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

MARCH 21, 1807, to APRIL 21, 1807, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette*]—*The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthesis.*

ANDERTON J. near Colne, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, (Duckworth and Co. Manchester).

Birchmore T. Market-street, Oxford-market, victualler, (Holloway, Chancery-lane). Barnes R. Manchester, victualler, (Ellis, Cursitor-st.). Burge R. jun. Edford, Somersetshire, stocking-maker, (Bleasdale and Co. New Inn). Ball J. Hetherset, Norfolk, engineer, (Wilde, jun. Castle-st. Falcon-square). Bale T. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, (Edge, Inner-Temple). Burcher W. carpenter, Chapel-street, Westminster, (Theakston, and Co. Surry side of Blackfriars Bridge). Burnand W. Old Bond st. coach-maker, (Richardson, Bury-street). Blatchford, P. Liston, Devonshire, miller, (Anstice, Temple). Boggett J. Botherton, Yorkshire, wheelwright, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Booth W. Holcome Brook, Lancashire, shopkeeper, (Blakelock, Temple). Bellringer A. Bodmin, Cornwall, linen-draper, (Bigg, Hatton garden). Bloxam, W. New-road, St. George's in the East, cooper, (Eaton and Co. Birchin-lane). Baker J. Dudley, Worcestershire, linen-draper, (Devon and Co. Gray's Inn-square).

Clayton T. Dilworth, Lancashire, tanner, (Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane). Cooke, R. Duckenfield, Cheshire, cotton-spinner, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Cole C. Buckfastleigh, Devonshire, feltmonger, (Williams and Co. Lincoln's Inn). Carr B. and Neale T. York, flax-dressers, (Townend and Co. York). Clark J. Long-lane, Bermondsey, hide-salesman, (Morgan and Co. Sherborne-lane). Collins L. Jones A. and Kerney E. New Bond-street, milliners, (Berry and Co. Walbrook). Coombs R. Lion's-Inn, money-scrivener, (Popkin, Dean-street, Soho). Clifford, T. Birmingham, mealman, (Smart and Co. Staple's-Inn). Carver G. Kipperholme, Yorkshire, dealer and chapman, (Evans, Thavies-Inn).

Douglas T. Gainsford-street, Horsleydown, corn-dealer, (Pringle, Greville-street, Hatton-garden). Da Costa, M. Sherborne-lane, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Dearman N. Darfield, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturer, (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings). Davis G. P. and Maokie A. Philpot-lane, coffee-merchants, (Beetham, Bouverie-street). Davies G. Cranbourn-street, Leicester-fields, linen-draper, (Dewbery, Conduit-street, Hanover-square). Desvignes P. Rosomond-street, Clerkenwell, watch-case-maker, (Cockayne and Co. Lion's-Inn).

Eccles R. Chorley, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry).

Fraser H. Nightingale-lane, East Smithfield, grocer, (Towse, Fishmongers'-hall). Farrenden T. Chichester, brazier, (Lake, Lincoln's Inn New Square). Finch W. Westminster, dealer and chapman, (Bone and Co. Plymouth Dock). Foster M. Bell's-close, Northumberland, blue-manufacturer, (Atkinson, Chancery-lane).

Green T. jun. Blackburn, Lancashire, calico manufacturer, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Gibson J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen-draper, (Teasdale and Co. Merchant-Taylors'-Hall). Grimshaw J. jun. Preston, muslin-manufacturer, (Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn-square). Grillett C. and Winter S. Lawrence-Pountney-lane, merchants, (Coote, Austin-friars). Gray J. East Smithfield, baker, (Noy, Mincing-lane). Greengrass C. Purleigh, Essex, baker, (Bigg, Hatton-garden).

Hussey C. and N. Newgate-street, linen-drapers, (Blandford and Co. Temple). Hagston M. W. Charles-street, City-road, linen-draper, (Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent-garden). Hayter W. Southmolton, Devon, vintner, (Devon and Co. Gray's



Digitized by Google

Inn-square). Humphry R. jun. Honiton, Devonshire, butter-factor, (Townsend and Co. Honiton).

Kershaw J. Manchester, coal-dealer, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Kenworthy C. and E. Halifax, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners, (Jackson, Temple).

Leigh G. Manchester, baker, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Lambert, W. B. Manchester, grocer, (Ellis, Cursitor-street).

Marshal J. Denbigh, Yorkshire, tanner, (Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden). Mitchell J. Manningham, Yorkshire, worsted-manufacturer, (Edge, Temple). Mann R. Huggin-lane, Wood-street, warehouseman, (Adams, Old Jewry). Maslen W. Lion-street, Newington Butts, carpenter, (Smith, York-buildings, Bermondsey New road). Mason R. Bermondsey-street, dyer, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry).

Norman J. Bristol, coal-merchant, (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn). Newsham J. and T. Preston, cotton-manufacturers, (Blakelock, Temple).

Olivant G. Manchester, merchant, (Ellis, Cursitor-street).

Phillips J. Monmouth, shopkeeper, (Williams, Red Lion-square). Parkinson J. and T. Liverpool, curriers, (Ellis, Cursitor-street) Peers J. Liverpool, sadler, (Davies, Liverpool).

Reid W. and Webster W. Manchester, millwrights, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry). Redfern T. Trowbridge, Wilts, surgeon and apothecary, (Williams, Red-Lion sq.) Rowton Z. Northampton, factor, (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn). Raistrick J. Leeds, dealer and chapman, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Rowe J. Castle-street, Falcon-square, merchant, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry)

Sowley R. Knowle, Warwickshire, corn-factor, (Smart and Co. Staple's Inn). Sellon A. Honiton, Devonshire, grocer, (Drew and Co. New Inn). Stracey R. and Oliver J. Cateaton-street, factors, (Blunt, Broad-st.) Shynn J. Stratford, Essex, victualler, (Smith and Co. St. Paul's Church yard). Squire, T. and T. Stoke Damarell, Devonshire, tinplate-workers, (Cleather, Plymouth). Symons G. Plymouth-dock, mercer, (Davies, Lothbury). Scarth J. Chorlton, Manchester, cotton-spinner, (Foulkes, and Co. Gray's Inn).

Thompson W. Manchester, grocer, (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry). Turner S. Manchester, innkeeper, (Jackson, Temple). Thomas J. G. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, linen-draper, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Tucker W. jun. Exeter, serge-manufacturer, (Collins and Co. Spital-square). Taylor J. Pagham, Sussex, shopkeeper, (Hayward, Lamb's-Coudult-street).

West S. T. Castor, Lincolnshire, scrivener, (Pearson, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn). Willmott N. Wyrardisbury, Bucks, wheelwright, (Richardson, New Inn). Wilson J. White Horse-street, Ratcliffe, dyer, (Oldham, Nag's-head-court, Gracechurch-st.) Watts W. Castle lane, Borough, leather-dresser, (Annesley, Temple).

## DIVIDENDS.

Adams J. Portsea, Hants, May 5. Alker M. and E. Preston, Lancashire, May 13. Ayerst J. Wittersham, Kent, May 25.

Bentham B. and T. and Baikie J. Chatham, April 17. Beatson W. and J. St. Mary-at-Hill, April 21. Bristow, C. Newgate-street, April 28. Blindell W. Welwyn, Herts, April 28. Baldrey C. Framlingham, Suffolk, May 1 Bankers R. Liverpool, May 4. Baddeley J. Wolverhampton, May 4. Brawn T. Penn, Stafford, May 4 Bowen H. R. Bath, May 4. Baillie G. and Jaffray J. Finsbury-place, May 7. Bowker G. and Chapman J. May 8. Barker R. Wellingborough, May 12. Bury R. Manchester, May 13. Browne R. Lloyd's Coffee-house, May 16. Bewdley M. Manchester, May 16. Brewer T. Chippenham, Wilts, May 23.

Colwill C. Rathbone-place, April 18. Copp J. Stratford, Essex, April 21. Castell S. and Powell W. Lombard-street, Ap. 28. Cullum E. Grundisburgh, Suffolk, Ap 28. Crank W. C Kensington, May 1. Champion J. H. Gravesend, Kent, May 7 Cumming P. Union-court, Broad-street, May 9. Carr J. Pontefract, May 11. Currie D. Throgmorton-street, May 12. Compton S. New-street, Bishopsgate, May 16. Clarke J. Salisbury, May 26. Cowburn J. Preston, Lancashire, May 26. Chinnery F. Cranbourn-passage, May 30.

Dann W. Chatham, April 17. Dearman, R. Barnsley, Yorkshire, and Dearman, R. Pindar Oaks, Worsborough, May 5 Dawes J. Camomile-street, May 9. Donne F. T. Walthamstow, Essex, May 12. Dixon C. Fenchurch-street, June 9.

Emerson G. and King R. St Thomas the Apostle, April 21.

Fawcett T. Old Change, April 14. Fisher F. M. Barbican, April 25. Fearon J. P. Upper Grafton-street, April 25. Fawell M. High-street, Borough, April 28. Fitton E. Bolton on the Moors, Lancashire, May 9. Fisher H. Hawkhurst, Kent, May 23.

Guy W. Devizes, April 27. Gwillim R. Worship-street, Finsbury, April 28. Gandon P. Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, May 5.

Harper W. and Wilson J. Castle-court-Budge-row, April 14. Hudson T. New Bond-street, April 14. Houlding R. and J. Preston, April 14. Harman S. Modbury, Devon, April 18. Hughes J. F. Wigmore-street, April 25. Howett J. St. Martin's-lane, April 25. Haydon B. R. Plymouth,

Digitized by Google

April 25. Hitchin S. Kingsland-road, May 5. Hube J C. Broadway, Deptford, May 5. Hall W. Silver-street, Wood-st. May 5. Hume W Berwick-upon-Tweed, May 7. Hunt W. Putney, Surrey, May 9. Harris R. Maidstone, May 9. Hesketh J. and Jones W. Liverpool, May 11. Harrison J. Liverpool, May 12. Hetherington A. and Mackie J. Drury-lane, May 16.

Johnson W. Edgeware-road, May 12. Isaacs G and M. Bevis-Marks, April 14. Isard W. East Grinstead, Sussex, April 21.

Kenworthy J. Bollington, Cheshire, April 14. Kendrick J. Birmingham, April 29.

Lewes J. Westminster Bridge-road, Ap. 28. Lindsay P. Greenwich, May 1. Lewthwaite J. Liverpool, May 2 Life J. Ripley, Yorkshire, May 11. Life G. High Harrowgate, Yorkshire, May 11. Lloyd H. Middle Temple Lane, May 16. Leuch J. B. Curtain-road, June 9.

Morgan R. Aberdare, Glamorganshire, May 1. Maitland D. Wigan, Lancashire, Campbell W. London, and Wright W. Liverpool, May 2. Manley C. Lion's Inn, May 2. Miles S. Bristol, May 7. Morley J. Sewardstone, Essex, May 9 Monnieth J. Gracechurch-street, May 12.

Noble J. Kensington Gravel-pits, May 1. Norman T. Shenstone, Staffordshire, May 9.

Pritchard J. Wigmore-street, April 11. Papillon P. J. Swithin's lane, April 21 Powell W. Lombard-street, April 28. Phillips M. Norris-street, May 5. Pickup J. Burnley, Lancashire, May 6. Pearry B. Kendal, Westmorland, May 8. Phillips B and Bacon W. Ewer-street Southwark, May 9.

Rodd E. London-street, April 14. Russell J. Moorfields, April 21. Roberts H. Arreton, Isle of Wight, April 23. Rouse W. Worcester, May 4. Roberts T. Helston, Cornwall, May 4. Ross B. New City Chambers, May 6. Ross A. Minories, May 9. Robertson J. and Hutchinson J. Fleet-street, May 26.

Smedley I. Maiden-lane, Wood-street, April 14. Scott J. and G. South-street, Finsbury-square, April 14. Sutton T. Ringmore, Devon, April 17. Stephens W. Exeter, April 18. Stotterd T. and J. Lindley, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and Littlewood T. Oldfield, April 20. Smethurst J. and Mangnall J. Bolton, Lancashire, April 21 and 28 Schneider R. W. White Lion-court, Birchin-lane, April 28. Sergent F. Wakefield, Yorkshire, April 30. Scurry F. Kent-road, May 5. Southard G. New Bond street, May 5 Sutton T Ringmore, Devon, May 8. Syms J. Trowbridge, Wiltshire, May 19.

Taylor T. Birmingham, April 14. Tydeman J. S. Colchester, Essex, April 15, 30. Tuton J. and Wareing J Leeds, April 22. Treadgold J Portsea, Southampton, Ap 25. Tinkler G. and Risk J. Meard's-court, Wardour-street, Soho, May 2. Tilford W. C. Bishopsgate-street, May 16.

Urquhart W. Ratcliffe-cross, April 21.

Weaver W. Gray's-Inn-lane, April 18. Walker W. Stratford, Essex, April 21. Wyatt J. Cheadle, Cheshire, April 23. Wilkinson J. Leeds, Yorkshire, April 23. Wright J. Kebroyd Mill, near Halifax, Yorkshire, Ap. 23. Winch W Tothill-st. Westminster, April 25. Wheatley J. Mark-lane, April 25. Wilson W. Colchester, Essex, April 27. Willacy J W. and T. Liverpool, April 27. Watson S. Blakeney, Norfolk, May 5. Wilson J Kendal, Westmorland, May 9. Wilkinson S. and Burrough J. High Wycomb. Bucks, May 9. Wilson W. Patrick Brompton, Yorkshire, May 14. Westwood R. Bristol, May 15.

# AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

UNTIL within these few days the weather has been very cold and ungenial, and if an interval of moderate warmth occurred, its good effects were soon undone by the recurrence of N.E. winds. Vegetation has been thus generally retarded, particularly of the spring grasses: in the mean time the tillage lands, especially the strong sorts, have been dried and well moulded, and the wheats have remained in a most healthy and flourishing state. The wind has for some days set in the S.W. and should it remain westward, with some gentle showers, the season will proceed under the most flattering auspices of plenty.

Notwithstanding the absence of sun, and the backwardness of the spring, never were there more favourable and encouraging reports from every corner of the three united kingdoms than at the present moment. Cultivation and improvement are, in every district, upon the march, and in many upon the alert. The row-culture, and consequent clean tilth, is making its way surely, if slowly: many orders have of late been executed in the breeding counties for labouring oxen, and it is becoming a regular branch among the dealers to supply that species of cattle. The threshing-machine continues to spread; and Mr. Walker, the celebrated mathematician and lecturer, has lately invented a hand threshing engine, at the low price of eight and twelve guineas, calculated for small farmers, which has proved on trial to answer completely. The fen

Digitized by Google

counties are in a high state of production and improvement, and the fen farms let at a very advanced rent.

The spring corn is nearly all sown upon a most favourable tilth, and the young crops look beautiful and healthy. Potatoe planting proceeds upon an enlarged scale. Turnips and hay nearly eaten up by the vast stock which has been kept in the country this season; and those farmers who have not had the foresight to provide for the exigencies of latter spring (and they are not a few), will suffer much.

Country full of live stock: the sale at all the spring fairs dull, store pigs excepted, of which there is yet wanted an increase of the breed. At Barnet fair, cattle nearly ten per cent. cheaper than last year, which afforded a fine opportunity to those graziers who could buy; but most were deterred by the backwardness of the spring grass. The marshes, however, are open, but rain and sun are much wanted. The fall of lambs was never greater, nor the prospect more favourable. Price of wool continues steady.

The corn-markets have been glutted of late with superabundant supplies, and Smithfield has overflowed with fat cattle: prices as under—Beef, 3s. to 5s. 6d.—mutton, 4s. 6d. to 5s.—lamb, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.—veal, 4s. 6d. to 7s.—pork, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—fat, 3s. 8d. London bacon, 6s. 4d.—Irish, 5s.

*Middlesex, April 24.*

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended April 18, 1807.

| INLAND COUNTIES. | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Middsx. | 81 | 11 | 46 | 5 | 38 | 6 | 32 | 8 |
| Surrey | 83 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 40 | 4 | 33 | 4 |
| Hertford | 72 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 38 | 4 | 27 | 4 |
| Bedford | 74 | 7 | 48 | 0 | 36 | 8 | 26 | 6 |
| Huntin | 72 | 6 | —— | | 36 | 2 | 23 | 8 |
| Northa. | 72 | 10 | 45 | 0 | 33 | 5 | 23 | 7 |
| Rutland | 75 | 6 | —— | | 37 | 0 | 22 | 9 |
| Leice-t | 73 | 1 | —— | | 37 | 11 | 24 | 7 |
| Notting. | 78 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 42 | 2 | 28 | 2 |
| Derby | 78 | 6 | —— | | 43 | 0 | 27 | 11 |
| Stafford | 77 | 6 | —— | | 41 | 8 | 27 | 10 |
| Salop | 74 | 9 | 56 | 0 | 39 | 4 | 29 | 1 |
| Herefor. | 72 | 5 | 46 | 4 | 36 | 5 | 29 | 8 |
| Wor'st. | 74 | 10 | —— | | 41 | 2 | 33 | 3 |
| Warwic | 79 | 4 | —— | | 42 | 5 | 30 | 8 |
| Wilts | 76 | 0 | —— | | 37 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| Berks | 81 | 4 | —— | | 36 | 7 | 32 | 6 |
| Oxford | 77 | 9 | —— | | 34 | 7 | 30 | 0 |
| Bucks | 76 | 6 | —— | | 37 | 11 | 29 | 4 |
| Brecon | 72 | 0 | 51 | 2 | 39 | 2 | 23 | 2 |
| Montgo. | 72 | 10 | —— | | 36 | 9 | 27 | 7 |
| Radnor. | 69 | 8 | —— | | 36 | 10 | 23 | 9 |

| MARITIME COUNTIES. | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d | s. | d. | s. | d | s. | d. |
| Essex | 77 | 0 | —— | | 35 | 6 | 26 | 0 |
| Kent | 81 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 41 | 5 | 35 | 0 |
| Sus ex | 76 | 10 | —— | | 40 | 0 | 33 | 6 |
| Suffolk | 77 | 1 | —— | | 35 | 10 | 29 | 8 |
| Cambridge | 73 | 8 | —— | | 34 | 10 | 21 | 3 |
| Norfolk | 71 | 5 | —— | | 34 | 4 | 27 | 10 |
| Lincoln | 70 | 2 | 42 | 10 | 38 | 6 | 23 | 1 |
| York | 71 | 9 | 44 | 6 | 38 | 11 | 26 | 10 |
| Durham | 79 | 11 | —— | | 39 | 2 | 26 | 10 |
| Northumberland | 70 | 5 | 56 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 27 | 1 |
| Cumberland | 73 | 2 | 58 | 6 | 38 | 0 | 29 | 9 |
| Westmorland | 83 | 2 | 65 | 4 | 47 | 5 | 31 | 4 |
| Lancaster | 75 | 0 | —— | | 41 | 6 | 28 | 7 |
| Chester | 72 | 8 | —— | | 44 | 10 | —— | |
| Flint | 81 | 10 | —— | | 45 | 3 | —— | |
| Denbigh | 83 | 3 | —— | | 44 | 2 | 28 | 0 |
| Anglesea | None | | bought for sale | | —— | | —— | |
| Carnarvon | 76 | 8 | —— | | 40 | 4 | 22 | 8 |
| Merioneth | 77 | 9 | —— | | 40 | 0 | 24 | 5 |
| Cardigan | 72 | 0 | —— | | —— | | —— | |
| Pembroke | 65 | 8 | —— | | 32 | 7 | 19 | 4 |
| Carmarthen | 89 | 10 | —— | | 43 | 4 | 19 | 4 |
| Glamorgan | 73 | 8 | —— | | 34 | 10 | 22 | 0 |
| Gloucester | 78 | 9 | —— | | 36 | 3 | 31 | 1 |
| Somerset | 78 | 5 | —— | | 36 | 8 | 25 | 1 |
| Monmouth | 80 | 5 | —— | | 36 | 10 | —— | |
| Devon | 84 | 6 | —— | | 34 | 7 | 30 | 9 |
| Cornwall | 84 | 1 | —— | | 37 | 8 | 27 | 5 |
| Dorset | 79 | 7 | —— | | 35 | 3 | 29 | 0 |
| Hants | 80 | 8 | —— | | 38 | 2 | 33 | 5 |

*Average of England and Wales.*

Wheat 76s. 6d; Rye 49s 0d.; Barley 38s. 7d; Oats 27s. 10d.; Beans 42s. 11d.; Pease 46s. 10d.; Oatmeal 48s. 9d.

## BILL of MORTALITY, from MARCH 25, to APRIL 21, 1807.

| CHRISTENED. | | | BURIED. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males 693 | } 1388 | | Males, 729 | } 1503 | |
| Females 690 | | | Females, 774 | | |
| Whereof have died under two years old | | 366 | | | |

| Between | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 and 5 | - | 125 | 60 and 70 | 160 |
| 5 and 10 | - | 56 | 70 and 80 | 124 |
| 10 and 20 | - | 52 | 80 and 90 | - 58 |
| 20 and 30 | - | 97 | 90 and 100 | - 9 |
| 30 and 40 | - | 153 | | |
| 40 and 50 | - | 158 | | |
| 50 and 60 | - | 147 | | |

Peck Loaf, 4s. 2d 4s. 2d. 4s. 1d. 3s. 11d.
Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

Digitized by Google

| D | H. | Baro. | T.out | T. in | H. | C. | Wind. | Weather, &c. Rain 0,43 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 7 | 30.77 | 31.5 | 43.5 | 69 | 3 | NNE 1 | . thick upward |
| | 2 | 30.77 | 40.5 | 44.5 | 62 | h | NNE 1 | . little wet at times |
| 2 | 7 | 30.74 | 37 | 44 | 62 | h | NE 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.6. | 43 | 46 | 6[illegible] | 5 | ENE 1 | hazy |
| 3 | 7 | 30.46 | 39 | 46 | 6[illegible] | h | ENE 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.30 | 42.5 | 46.5 | 62 | 5 | ENE 1 | hazy |
| 4 | 7 | 30.10 | 34 5 | 45.5 | 5[illegible] | h | N 1 | not cloudy . cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.01 | 41 | 46 | 58 | 5 | N 2 | . little sleet and snow . less cloudy night |
| 5 | 7 | 30 05 | 27 | 42.5 | 56 | 4 | N 2 | . fine : little sleet |
| | 2 | 30.04 | 34.5 | 43.5 | 55 | 3 | N 2 | . clear night |
| 6 | 7 | 30.10 | 27 | 42 | 54 | 0 | NNE 1 | hazy : cloudy |
| | 2 | 29 97 | 36 5 | 42.5 | 51 | 5 | NW 2 | . snow at eve : fine |
| 7 | 7 | 30.04 | 30.5 | 42 | 57 | 1 | N 1 | cloudy at times |
| | 2 | 30 16 | 40 5 | 43.5 | 57 | 2 | N 2 | . little sleet at times |
| 8 | 7 | 30.06 | 33.5 | 41.5 | 58 | 3 | W 1 | : cloudy and hazy |
| | 2 | 29 82 | 45 | 44 | 57 | 5 | W 1 | hazy . gentle rain at times |
| 9 | 7 | 29 51 | 37 5 | 44.5 | 61 | 5 | N 2 | . little snow at times : rain |
| N | 2 | 29.68 | 40 | 46 | 61 | h | N 2 | little rain . fine eve : little snow |
| 10 | 7 | 30.16 | 34 5 | 44 | 57 | 2 | N 1 | : cloudy . little small hail |
| | 2 | 30 22 | 39.5 | 43.5 | 55 | 5 | NE 2 | . chiefly cloudy and little snow at times |
| 11 | 7 | 30.31 | 33 | 43 | 57 | 3 | N 1 | little snow at times and chiefly cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.33 | 39 | 43·5 | 55 | 5 | NNE 2 | |
| 12 | 7 | 30.43 | 35 | 42 | 56 | 4 | ENE 1 | . less cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.46 | 41.5 | 44 | 55 | 2 | NE 2 | . cloudy eve |
| 13 | 7 | 30.39 | 37 | 43.5 | 57 | 4 | NE 2 | . less cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.36 | 44 5 | 44.5 | 55 | 3 | NE 1 | . cloudy eve : drizzly |
| 14 | 7 | 30.30 | 37 | 44 | 59 | h | ENE 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.22 | 40.5 | 44.5 | 57 | h | ENE 1 | . stars visible at night |
| 15 | 7 | 30.18 | 37 | 44 | 57 | 4 | N 1 | . little snow and small hail but chiefly fine |
| | 2 | 30 11 | 37 | 45 | 52 | 2 | N 2 | . little small hail |
| 16 | 7 | 30.13 | 28.5 | 39.5 | 56 | 2 | N 1 | wind w . more cloudy and hazy |
| | 2 | 29 92 | 37 | 42 | 52 | 4 | WSW 1 | hazy . snow at eve and windy : fine and less wind |
| 17 | 7 | 29.59 | 30.5 | 40.5 | 59 | 1 | WNW 2 | |
| | 2 | 29.72 | 40 5 | 42.5 | 54 | 3 | NNW 1 | . cloudy night : little rain |
| 18 | 7 | 29.51 | 41.5 | 43.5 | 59 | 4 | SW 2 | . fine . cloudy at times and little wet |
| | 2 | 29.46 | 49.5 | 46 | 57 | 3 | WSW 3 | . little rain . fine : less wind |
| 19 | 7 | 29.61 | 36.5 | 45 | 56 | 0 | WSW 1 | |
| | 2 | 29.90 | 47 | 46.5 | 51 | 3 | WSW 1 | hazy . cloudless night . thick upward |
| 20 | 7 | 30.23 | 35 | 44 | 55 | 2 | WNW 1 | hazy |
| | 2 | 30,25 | 47.5 | 46 | 50 | 3 | WSW 1 | hazy thick upward at night. |
| 21 | 7 | 30.34 | 41 5 | 46.5 | 58 | h | SW 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.44 | 50.5 | 49 | 59 | 4 | W 1 | hazy . fine |
| 22 | 7 | 30.55 | 42.5 | 47.5 | 62 | 4 | E 1 | . hazy but less cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.58 | 52 | 49.5 | 57 | 2 | E 1 | hazy |
| 23 | 7 | 30 67 | 37.5 | 46 | 59 | 1 | E 1 | hazy |
| F | 2 | 30.67 | 43.5 | 46.5 | 48 | 1 | E 2 | hazy |
| 24 | 7 | 30.66 | 34 | 44 | 57 | 1 | E 1 | |
| | 2 | 30.63 | 43 | 45.5 | 51 | 1 | E 2 | hazy |
| 25 | 7 | 30.52 | 37 | 44 | 56 | h | ENE 1 | . cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.51 | 42 5 | 44.5 | 56 | 5 | NE 1 | hazy . fine . cloudy night : little wet |
| 26 | 7 | 30.44 | 37.5 | 44 5 | 58 | h | NNE 1 | little wet |
| | 2 | 30.38 | 41.5 | 45 | 5[illegible] | 5 | N 1 | drizzly at times |
| 27 | 7 | 30 04 | 39.5 | 45 | 59 | 5 | NNE 2 | drizzly at times |
| | 2 | 30 01 | 43.5 | 46 | 58 | 5 | NNE 1 | . less cloudy . cloudy night and little wet at times |
| 28 | 7 | 29 93 | 36.5 | 45 | 58 | 5 | NNE 1 | little wet |
| | 2 | 29.93 | 42 | 45.5 | 56 | 5 | NNE 1 | . fine eve . cloudy . little wet |
| 29 | 7 | 29.93 | 35 | 46 | 56 | 5 | N 1 | fine at times |
| | 2 | 29.92 | 45 | 46 | 54 | 4 | N 2 | . little snow and sleet . fine night |
| 30 | 7 | 30 00 | 33.5 | 43 5 | 57 | 1 | N 1 | hazy : cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.02 | 41.5 | 44 5 | 45 | 5 | N 1 | . very little snow at times |
| 31 | 7 | 29.87 | 35.5 | 44.5 | 55 | 5 | WNW 1 | little snow . hazy and drizzly : less cloudy |
| | 2 | 29.74 | 42 | 45.5 | 59 | 4 | WSW 1 | . very cloudy and rain . fine night : much snow |

Digitized by Google

## PRICE OF STOCKS, from MARCH 26, to APRIL 25, 1807, both inclusive.

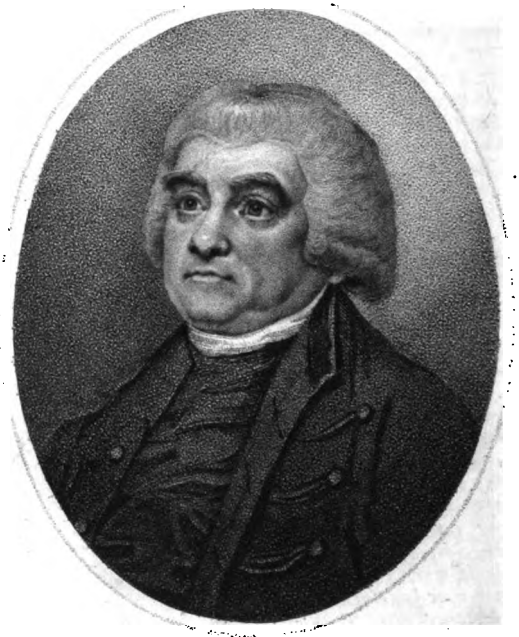
| Days 180. | Bank Stock. | 3 p. Cent Consols | 3 p Cent Reduc | 3 p Cent. Deferred 1809 | 4 p. Ct. Cons. | Navy 5 p. Cent. | N. 5 p. Ct. | Long Anns. | Short Anns. | Omn. | Irish Om. | Imperial 3 p. Cent | Imperial Anns. | Irish p. C | Irish Ann. | India Sto. | India Bonds | Exche. Bills | Lottery Tickets £. | s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Shut | 61⅝ 62 | Shut | | Shut | 95¾ | Shut | Shut | | ¼ | | | 8⅛ | | | Shut | 2s. pm | Par | 19 | 17 |
| 27 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Shut | 61⅞ 62 | Shut | | Shut | 96¾ | Shut | Shut | | ¼ | | | 8⅛ | | | Shut | 2s. pm | Par | 19 | 17 |
| 30 | holida. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apr | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Shut | 62 ¼ | Shut | 5[illegible] | Shut | 96¼ | Shut | Shut | | 1 | 4 | 62 | 8⅛ | | | Shut | Par | Par | 19 | 17 |
| 2 | Do. | 61⅞ 62⅛ | Do. | | Do. | 96⅛ | Do. | Do. | | ¼ | ¼ | 61¾ | | | | Do. | 1s. pm | Par | 19 | 17 |
| 3 | Do. | 61⅞ 62⅛ | Do. | | Do. | 96¼ | Do. | Do. | | ¼ | ¼ | 61⅞ | | | | Do. | 2s. pm | Par | 19 | 17 |
| 4 | Do. | 61⅞ 62 | Do. | | Do. | 96¼ | Do. | Do. | | ¼ | ¼ | | | | | Do. | 3s pm | 1s. pm | 19 | 17 |
| 6 | 225¾ | 62 ⅛ | 61⅜ | | 79 | 96¼ | | 17 7-16ths | | ¼ | ¼ | | | | | | 4s. pm. | 1s pm | 19 | 18 |
| 7 | 225 | 62⅛ ¼ | 61¼ | | 79⅛ | 96⅜ | | 17⅛ | | ¼ | ¼ | | | | | | 4s pm | 2s. pm | 19 | 18 |
| 8 | 226 | 62⅛ ¼ | 61¼ | | 79¼ | 96⅞ | | 17⅛ | | ¼ | ¼ | | | | | | 5s. pm. | 3s. pm | 19 | 18 |
| 9 | 226 | 62 ¼ | 61¼ | | 79⅛ | 96⅜ | | 17⅛ | | ¼ | ¼ | | | | | 183 | 4s. pm | 2s. pm | 19 | 18 |
| 10 | | 62 ¼ | 61¼ | | 79⅛ | 96⅜ | | 17 9-16ths | | ¼ | ¼ | | | | | 186 | 5s. pm | 3s. pm | 19 | 18 |
| 11 | | 62 ⅛ | 61¼ | | 79⅛ | 96⅜ | | 17 9-16ths | | ¼ | ¼ | | | | | 186 | 5s. pm | 3s. pm | 19 | 18 |
| 13 | | 62⅛ ¼ | 61¼ | | 79⅛ | 97 | | 17⅛ | | ¼ | ¼ | | | | | 1 61½ | 5s. pm | 3s. pm | 19 | 18 |
| 14 | 228½ | 61⅞ 62⅛ | 61⅛ | | 79⅝ | 96⅞ | | 17 9-16ths | | ¼ | | | | | | 184½ | 5s. pm | 3s. pm | 19 | 18 |
| 15 | 231 | 62⅛ ¼ | 61¼ | | 80 | 96⅞ | | 17 9-16ths | | ¼ | | | | | | | 5s. pm | 3s. pm | 19 | 18 |
| 16 | 230½ | 62⅛ ¼ | 61¼ | | 80⅛ | 97 | | 17⅝ | | ¼ | 4 | | | 1 | | 185 | 5s. pm. | 3s pm | 19 | 18 |
| 17 | 230½ | 62⅛ ¼ | 62 | | 80⅛ | 97 | | 17½ | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | 5s. pm. | 1s. pm | 19 | 18 |
| 18 | 234 | 62⅛ ¼ | 61⅞ | | 80⅛ | 96⅞ | | 17½ | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | 5s. pm | 2s. pm | 19 | 18 |
| 20 | | 62⅛ ¼ | 62¼ | | 80⅛ | 97 | | 17½ | | 1⅛ | 4¼ | | | | | | 5s. pm | 1s. pm | 19 | 18 |
| 21 | 230½ | 62⅜ 63 | 62¼ | | 80⅛ | 96⅞ | | 17½ | | 1 | 4¼ | | | | | | 5s. pm | Par | 19 | 18 |
| 22 | 235 | 62⅛ ¼ | 62 | | 80¼ | 96⅞ | | 17 11 16ths | | ¼ | 4 | 58 | | | | 186 | 5s. pm | Par | 19 | 18 |
| 23 | 234½ | 62⅛ ¼ | 61⅞ | | 80⅛ | 96⅜ | | 17⅝ | | ¼ | | | | 1 | | 186 | 5s. pm | 1s. pm | 19 | 18 |
| 24 | | 62⅛ ¼ | 62 | | 80⅛ | 96⅝ | | 17 11-16ths | | ¼ | ¼ | | | | | | 5s. pm. | 1s pm | 19 | 18 |
| 25 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

N B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given, in the other Stocks the *highest* only.

FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 13, Cornhill.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



Hopwood sculp.

Rev. Dr. Parr

Published by H. D. Symonds June 1. 1807.

Digitized by Google

THE
# UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

№ XLII.—Vol. VII.] *For* MAY, 1807. [New Series.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### Dr. Parr.

[*Concluded from page* 304.]

WE must not judge of the talents of so eminent a scholar merely by an epitaph or a monumental inscription: we shall trace them in all his writings, and it is to be wished that the Doctor would either himself make a collection of them, or leave them digested in such a manner, that they may be published by his friends. Among them his celebrated preface to a work of Bellendarius will hold a distinguished place. It shews his knowledge of the Latin language, his skill in the selection of phrases, his judgment in the discrimination of character. But may we venture to proceed a little farther? It shews what may be expected from writing in a dead language. There is not an expression in the preface, which may not be justified by authority, but it savours of course too much of the midnight oil. A man who writes in Latin, must write in shackles, unless he has been by the habit of frequent conversation and meditation, brought to think entirely in that language; and if this is not to be expected in the present days, we do not recommend to any one to employ it, except in works of science, where elegance of style is not so much to be expected or desired.

The Doctor married, when he was at Stanmore, Miss Marsingale, by whom he had several children, but two only remain. The eldest is married to the eldest son of Colonel Wynne, the youngest is single.

The character of Dr. Parr is variously appreciated. A person who thoroughly understands the principles of civil and religious liberty, and boldly stands forward in their defence, must in times when they are growing out of fashion, have many enemies, and the sycophants of arbitrary power will not fail to seize evey opportunity of depreciating talents, if possessed by their opponents. But Dr. Parr's eminence as a scholar cannot be denied; and even his enemies allow to him the merit of being a superior Greek and Latin scholar, and of being unrivalled in the art of making good scholars in those languages. They would confine his merit to these two points, and insinuate, that he was nothing out of this particular walk; and that in fact his excellence in this walk rendered him unfit for any other pursuit. What they allow is no small degree of merit: but we, who knew him well, may be permitted to add some other particulars, which make him the deserved object of esteem, love, and admiration to his friends.

We say, then, that he is a right good scholar, a staunch whig, and a true protestant. His scholarship is not confined to Latin and Greek, but takes in the whole circle of polite literature; and in metaphysics he is unrivalled. No one excels him in the duties of a parish priest, whether we view him in the reading desk, pouring out the devotion of the heart before his creator, or in the pulpit delivering his instructions to his flock, or in his parish promoting harmony and good neighbourhood, and by a variety of affectionate services, gaining the hearts of every class of his parishioners. His religion is equally removed from superstition and fanaticism, and he can discuss a doctrinal point without dooming his opponent to everlasting perdition for not believing it.

The awfulness of his wig might at one time of his life, have struck a terror in the distant beholder, but it vanished the moment you beheld him in company: and, as the ladies are assuredly the best judges in this case, if he is universally their favourite, we may be certain, that he is far removed from the spirit of pedantry and supercilious pride, by which the votaries of learning, from



Digitized by Google

want of keeping good company, are sometimes distinguished. As with the ladies, he is the favourite of all young people, for he can condescend to amuse and instruct them, and in a moment turn from the profoundest disquisition to attend to juvenile enquiries. This arises from the *gaieté du coeur*, which the doctor possesses; and that cheerfulness, which is the result of goodness of heart and soundness of head.

The doctor is one of the old school, fond of smoking and Greek.—He is in his element with a pipe in his mouth, a company of social and well-informed friends, and one to enter with him into a lively argument:—such was Jamie Mackintosh. The attack brought forth all the latent powers of the doctor's mind: his shield was impenetrable, and his spear, that of Ithureal. Poor Jamie Mackintosh! we regret that he lost the doctor's friendship; but the fault was in himself, not with the doctor. Steady to his friends, the doctor was not to be drawn aside by any private interest: and if his friends were attacked, he felt the wound, as if inflicted upon himself.

The integrity of the doctor, the warmth of his attachments, the goodness of his heart, and his convivial powers, will ever be deeply fixed in the hearts and minds of all who knew him. The world will admire his talents; by those, who knew him most intimately, the man will be most beloved.

---

*France, an important Object of the New Testament Prophecies.*

Καὶ ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐγένετο σεισμὸς μέγας, καὶ τὸ δέκατον τῆς πόλεως ἔπεσε, καὶ ἀπεκτάνθησαν ἐν τῷ σεισμῷ ὀνόματα ἀνθρώπων χιλιάδες ἑπτά.

Apoc. Cap. xi. 13.

THIS being a subject which was adverted to by some English theological writers nearly one hundred and fifty years since, when appearances little favoured any such speculation, may plead as some apology for reviving the topic at this eventful period.

The writers alluded to, as it will be easily conjectured, were persons who had examined the New Testament with a view to ascertain when the Millenium, or the grand deliverance of Christendom from civil and ecclesiastical tyranny would commence.

Persons not used to theological enquiry may bear to be told that this expected æra was generally expected to commence with the SECOND COMING OF CHRIST UPON THE EARTH.

Sceptics may probably smile, when they recollect the miserable jargon that has been made use of by the many sectarians who have endeavoured to apologize for Christian tenets and traditions; but a little patient investigation may soon convince them that there is more of sound reason and the fitness of things in these doctrines than they are aware of.

In my letter upon the Prophetic Indications of the Present Times, in p. 124 of your Magazine for February, I enumerated some of the astonishing vicissitudes which Providence has permitted to be effected by France, mostly under its present head, viz. the dissolution of the old Gallican church, the pontificate; the Germanic empire, the principal support of the Hierarchy both spiritual and temporal, including several Protestant kingdoms and states engaged in successive coalitions against France; the radical reform of the Roman church; the secularization of the dominions of most of the ecclesiastical princes; the abolition of celibacy, monasteries, and other religious foundations; the Protestant religion put upon an equal footing with the Catholic; and lastly, the political and moral restoration of the Jews to the free exercise and enjoyment of all their rights, civil and religious. The whole of this wonderful change has been effected, notwithstanding the opposition of almost all the crowned heads in Europe, within the space of sixteen years!

All this, in the language of the New Testament, has occurred in consequence of the SECOND COMING OF CHRIST; the manner in which this important phrase is to be understood, Bishop Hurd will best explain.

It has been the peculiar fate of this phrase to be perverted and misunderstood above its fellows. The gross ideas of the first Millenarians, and the opinions attached to the last judgment, no doubt grew out of it. Bishop Hurd, in his Sermons at the Warbur-

Digitized by Google

tonian Lecture, thinks the prophecies concerning the coming of Christ may be considered under two heads.

"They either respect the person, character, and office of the Messiah, or the fate and fortune of that kingdom which he came to establish in the world. Divines call these, prophecies of his FIRST coming; and the other, prophecies of his SECOND: only it may be proper to observe, that the *second* advent of the Messiah is not like the first, confined to one single and precise period, but is gradual and successive."

Now, in respect to the *coming of Christ*, it is clear, that the Bishop gives up the vulgar idea of a motion from one part of space to another, in which the body moved was not present before; for he adds, "Christ comes in his power and providence through all ages of the Church. His first coming was then over, when he expired on the cross. His second commenced with the resurrection, and will continue to the end of the world. So that this last coming of Jesus is to be understood of his spiritual kingdom, which is not one act of sovereignty exerted at once, but a state or constitution of government subsisting through a long tract of time, unfolding itself by just degrees, and coming as oft as the conductor of it thinks fit to interpose by any *signal acts of his administration.* And in this sense we are directed to pray that his kingdom, though long set up, *may come;* that is, may advance through all its stages, till it shall arrive at that full state of glory in which it shall shine out in *the great day* as it is called, the day of judgment."

Thus far the Bishop; but as his Lordship mentions no *third* coming of Christ to judge all mankind at one time and place; nor any such idea as a coming in person, during his second advent; nor otherwise than "in his power and providence," it follows that the judgment of the world, or rather that of nations and empires, may and must be executed solely by the *coming of Christ in his power and providence,*" and not by his *person.* This one thing at least is certain, that, in the Revelations, whatever is said of the judgment and the first resurrection, these terms have a meaning there peculiar to the prophetic books only, and no relation to the final judgment and the general resurrection spoken of by our Lord in Matthew xxv. 31. Rom. ii. 14. And as the second coming of Christ is only *in his power and providence,* then of course the nineteenth chapter of the Revelations has been strangely misapplied! He, who in that chapter is called the Word of God, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and who executes the judgments of Heaven upon the kings of the earth, the captains and mighty men; upon the beast and the false prophet, viz. the false church, is not Jesus Christ in person, but, as Bishop Hurd has perhaps involuntarily indicated, "Some agent of his power and providence; some state or constitution of government unfolding itself by just degrees, and *coming* as oft as the conductor of it thinks fit to interpose by any *signal acts.*"

It will now be incumbent on me to shew how far these *signal acts,* this power and providence, making use of the instrumentality of *France,* have been appreciated by several *English* commentators within the period of the two last centuries.

One of the first of them in order of time, is Doctor Thomas Goodwin, some time President of Magdalen College, Oxford: he wrote his Exposition of the Revelations in 1639, though it was not published till 1683, soon after his death. Penetrated with sympathy and affection for the French nation, he says, "The saints and churches of France, God has made a wonder to me in all his proceedings towards them first and last; and there would seem some special favour reserved for them yet at the last. And so as that kingdom had the first great stroke, so now it should have the honour of having the last great stroke in the *ruin of Rome.*

Mr. Arthur Dent, preacher at South Shoobury, Essex, has a very singular opinion respecting the condition of the Pontificate before the Millenium. The work he wrote and published in 1639 and 1650, is entitled *The Ruine of Rome, or an Exposition upon the whole Revelation.* In page 344, he says, "We know St. John's words are plain, that these



Digitized by Google

kingdoms which took part with the Beast shall take part against her; therefore it followeth, that all the kingdoms of *Europe* shall take part against him: and it is very possible that in time, France, Spain, and Italy, shall turn against the Beast. We know that he hath lost seven of his horns; the eighth, which is *France*, beginneth to be somewhat loose, and to shake, which, if it fall off, the rest will follow after apace."

With respect to the See of Rome, he observes, "Through the revolting and falling away of the kingdoms it shall be exceedingly weakened, and brought so low that the kings of the earth shall easily take it; or, as the Holy Ghost speaketh, Revelations xvi. 26, shall easily pass over, their Euphrates being dried up, and enter their Babylon. But then will some men say, shall there be no Pope at all, a little before the coming of Christ? I answer, and not I, but the Holy Ghost for me, *He shall be a poor Pope, a desolate Pope*; a Pope whose flesh shall be torn; whose flesh shall wither, as we shall hear anon. He shall be such a Pope as Ishbosheth was a King when Abner and all Israel fell away from him, Sam. ii. 8.—He shall be such a Pope as the King of Portugal is a King."

Mr. Thomas Beverley, who published *The great Charter for the Interpretation of Prophecy, London* 1694, seems to have described France and the Turkish Empire, as he judged they would be previous to their fall, with remarkable accuracy. Speaking of *France*, as being in alliance with the *Turks*, he says, "Notwithstanding this, let what can be done, France shall be kept within his own bounds, to be but one of the ten (kingdoms) and the Turk shall be in a *low tottering condition*, to be supported only upon *the aids of France*, that he may not come to his end so soon, but must do at last. And further, the great success of finishing the war upon (old) France, God hath reserved for *the stone cut out of the mountain*, which is not merely in any human hand: these things shall be done. The French grandeur, as it now stands in opposition to the kingdom of Christ, shall be ground to powder. The Turkish woe shall be clear removed, but then, together with this, the *Confederated Princes* as giving their kingdom yet to the Beast, and even the *Protestant Princes* so far as they enter into the constitution of Nebuchadnezzar's image, wherever it is found, with its seven thousand names, Rev. xi. 13. shall be ground to powder also."

Mr. Peter Jurieu positively declared, one hundred and twenty years ago, that "the augmentation of France would be no damage to the Protestants." Respecting the tenth part of the city, he says, "In my opinion we cannot doubt that it is France: this does not signify that the French monarchy shall be ruined; it may be humbled, but in all appearance Providence does design *a great elevation for her afterwards*. One thing is certain that the Babylonian Empire, viz. the Roman or Germanic, shall perish through the disobedience of the ten kings: but who shall begin this last revolt? It is probable that France shall; it cannot be any country but France." At length, after indicating that the Monks and Jesuits shall be abolished, he concludes as if he had actually seen the effects of the conquests of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena: these great events he says, "deserve to be distinguished from all others, for they have changed, or shall change, the whole face of the world," or rather the face of Christendom.

Dr. Mather, in his Discourse on Faith and Fervency in Prayer, published in 1710, p. 97, speaking of the great earthquake (or revolution) which was to overthrow the tenth part of the great Papal city, says, "May the kingdom of France be that tenth part of the city which shall fall. May (or should) we hear of a mighty revolution there, we shall then know that the kingdom of Christ is at hand."

Sayer Rudd, M. D. who, in 1734, published an essay towards a new explication of the doctrine of the Millenium, says, "A period will be put to the reign of the Beast by a REVOLUTION IN FRANCE, and that under a Louis."

The celebrated Mr. J. Whiston was also persuaded, that France was "the tenth kingdom or government designed for a leader and example to all the rest in Europe."

Digitized by Google

Some few writers have indeed imagined that the honour and privilege is intended for England. I shall conclude with quoting from one of the most learned and intelligent among them. Arguing upon the general opinion, that the abolition of the Antichristian kingdom would first take place in one of the European states alone, he observes "that considering how much Wickliffe and the Lollards preceded Luther and Calvin, I once fondly persuadeed myself that *our country* would have the distinguished honour of accomplishing this circumstance of the prophecy. At present, 1792, France seems likely to be the kingdom intended in the Divine Councils. As yet, however, the Orthodox Church is actually established and maintained by the civil government, though her wealth and power are greatly diminished, and the effects of her persecuting intolerant spirit, are there entirely suppressed."

This is extracted from the second edition of a Letter to Dr. Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, By Edward Evanson, A. M. He therefore, thus concludes his observations: "Now indeed, my Lord, the conscientious Christians in France, may with reason exclaim in the classical language, very unjustly applied by your Lordship to the Protestant Reformation in our own country;

*Libertas nos sera tamen respexit.*"

What shall we say to this evidence? Shall we impute it to conjecture, to party-collusion, or mere chance? The first would be childish, the second absurd, and the latter sheer atheism. The incredulous may boast of their philosophy, but here the judgment which these Christians have passed upon men and things, upon kingdoms and states, proves they possessed philosophy in reality. Their conclusions, though expressed in the oriental or scriptural dialect, have been drawn from long observations upon the tendency of virtue and vice, both in individuals and large bodies. Their application of the predictions of sacred writ, are the result of those eternal distinctions between right and wrong, that can never be obliterated. They are the genuine conclusions from a belief of God's moral government of the world, from the law of retaliation, "the punishment of evil-doers and the praise of them that do well."

In a word, the sacred writings, from whence these predictions were originally derived, are undeniably explicit in announcing a great apostacy and a great deliverance in Christendom: every Protestant, and particularly dissenters, have always seen this apostacy connected with Popery; and an unnatural alliance between Church and State where it has prevailed. Hence the strong and invariable attachment of the latter to the House of Hanover, and the tolerance of the Protestant succession, which, may God long preserve.—Hence too the hopes of the enlightened Catholics, that some Protestant Prince would finally be made instrumental in breaking every chain, and rescuing them from the pains and penalties imposed in the dark ages. Yours, &c.

ANTI-MERCATOR.

P.S. I wish to remark, that a new article in the creed of some of the Orthodox is calculated to counteract any attempt to enlarge or enlighten their understandings. They seem almost inclined to admit a *duality of Devils*; one *incarnate*, the other, as usual, *disembodied*. Antichrist, or the *man of sin* is now not made up of *many*, as the apostle John expresses it; but, according to them, he is *one* individual person. Not the Pope, according to the old mode of accounting for, or getting over these matters, but rather some *Lay person*. A few years ago, in Scotland, Robespiere was the supposed *Man of Sin*.

This new character may be extremely useful to a venal Hierarchy, for fixing a moral or political stigma upon any one who displeases them; and with a little spiritual juggling may be made to suit a Burdett, or a Buonaparte, just as the prevailing interest may require.

A beneficed clergyman in Shropshipe, assured the writer of this article a few months since, that, in his opinion, Antichrist was the Emperor of the French: he thought some canonized quiz of the 10th or 12th century had made it evident "that Antichrist would be a secular Prince, who, notwithstanding the great good he would do in the early part of his career,

Digitized by Google

his crimes having rendered him odious to God and man, would be slain in Palestine." Has this chimerical Antichristian Hydra but one head? If so, after this excision, time-serving Churchmen may circulate their conundrums or nod in their stalls without being any more disturbed by Lay-Reformers, Heretics, or Dissenters. Bishop Horsley, it is thought, favoured this notion of Antichrist. Thus, as Dean Swift says,

And Hell to be sure is at Paris or Rome,
How happy for us that is not at home!

---

TRANSLATIONS *from* ÆLIAN'S VARIOUS HISTORY, *by Dr.* TOULMIN. *(Continued.)*

No. 21.—*Of Zeuxis' picture of Helen, and of Nicastor, the painter.*

ZEUXIS, a native of Heraclea, had drawn Helen. Nicastor, the limner, was much struck with the likeness, and expressed a great admiration of the picture. A person came up to him and asked him, "Why he was so wonderfully affected with this piece of art?" He replied, "Thou couldst not have asked me this question if you had *my* eyes." I should remark the same with respect to oratory, the ears must be as nicely formed as are the eyes of the artist.

No. 22.—*The escape of Æschylus, after being condemned for irreligion.*

Æschylus, the tragedian, had been sentenced to death for the impiety of one of his dramas, and the Athenians were ready to stone him, when Amynias, his younger brother, throwing aside his robe, shewed his arm without a hand. Amynias had distinguished himself by his bravery in the battle of Salamis; and having lost his hand, was the first of the Athenians who had been rewarded. When the judges saw what he had suffered, they recollected his exploits and acquitted Æschylus.

No. 23.—*The vicissitudes of Fortune.*

Who is ignorant of the quick turns and sudden changes of fortune? The Lacedæmonians, for instance, were masters of the Thebans, and then were subdued by them: so that the Thebans not only advanced to the Peloponnesus, but crossed the Eurotas, and laid waste the country of the Lacedæmonians, and would have taken the capital, if Epaminondas had not been afraid lest the Peloponnesians would have combined to fight in defence of Sparta.

No. 24.—*The cruelty of Alexander, the tyrant of the Phæreans.*

Alexander, the tyrant of the Phæreans, had the character of a very cruel man. At the representation of a tragedy of the poet Theodorus, he was so moved by the sorrows of Aërope, that he burst into tears, and rising up from his seat, went out of the theatre. Apologizing for this to Theodorus, he assured him "that it was not from contempt, nor to shew any disrespect; but from shame to reflect, that he should feel compassion for the miseries of a fictitious character on the stage, but none for his own subjects."

No. 25.—*Phocion's forgetfulness of injuries.*

Phocion, the son of Phocus, who had often headed the armies of his country, was condemned to die, and was about to drink the cup of hemlock, in prison; when, on the lictor handing it to him, his friends asked him if he had any charge to his son? "Yes," he replied, "I command him not to remember, against the Athenians, the cup which I am going to drink." He who does not admire and applaud this man, is not, in my opinion, capable of entertaining a sublime sentiment.

No. 26.—*The fortitude with which Anaxagoras supported the death of his children.*

A person came and informed Anaxagoras, of Clazomene, as he was engaged in giving lectures to his pupils, that his two only sons were dead. with perfect composure he replied, "I know that I begot them mortal."

No. 27.—*Of Tachus, who died from luxurious living.*

Tachus, the Egyptian, as long as he made use of his own country diet, and lived sparingly, was one of the healthiest of men. But, after he went to Persia, and adopted its delicate dishes, he could no longer relish the food he had disused; and ended life by a dysentery, exchanging a luxurious table for death.

No. 28.—*Of the judges of the Egyptians, and the author of their laws.*

The Egyptians said, that they had

Digitized by Google

learnt their laws from Mercury. So all nations, by ascribing them to a divine origin, secure honour and veneration to their institutions. The priests were formerly the judges in Egypt; among whom the oldest was the chief, and decided on all cases. It was necessary that he should be the most upright and uncorrupted of men. He wore on his neck an image called *Truth*, made of the sapphire stone. But I wish not a judge so much to wear an image of truth made of stone, as that truth should dwell in his mind.

No. 29.—*Dionysius and Philip.*

Dionysius the second, and Philip the son of Amyntas, happened at a time to meet. Among many other topics, which as usual, turned up in the course of conversation, this was one:—Philip asked Dionysius, how it was, that when he had received from his father so large an empire, he had not preserved it? He answered, not very wide of the truth, "Because my father left me all things, but the good fortune with which he obtained and kept it."

N. B. Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily, was the son of Dionysius; he lost his kingdom by his cruelty, and retired to Corinth, where he kept a school and taught boys their letters.

UPTON.

The Roman emperors kept in their chambers a golden image of Fortune, which, on their death, passed over to their successors; as if they could bequeath with it their own fortune, as hereditary. Dionysius denied that he had thus succeeded to his father's.

KUHNIUS.

No. 30.—*The law of the Cretans on the instruction of youth.*

The Cretans commanded, that the sons of freemen should be taught the laws in songs set to music; that, being captivated by the charms of music, they might with more ease and pleasure retain them in their memory; and that, if at any time they did any thing which was forbidden, they might not be able to plead ignorance. In the second place, they were taught hymns in honour of the gods; and thirdly, the eulogiums and praises of brave men.

No. 31.—*How Socrates inspired Alcibiades with courage, and raised him above an undue fear of the people.*

The following is a conversation of Socrates with Alcibiades. The latter, when young, was greatly disheartened and distressed with the thoughts of addressing an assembly of the people. Socrates encouraged him and raised his spirits. "Don't you despise," says he, "that leather-cutter?" pointing to one by name. Alcibiades replied, "Yes." Socrates replied, "Don't you think very lightly of that auctioneer who is haranguing the croud; and of that tent-maker?" The youthful son of Clinias owned he did. "Well," said Socrates, "the whole assembly of the Athenians consists of a number of such characters collected together; and if, when taken singly, you have a low opinion of each, you should not think much of them when they are hurdled together." In this way the son of Sophroniscus and Phænaretes instructed the son of Clinias and Deimonaselies.

No. 32.—*The counsel of Pyrrhus' physician rejected by the Romans.*

Cineas, the physician of Pyrrhus, it is reported, in a private correspondence with the Romans, promised, for a sum of money, which he asked, to take off Pyrrhus by poison. They would not hearken to his proposal; for the Romans had learnt to be brave by virtue, and not to conquer their enemies by the arts of deceit and by stratagems. And they discovered to Pyhrrus the designs of Cineas.

No. 33.—*The behaviour of Pericles towards the Athenians.*

Was not Pericles, the son of Xanthippus, yielding and respectful to the people of Athens? It appears to me that he was. For as often as he was to be present in their public assembly, he prayed that not a word might escape from his lips, which would irritate them, or appear contrary to their opinion and oppose their will.

No. 34.—*The Clazomenians besmear the benches of the Ephon with soot.*

Some Clazomenians, on an embassy to Sparta, behaved in an insolent and contemptuous manner; for they besmeared with soot the benches and thrones on which the Ephon was accustomed to sit, to judge causes and pass decrees. The Ephon expressed his resentment at this, but calling the public cryer, commanded him to pro-

Digitized by Google

claim through the city, "that it was permitted to the Clazomenians to behave indecorously."

No. 35.—*Of Hiero and Themistocles.*

Themistocles excluded from the contest at the Olympic games, Hiero bringing his horses to it; remarking, that the man who would not take a part in their greatest dangers, ought not to be admitted to their sports." And Themistocles was greatly applauded for this.

N. B. Hiero was the king of Sicily. The time referred to was the Persian war; in which he declined joining the Grecians.

---

## *On the Transfusion of Blood.*

SIR,

IN a late number of your useful Miscellany,* I observed an enquiry respecting the Transfusion of Blood; an operation which has sometimes been practised in cases of active hæmorrhage. As no reply has, I believe, been given to the query, I do myself the pleasure of submitting some little information on that head; though as my researches in surgery and physic have been stimulated by mere curiosity, not by professional ingenuity, it is possible that I may fall into inaccuracies in my communication.

The operation termed Transfusion of the Blood, has long been banished from the codes of practical surgery. That it was once not only in frequent use, but of occasional efficacy, is evident from a law passed in the darker ages of superstition, by which it became a cognizable offence for any practitioner of the surgical art to attempt the relief of the diseased by transfusing into their veins the blood of either man or beast. As this law was enforced from motives of mistaken religious delicacy alone, it seems evident that the practice had been sufficiently successful to promote its notoriety.

The late Dr. Darwin once thought of resorting to this obsolete experiment, in a case of peculiar urgency and great interest. It is believed that he went so far as to give directions for the constructing of the necessary instruments. He failed, however, in resolution, and forbore to stake his reputation on so hazardous an experiment.

For the transfusion of blood into the veins, a vein is first opened in the arm of a patient. A small silver tube is then inserted, in an elevated direction; the same preparatory steps must be taken with the sound person, from whom the transfusion is to be borrowed; with this difference, that the tube must here be inserted downwards. This done, the smallest of the tubes is to be inserted into the larger one, by which means a quantity of blood, dependent on the judgment of the surgeon, passes from the arm of the same subject to that of the patient. The incised veins are bound or dressed, as in bleeding.

This operation was sometimes performed in relief of a vitiated state of blood, as well as in consideration of the debility arising from Hæmorrhage. In such instances, before the patient receives the blood of the sound person, he ought to be bled proportionably, that the new blood last received may have the freer circulation. Some recommended a vein to be opened in each arm at the same time, that as much of the vitiated blood might flow out of one arm, as was received of the sound at the other.

This transfused blood was not always specifically the blood of human subjects, it was sometimes that of a calf or lamb. In which case the animal was secured by ligatures, and an artery opened in the neck, leg, or thigh; when the rest of the operation was performed as before.

Transfusions and injections, though now out of repute, were much extolled by the physicians of the earlier part of the 17th century. Most disorders of the body are allowed to spring from some latent vice in the blood; from whence many were led to think that that vice would be removed or corrected by the injection of sound blood, and the expulsion of such as was diseased.

The fact seems to have been, that the remedy was generally worse than the disease. The tranfused blood could not be received into the circulation, and the hapless patient who escaped death under the operation,

* May 1806.

Digitized by Google

were found to degenerate to stupor nd melancholy madness, or to expiate their extreme temerity by sudden dissolution. I remain, Sir,

Your's, &c.

AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.

## THE WIG.—No. VII.

"I must appear important: big as a country-pedagogue, when he enters the chool-room with a hem! and terrifies the apple-munching urchins with the creaking of his shoes. I'll swell like a shirt bleaching in a high wind; and look burly as a sunday-beadle when he has kick'd down the unhallow'd stall of a profane old apple-woman." HONEY-MOON.

VANITY appears to be a ruling passion implanted in the breast of all the human race; and although in some it may not be so apparent as in others, this can by no means be implied as a reason that vanity does not attach to their characters; for I have seen enough of men to conceive, that although it may be, and no doubt is very active in the breasts of some; in others, (where it was according to outward appearance little to be expected) I have been satisfied of its existence in a passive state, until called upon by some particular circumstance or sentiment.

Thus every man has the vanity to conceive well of himself, and even the very pick-pocket, who daily commits his depredations on his fellow man will brag of his superior honor and honesty—nay, not only speaks of it in terms of exultation, but (the first compunctions of conscience being banished from his thoughts) unless detected he absolutely believes it himself. Every man has the vanity to conceive better of himself than he does of his neighbour, and notwithstanding the unassuming and humble manner in which almost every author of the present day addresses himself to the public, his vanity would be much disappointed, were that public to conceive of his performance as humbly as by his own account he seems to conceive of himself.

To expatiate on the vanity of human wishes and pursuits, and endeavour to shew from what cause this vanity, so general among men, arises, and thereby to prove the truth of the old assertion—"Vanity, vanity, verily all is vanity,"—would, in this place, be unnecessary; since men of the most brilliant talents, and indefatigable in their exertions have gone over the ground before me. I shall therefore endeavour to illustrate the subject, by relating some circumstances which have occurred to my notice as remarkable instances of vanity, though perhaps a better illustration could scarcely be offered, than the old story of Dr. Franklin and his whistle.

Dining with a large party at the Freemason's Tavern, some few months back, after the cloth was removed, the circulation of the bottle very freely produced a circulation in the heads of some persons at the further end of the room, who, after disputing some time to the utter destruction of all harmony, by way of satisfaction to each other, determined *manfully* to fight it out: upon the commencement of this smart contest, which threatened a numerous quantity of glasses, tables, decanters, &c. with demolition, and the combatants with severe blows, I was not a little surprized to see a person who sat not far from me, arise from his seat and strip off his coat, waistcoat, and neckcloth, with the utmost deliberation and composure: as he was hastening past me towards the scene of action, I could not refrain from asking him if he knew either of the parties, or the cause of dispute? of all which particulars, he declared he knew nothing: 'However,' said he, throwing himself into a pugilistic attitude, 'D—mme, if I don't have a knock at some of them! I'll set 'em to rights, I warrant!'—I cannot say I regretted to see the vanity of this man punished by seeing him completely vanquished.

I was, a short time since, invited to spend a day with a friend at Highgate. The party consisted of three gentlemen, myself, and two ladies, besides host and hostess. The conversation, after dinner, turned upon various subjects, politics, literature, and the amusements of the town—the Theatre, the Invisible Girl, the Phantasmagoria, the Panorama, and Sans Souci. These subjects afforded ample food for mirth and laughter; at length some remarks were made upon the merits and ingenuity of Mr. Dibdin



Digitized by Google

as an author and composer. One gentleman extolled many of his performances as master-pieces in their way, professed himself astonished at the great number of songs with which he had supplied the town, and declared he must have had an inexhaustible fund of wit to resort to. 'Aye, Sir,' said another, who sat opposite to him, 'but I believe I can account for that.' 'Can you Sir?' interrogated the first. 'Oh yes!' replied the second. 'A gentleman in company (my friend here, on the left) jumbled his wit with that of Mr. Dibdin, who, by the bye, has little or no individual merit as an author; nor, according to what I can learn, has he any more pretensions as a composer. I have heard various accounts; but, Sir, you may be assured that my friend, on the left, is absolutely the author of the most favourite songs which have appeared at various times, as the productions of that celebrated man.' 'Indeed!' 'Yes, Sir!—his friendship for Mr. Dibdin was his original inducement; and since the first appearance of *his* productions under the signature of Mr. *D.* he has never been the avowed author of a line: such is his diffidence.' To all this the gentleman alluded to made no other reply than a smile and a gentle inclination of the head, until a further panegyric from the other, occasioned him to observe that 'the world had been very indulgent; he felt very proud, and it gave him considerable happiness; he was grateful, &c. &c.' This sort of modesty and diffidence was highly applauded by the company, who appeared to be all fully satisfied that he alone deserved all the encomium that has been so abundantly showered on the name of Dibdin. To confute the above statement, I conceive little need be said: it in fact confutes itself, for who is there that will so positively hide their talents, or suffer another to wear the laurel to which they are alone entitled? I must therefore conclude, that the gentleman who partially acquiesced in the above statement possessed a very large share of vanity, which was dormant until brought forward by a relation of his merits by his friend. This brings to my recollection a similar circumstance, which may probably not leave *me* free from the imputation of vanity; and I shall only observe, that I did not suffer it to detract from the merit of others to obtain approbation.

A young man of considerable musical promise, and no mean abilities as an author, (but whose finances, in consequence of paying but little regard to his accounts of Dr. and Cr. were become so reduced as to oblige him to seek refuge in a mean lodging near the Moon-rakers in Blackfriars) had requested me to spend an afternoon with him inspecting his books and attention to some of his late musical compositions. I remained with him until evening, when, upon signifying my intention to depart for the city, he said he would accompany me a part of the way, which he accordingly did: and on our passing a public-house on our way, he was hailed by a person from one of the windows; he immediately requested I would wait two minutes for him, and obeyed the summons. In two minutes he returned, and begged he might be allowed to introduce me to some gentlemen, who he assured me, were his friends, and I accordingly acquiesced. When we entered the room, to my utter astonishment, 'Gentlemen,' said he, (introducing me with much formality) 'this is my friend, whom I mentioned to you; and I can assure you, you cannot submit your productions to a better judge. This gentleman,' continued he, (addressing himself to me, and pointing to a person near him) 'has written a most excellent song, which he is desirous of having set to music: now, you can give your ideas upon the subject without reserve. This gentleman,' addressing himself again to the company, 'has the ear of both theatres, and is therefore a proper person to consult.' The manuscript was then handed to me; it was a neat composition, written evidently as a parody on a popular song of Mr. Dibdin's. I delivered my sentiments as to the propriety of its publication, but was stopped short by my musical friend, with 'Aye, but not to the same tune as Dibdin's song! certainly you would not recommend that. Do you not remember the little air I played over about an hour ago( ti tum ti,—humming over a few notes); Egad, that would just do it,

Digitized by Google

ir" I replied, I thought a new tune as better to a new song, than to apt new words to old music; and reed in opinion with him. After is I retired, bearing my blushing nours full thick upon me, and leav- g him to agree with his friends out the intended publication.

---

## Description of Monte Video.

[*Concluded*]

THE air is temperate, and incomparably salubrious; though at id-day the sun is very powerful. or about ten miles, round Monte ideo, the country is rather hilly, but eyond that distance there are several undred miles of a continued level lain. This district differs materially om the other parts of South Amea, with respect to wood for fuel, of hich there is but little; the greatest art used at Monte Video is brought om the river St. Lucia. There is extensive quarry near the town, ielding a hard stone, of which the forfications have been built, and in the orking of which a considerable umber of the natives are constantly mployed. A stratum of very fine abaster lies in this quarry, about x feet from the surface of the ground, ut the Spaniards never use any of

A visit to the summit of the high ountain on the western point is deribed by a late visitor to the follow- g effect: "We rode on very pleaantly over hills and vallies, and hrough a neglected, but fertile land, aving at times to cross a few brooks, f sufficient depth almost to make our orses swim, till we arrived at the oot of the mountain, where there is guard-house with a few Spanish oldiers. Some of them came out, nd after some mutual enquiries, they irected us the best way, and pointing o a magazine about a quarter of a nile distant, told us we must not go by he way that led near it. We proeeded as directed, and found the oad very practicable. We soon, however, were compelled to dismount nd lead our horses, and, as they were not unaccustomed to rough travelling, we got them up a considerable part of the way, when the ascent however, became too steep we left them, having tied them fast, and proceeded to clamber up to the summit, where, standing by the flag-staff, we enjoyed a most extensive prospect of the country as far as the eye could reach, which was to a very considerable distance, the day being uncommonly clear. The serenity of the day greatly heightened the beauty and sublimity of the scene; our view was bounded solely by the limits of the horizon, both by sea and land; for no mountains, or even hills of secondary elevation, obstructed it: the few adjacent eminences were far beneath us, apparently interminable meads on one side, and the boundless waves of the ocean on the other faded into air, at the extreme reach of vision; and the town, harbour, and shipping, seemed like a puppet-show beneath our feet. We saw a great number of rivers and rivulets that run into the immense Plata, and between thirty and forty miles up the country we discerned several lakes, the banks of which glowed with deeper verdure than the rest of the country."

Nothing can exceed the fertility of the soil, or the beautiful verdure that overspread the whole face of the country. The soil produces without manure or cultivation, almost every kind of vegetable production. Those imported from Europe thrive in general exceedingly well. Apples, pears, peaches, and nectarines, are in immense quantities, and both cherry and walnut trees have been introduced to advantage, figs, melons, watermelons, cucumbers, and almost every kind of garden-vegetables, add to the catalogue; and wheat and barley, maize and manioc, are produced in ample abundance for the wants of the inhabitants. The herb of Paraguay, so famous for its universal use amongst all classes of inhabitants in Spanish South America, grows spontaneously in the vicinity, as do ananas, capiscums, and various other tropical productions. All the hedges are composed of quinces of an excellent quality, and some of which have been gathered fourteen inches in circumference. Mushrooms abound in the plains, but are never eaten by the inhabitants, who consider them as poisonous. In some places wild artichokes overspread the ground for miles.



Digitized by Google

The innumerable herds of fine cattle plainly exemplify the richness of the pastures, which, being elegantly strewed with a variety of flowers, form a beautiful and odoriferous carpet of nature. Horses are in very great abundance; they are only used for the saddle: they are admired for their make as well as for their swiftness, and the inhabitants take a pride in their long manes and tails. They live entirely in the pastures, and are frequently ridden for a whole day without either receiving food or water, yet even then they refuse corn. They are not only good, but cheap: six or eight dollars in the neighbourhood of the town is the general price, including saddle and bridle; and a horse of ten dollars can scarcely be excelled throughout England. They are so trained as to regard no regular road, and, when about to ascend a hill, set off in a gallop. Mules are very good, and much larger than common. They are used by the women for riding, in travelling, for carrying burthens, and to draw the water-carts that bring water to the town.

Dogs are numerous, of different species, disagreeable and dangerous. Most of the inhabitants outside of the town keep from eight to twelve of these animals, which are exceedingly troublesome to all passengers, and will surround and keep at bay a man and horse. There is a kind of dogs, which the inhabitants call fire-dogs; they have no hair, and their skin feels more like human; they are made use of by these people in cold weather, to sleep at their feet to keep them warm. The abundance of offal that is left at the different places for slaughtering cattle, afford plenty of provisions for the numerous dogs, whose increase is rapid, and which would be more so, if means were not used to prevent it; for the governor orders the soldiers of his garrison twice a year, for a certain number of days, to kill all they meet, by which means thousands of them are slain.

Ostriches are numerous, and go in large herds: little notice is taken of them: of their feathers they make brooms and fly-flaps. Partridges are innumerable, and paroquets of various kinds abound all over the country.

Of the precious metals, which formed the primary object of research and ambition amongst the first invaders, and subsequent settlers of South America, the shores of the Plata are nearly destitute. A gold mine was found about a century ago in the mountains of Maldonado, but on account of its insignificance, it was abondoned almost as soon as worked. One, however, is said to be now in activity in the district of Monte Video.

Maldonado is an open harbour, near the north entrance of the Plata. It is sheltered from the south-east winds by the small island of Goritti. The Spaniards had a fort here, which was garrisoned by a detachment from Monte Video. Great hopes were at first entertained that its port would have answered for large vessels, but it has been found to be very unsafe. The mouth of the river St. Lucia, a little above Monte Video, is stated to be capable of being rendered a capacious and secure harbour, and that the removal of a sand-bank at its entrance, which at present obstructs the channel, could, in the opinion of experienced men, be effected with little labour or expence.

The inhabitants are composed of five different classes; the Chapetones, or Spaniards from old Spain; the creoles; the mulattoes and mestices, with their various intermixtures; negro-slaves; and the native Indians. A very particular, interesting, and authentic account of all these, of their dress, manners, and customs, as relating to the general population of Spanish South America, is given in the valuable History of Buenos Ayres, by Mr. Wilcocke, lately published in one volume octavo, and from which we now give a few of the leading traits, more particularly relative to Monte Video and its environs; referring our readers to the ample details contained in that work, for every other information they may wish respecting the interior of South America.

The Chapetones are the first in rank and power, and every office of trust or emolument is solely confided to European Spaniards. Hence a great antipathy exists between these and the Creoles, who are generally sunk in sloth and ignorance. The

Digitized by Google

Spaniards of America are said to carry the vices of pride and indolence of their mother country to a great and intolerable excess. The siesta, or afternoon's repose of two hours, is a custom so universal, that even the workmen will seldom forego it. To sleep, to talk, to smoke segars, and ride on horseback, are the occupations of the day. Few families of any note in Buenos Ayres or Monte Video, have less than six or eight domestic negro-slaves, and many keep from forty to fifty to perform the various offices of menial servitude, or to serve the purposes of ostentation on occasions of festivity. The dress of the men is mostly an imitation of the French style before the revolution, the old Spanish garb being laid aside, except on occasions of ceremony. The cloak, however, is very generally worn abroad, and small cutlasses or long knives, supply the place of the ancient toledos. Within doors the Spaniards are described as very filthy; ablution of any knd is never, or very negligently performed. Flies and various kinds of vermin are abundant plagues in every house, and the ravages of the ants are only equalled by those of the rats and mice. Of their cookery, Englishmen give but an indifferent account, and have considered the bountiful provision of nature as spoiled by the perverted taste of man. Both flesh and fish are disguised, and their flavour undiscernable by the accumulation of spice, eggs, oil, onions, and garlic, with which they are dished up. Instead of butter they make use of beef suet melted down—better than tallow, but not quite so good as the dripping of our kitchens.

It is chiefly by the mixed race of mulattoes and mestices, whose frame is remarkably robust and hardy, that the mechanic arts are carried on, and other active functions of society discharged, which the two higher classes, from pride or from indolence, disdain to exercise. Most retail trades are carried on by them, and the hired servants are almost all of this class. The females too frequently devote themselves to meretricious allurement, and acquire an ascendancy over the minds of their paramours, which the women of Spanish or Creolian race fail of attaining. The men in general wear a blue cloth manufactured in the country, and imitate the Spaniards both in the colour and fashion of their clothes.

The negroes hold the fourth rank amongst the inhabitants of the Spanish colonies. They are mostly employed in domestic service, and are cherished and caressed by their superiors. A great antipathy exists between the negroes and the native Indians, which has always been fomented by the Spanish government. The purchased slaves are far better treated than the conquered Indians; for the former are private property, the latter belong to the crown, and are only lent for two lives to the Spanish settlers. The Indians are held in the most complete subjection, and are the most despised class of the community: they are robust and hardy, and though indolent and vicious, yet docile and ingenious; expert horsemen, and excellent huntsmen, and the sole practisers of whatever agriculture exists in the country. Their huts are small, and have a fire-place in the centre. Their beds, in some parts, consist of two or three sheep-skins; in others, they tie a bullock's hide by the four corners, to four short posts stuck in the ground. They breed poultry and hogs, and are particularly fond of dogs: and here it is worth observing, that the dogs bred by the Spaniards and mulattos, and those bred by the Indians, appear animated by the mutual hatred of their masters; the former will fall upon an Indian whenever he approaches them, and the latter attack with equal fury every Spaniard or mulatto they meet. Round some of their huts a wall is erected about four feet high, wholly built of bullock's heads one above the other, with the horns as cut from the animal's neck. Their food consists chiefly of beef, fruit, and maize.

We here conclude our account of the town and district of Monte Video, and hope shortly that we shall be able to congratulate the country on the re-acquisition of Buenos Ayres, and the permanent establishment of British power in that interesting and valuable part of the globe.

Digitized by Google

*The* POLITICAL CONNECTION *between* ENGLAND *and* IRELAND.

[*Continued from Vol. VI. p.* 310.]

AS severity alone had hitherto preserved any thing resembling a tributary humility among the people of Ireland, they were ever on the watch for opportunities of vengeance and reprisal. Henry VII. in spite of the seeming union he effected between the houses of York and Lancaster, encountered a serious opposition from many obstinate partizans of the former family. On these occasions, the Irish were ever ready to assist the malcontents. The supposed impostor, Lambert Simnel, received their support. The crown of Ireland* was placed on his head, and many Irish chiefs fell in the battle which decided the fortune of this daring adventurer.

As the only mean of allaying the fermentation, Kildare was re-appointed to the lieutenancy. His administration in some sort effected this desirable purpose; but the rival interests and nicely-balanced power of the independent Irish chiefs, were perpetually causing fresh internal commotions. Indeed the chief English families of *the Pale* had now so entirely amalgamated with the Irish character, that they joined the rude contest for individual influence, in contempt of the authority of that government they first settled in the country with a view of supporting. Such was the state of this miserable country, while England was, by slow degrees, recovering from the ravages of her long-contested civil differences.

As soon as Henry could spare attention from the vigilance of his enemies at home, he dispatched a re-inforcement to the inefficient army of Ireland. Sir Edward Poynings, at the head of a thousand men, was deputed to the government of the country.—Two great and salutary purposes direct all the councils of this chief: 1st, to secure the dependence of the nobles on the crown; and, 2d, to protect the commons against extortions and violence. These judicious and benevolent maxims, Poynings invariably upheld; and it may be truly said that he laid the systematic foundation of what radical improvements the state of Ireland experienced in after ages. The memorable statute, known by the name of *Poyning's Act*, was made at this juncture. By this act it was ordained, that no parliament should be holden in Ireland without being affirmed by the great seal and licence of the King of England; each question intended to be brought forward having been previously stated, and receiving his royal approbation.

It is singular that a step so arbitrary should be *solicited* by the commons of a free country. Such, however, was the case; and it must be considered as shewing the truth with which the poet describes the partakers of licentious freedom as anxious to

"Fly from petty tyrants to the *Throne!*"

This act had a salutary effect on the distracted politics of the country. Political intrigues were for a time banished from the deliberations of parliament, while leisure was acquired for attention to the executive part of the government. Meanwhile Kildare, at the head of the loyal forces, made successful incursions and kept the lords in some kind of awe.

In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. the Earl of Surrey advised a complete conquest of the island to be made at once, by attacking the Irish in different quarters.—So far, however, was Henry from finding resources at present, for this sanguinary project, that he saw himself deprived, step by step, of all the advantages gained by his predecessor. These misfortunes he attributed to Kildare, who had been re-instated in the government. That nobleman was accordingly committed to imprisonment. But this harsh measure only augmented the grievance. The Irish rose, under Lord Thomas, the son of the lieutenant, and rapine and bloodshed were again the order of the day!

A fresh and most formidable cause of dissention was now introduced to the miserable Irish by the English monarch:—This was the reformation of religion. All argument on this head was of course nugatory with the

* Henry told some of the Irish lords, when admitted to his presence, that he believed they would crown apes rather than want a king of their own!

Digitized by Google

clergy. A parliament was accordingly summoned to take the great question into consideration, by whom the internal interests of the Irish were arranged in a way perfectly satisfactory to the politics of the day.

Less bloodshed, however, immediately succeeded this religious innovation than might have been expected. The military prowess of Lord Gray succeeded in quelling the insurrection. Sir Anthony Saintleger, who succeeded Lord Gray in the government, judiciously adopted conciliatory modes of administration. Laws were enacted for the punishment of criminals, and the impartial security of the subject. The vanity of the people was likewise properly flattered, by changing the title of lord to that of king of Ireland. By such sensible and urbane acts, a zeal for government was engendered among this brave, but turbulent, people. The affability of the deputy soothed the indignation of the Irish chiefs, and a short-lived harmony, for once, waved her olive branch over the governor and the subjected. During this period wholesome laws were framed, and various oppressive abuses rectified.—Judges were appointed to hear and decide suits in each peculiar province, subject to the opinion of the deputy in particular cases. Strange! with such a bright example in view, that succeeding governments should miss the only certain way of holding the spirit of a gallant people in subjection!

During the short reign of Edward VI. Ireland was subject to few intestine troubles. Religious intolerance produced some trivial animosities; but while the Irish chiefs survived, who had been familiar with the suavity of the wise and good Saintleger, no disturbances of moment took place. As these men died away, injustice made encroachments on one side, while indignation fomented vengeance on the other. Such was the state of affairs when Mary ascended the throne; a mass-book in the hand where a sceptre should have been seen, and priests officiating for counsellors!

The restoration of the Romish faith terminated religious dissentions in Ireland, but political differences still continued to exist. All the acts of the former reign against the authority of the Pope were repealed; and a regulation, relative to the transmission and return of bills in parliament, completed the *Act of Poynings*, as it stood to the day of the union.

It was reserved for Queen Elizabeth to complete the reduction of Ireland. The *Pale* was still so limited, that ten counties only sent members to parliament; the whole house consisted of seventy-five members.—The first act of government was the re-establishment of the reformed religion. This was attended with difficulty, and paved the way for scenes of more extensive slaughter than we have yet seen exhibited. O'Neale, the powerful chief of Ulster, took up arms, and asserted his independence, in opposition to the crown of England. The English force was so weak, that the deputy was compelled to negotiate instead of fight. In this he succeeded, and O'Neale repaired to London,* where the pacification was ratified by her majesty. His enemies, however, had not been idle during his journey. The force of the Pale was augmented: O'Neale was attacked; and his troops, brave but undisciplined, soon routed and dispersed, while his own life paid the forfeiture of his fatal ostentation.

Divers salutary edicts were now framed for the promotion of moral and religious decency; but the administration of the laws was yet so extremely imperfect, that the effect of these useful laws was by no means adequate to the intention.

Still the commerce of this valuable island was disregarded. Indeed the revenue of Ireland appears to have been less at this period than during the reign of the third Edward. The annual expense of the government is stated to have now been 26,000l. of which Ireland only paid the sum of 6,000l. Thus, even the enlightened

* O'Neale approached the queen in all the rude pomp of a savage monarch. He was received with politic affability, and dismissed with presents. His conduct was haughty in the extreme, and he considered the interview as a treaty between independent sovereigns, rather than as an acknowledgement of submission.

Digitized by Google

Elizabeth had to learn that Ireland was any other than a barbarous colony, which it was expedient to hold in subjection, since its enmity might be unpleasant, though its friendship was not worth purchasing.

In pursuance of her mistaken ideas respecting that country, Ireland was treated by Elizabeth, in most instances, with unjustifiable harshness. Henry, in introducing the reformed religion, was certainly subject to more critical circumstances than Elizabeth, yet the prudent forbearance of his government maintained a political amity between the two countries, to which the queen was an utter stranger. Elizabeth, in short, was bent all conquering the spirit of the island: Henry was content with restraining the same spirit within moderate boundaries.

A unanimous resistance of the whole country, to some novel taxes imposed by the English, preceded the celebrated rebellion of Desmond. This rebellion appears to have been instigated by the King of Spain, who furnished the cause with three ships and a small supply of troops. Elizabeth, perceiving the full extent of her danger, poured in levies of military with astonishing ardour. These regular forces, as usual, speedily prevailed over the undisciplined zeal of the natives. Desmond lost his head, and the forlorn Irish were once more massacred with pitiless industry.

At this juncture, a truly great man (Sir John Perrot) formed the most liberal schemes for the general welfare of the island. He proposed to conciliate the affections of all, by incorporating the settlers with the natives, by obliging both to take share in the legislative department of government, and by assessing both parties equally in regard to the expenditure of the executive. To the disgrace of Elizabeth, he was not supported in these laudable designs. He succeeded, however, in dividing the great province of Ulster into seven counties, and in conciliating the affections of its chieftains. When this estimable character quitted the island, the Irish resumed their hostile disposition. The rebellion of Tyrone seems founded on the former claims of O'Neale, of whom he was a near relative. The examiner of this rebellion and its devastations is at a loss which most to deplore, the treachery of Tyrone, or the desultory hesitation of the queen. Deeply engaged in the Spanish and French wars, Elizabeth was peculiarly anxious for a peace with Ireland. Tyrone saw her embarrassment, and extended his operations with an artful affectation of humility. His successes were for a time unprecedented, and the cause of the loyalists became every hour more desperate through the imbecility of their leaders. Spain lent its assistance; six thousand Spaniards joined the colours of the Irish chief. The expulsion of the English seemed at one period inevitable; but the skill and caution of Mountjoy, an English leader, at length turned the fortune of the day. The Spaniards quitted the island, and Tyrone sued for peace. Some judgment may be formed of the fatigue of the English in this grand contest, when it is known that not only was peace granted to the crafty Hibernian, but that he was reinstated in his honours and emoluments.

This conflict was the most important, in which Ireland ever was engaged. After this great trial of strength she submitted, through all her provinces, to the conqueror; and thus was England, after a struggle of four hundred and forty years, for the first time mistress of the whole island. Though the measures of the queen were thus ultimately successful, their prudence may be doubted, and their inhumanity is unquestionable.

[*To be continued.*]

---

UTI POSSIDETIS *and* STATUS QUO.

SINCE the publication of our *last* number (in which it was promised that our ensuing one should contain the following political satire), we have received a letter, signed 'A Customer,' by which it appears that the poem 'Elijah's Mantle' has been erroneously ascribed to the author of 'All the Talents;' the former poem being asserted as the production of James Sayer, Esq. of Great Ormond-street. As our mistake was perfectly unintentional, we take the earliest opportunity to correct it openly.

There is much cause to conclude, however, that the present poem (*Uti*

Digitized by Google

POSSIDETIS and STATUS QUO) was actually written by the author of 'All the Talents;' while, at the same time, it is distinctly stated, that the author of the latter is wholly unconnected with the authorship of 'Elijah's Mantle.'

Some very extensive notes to 'Uti Possidetis and Status Quo,' as we are informed, are now in preparation by an eminent political writer.

*May* 14th, 1807.

Ye Ministers of Britain's State,
Form'd of *all talent*, good and great,
Like Grotius vers'd in treaties;
What, though *abroad* ye marr'd the scene,
Tell us what 'tis *at home* you mean
By th' uti possidetis?

Is it that you possess the store
Of merit that you had before
You took the public duty?
If that be all the praise you want,
The Opposition Bench will grant
You possidetis uti.

But, if we judge by what is past,
Say how your merit's to be class'd,
Where worth's, where wisdom's, seat is
Made up of strange discordant parts?
None, but "the Searcher of all hearts,"
Can tell quid possidetis.

Was patriot Virtue erst your guide,
Or did ye list on Faction's side,
And plead her cause?—siletis!
Maidstone's and Newgate's Rolls have nam'd
The Patriot Whigs for whom ye claim'd
The uti possidetis.

United now in Friendship's bands,
What Principle connects your hands?
Your Union's basis show:
Is it the Treasury's Rosy Bed?
Or is it—that ye view with dread
Your wretched status quo?

If on Finance you build your fame,
To Pitt's account transfer your claim,
To him—its state debetis:
Last year—a woeful tale ye feign'd,
Of "wasted funds, resources drain'd,"
A bankrupt possidetis.

Courted by Fox in language sweet,
Could Benevent refuse to treat?
Politeness would compel him:
'Tis strange, that Peace should look so
On men who fraterniz'd so dearly [queerly
At Paris, ante Bellum.

Tho' favour'd Yarmouth might be coax'd,
Fox was too cunning to be hoax'd—
Maitland a Scot discreet is;
From such Negotiators, say,
How could your Basis slip away,
Your uti possidetis?

When Pitt's good genius bless'd the land,
No fond regard for Talleyrand
Mix'd with his country's duty;
He—for his Sovereign and the Nation
Reserv'd his high Consideration,
Nor would have left—*to Implication*
Our possidetis uti.

Allied to Pitt, in early day,
Grenville! the People mark'd your way,
And deem'd you—his Achates;
With him your patriot ardour fled,
But left *one* Maxim in its stead—
The ut possideatis.

To you (their Treasury Baal), now
Whigs, neutraliz'd with Tories, bow,
And croud to touch your shoe-tie:
O'Connor's Friends shall praise your name,
And future Paines and Hardys claim
*Their* possidetis uti.

The *Brissotine* your hand shall kiss!
Spirit of Chatham! know'st thou this?
Ye Pittites! quid ridetis?
Grenvilles and Temples long ago
To *British Worthies* gave at Stow
The uti possidetis.

Grenville! though in your state array
Your number Windham, Petty, Grey,
Will none of them play booty?
These Whigs are difficult to tame,
They must oppose, and scout your claim
To th' possidetis uti.

Though pure your heart, and clean your hands,
And high your rate of merit stands,
Nil valet quod meretis,
Some Brew'r, in rude but licens'd speech,
Sans proof—that merit shall impeach,
And quash your possidetis.

Grey, tutor'd long in Fox's school,
By mild St. Vincent taught to rule,
A loftier port will show;
Haply your Cabinet divide,
Nor deign to leave your Tory side
Their half o' th' status quo.

Yet Howick! if thou'rt still the same
As ere this *alias* grac'd thy name,
What are thy merits? tell 'em!
*Sea*-Statesman thou *a ground* would'st be!
*Land*-Statesman thou art now *at Sea!*
Hoc statu geris Bellum.

Nurtur'd in Malagrida's lap,
Imbibing politics with pap,
Petty!—thy worth we know:
As Solon sage in earliest youth,
A Tully, e'er you shed a tooth;
This was your status quo.

What are your state acquirements now?
The nimble step,—or graceful bow,
To dancing nymphs a treat is:
Ye Tellers of the Exchequer's score!
Count on *one Petty-tally* more,
Dum Petty possidetis.



Digitized by Google

Windham! thy talents who can class?
Shall I detail 'em, or, en masse,
With thy new levies rate 'em?
Though France *kill off* our veteran force,
Thy Bills provide a second course
To feed our Belli-statum.

Thy weather-gauge is mov'd by squalls;
With *Ins* and *Outs* ascents and falls:
Now at the dog-star's heat 'ti;
Thy schemes, in quick rotation twirl'd,
Would change the poles, nor leave the world
Their uti possidetis.

With Cranfurd for thy bully-back,
What Windmills will ye next attack?
What *pastry* overthrow?
Pitt's quota men, and volunteers,
Stript of their jackets, hang their ears,
And take their status quo.

Cadmus sow'd serpents' teeth of old,
Arm'd men sprung up, and were so bold,
No constable could quell 'em!
Try this! Red-coats like prawns or shrimps,
Arm'd at all points, shall show thy crimps
The status ante Bellum.

Now should Napoleon's angry host
In Boulogne's Fleta brave our coast,
No matter where our Fleet is:
A fig for gun-boats and corvettes,
Martello towers and martinets,
In posse possidetis.

Pure as the fount from which it rose,
Britain! thy stream of justice flows,
Ye vallies!—nunc cantetis.
Should party feuds pollute its source,
Or Faction interrupt its course,
Nil tanti possidetis.

Ye Bacons, Coke, and Hardwicke, say!
(Juris periti of your day,
Astute in points and cases),
Was it on frothy declamation,
Or deep and close investigation,
You form'd your legal basis?

When Keeper Hatton held the Seals,
Though he was tripping with his heels
And light fantastic toe;
Bess knew, before she gave the Mace,
That Loyalty, not less than grace,
Compos'd his status quo.

Had Maidstone's Patriot sought his aid,
He would as soon have vouch'd for Cade;
Erskine and Co.—tacetis:
'Tis strange (to judge him by the sequel)
You e'er should think his worth could equal
Your uti possidetis.

When Pitt the British Senate grac'd,
Erskine! thy judgment was unbrac'd,
Thy tongue forgot its duty!
Now Solomon must yield to thee,
And Seymour's friend will guarantee
Your possidetis uti.

Since Amien's farce amus'd the land,
Doctor, hast thou improv'd thy hand
At making war or treaties?
With brother Riley at thy back,
Which is the Statesman, which the Quack,
Quid ambo possidetis?

With these, and Ministers like these,
England! canst thou be "ill at ease?"
Vain are thy fears—dispel 'em!
With all the Talent of the Nation
Focuss'd in Cab'net concentration,
Securè geris bellum.

And you,—ye Pilots of the Realm!
Trim well your sails, and mind the helm!
Your charge—a proud first rate is;
But should you wreck the nation's hope,
O! may her anchor lend a rope,
Quod vos possideatis.

---

## *Observation on a Passage in Sallust.*

SIR,

AS it is the object of your miscellany to combine instruction and amusement, you will not, perhaps, refuse admission to the following short observation upon a passage in Sallust. The fine character which this historian has drawn of two of the greatest men that ever lived—Cato and Cæsar—has been universally admired; and I believe one great reason of this admiration has arisen from the happy manner in which he has contrived to contrast their virtues. Upon this opinion it is that I would ground the following objection. I will quote a few of the preceding lines that your readers may better understand me:

"Igitur his genus, ætas, eloquentia, prope æqualia fuere, magnitudo animi par, item gloria, sed alia alii. Cæsar beneficiis ac munificentia magnus habebatur; integritate vitæ Cato. Ille mansuetudine et misericordiâ clarus factus; huic severitas dignitatem addiderat. Cæsar dando, sublevando, ignoscendo: Cato nihil largiundo, gloriam adeptus. *In altero miseris perfugium; in altero malis pernicies.*"—Catilina, ch. 54.

Here, Mr. Editor, appears to me to be a falling off from the accuracy of the delineation; hitherto the historian shewed us how these two great men had acquired the same ends, by different means; but, in these last lines, he makes them acquire different ends by different means, and consequently the antithetical parallel is lost. The attributes are convertible, which is not the case in any other part of the

Digitized by Google

character: Cato might have been also a "perfugium miseris," and Cæsar a "pernicies malis;" consequently they lose their strength by being placed thus in *juxtaposition*.

Liverpool, I remain, &c.
May 1st, 1807. ATTALUS.

---

*On the Difficulty of attaining Self-knowledge.*

SIR,

THE knowledge which is derived from books, is often limited in degree, and is sometimes not readily summoned for use: we turn the eye inwards, and view either solitary tracts of empty desolation, or else a wilderness scattered over with useless shrubs and gaudy flowers, or trees of statelier growth, but obscured, neglected, and unpruned. It should be remembered that to store the mind with confused masses of knowledge, attending neither to order, relative congruity, or progressive utility, is to bind its faculties with a ponderous burthen, which intercepts every emanation of thought that could aspire to the praise of originality.

Without, however, considering my own mind to be exactly in that state of wild confusion, I felt some apprehension lest it might not be sufficiently perspicuous in its arrangements to enable me to make an advantageous application of them: and I therefore resolved to turn from books to men, and to draw my inspiration from the fountain-head of all valuable information.

Then I began to consider the motives of action, the shades of character, and variety of conduct which distinguish the moral agents of the world. I endeavoured to unfold the springs of thought, to trace the involutions of passion, to disentangle the intricacies of action, and to lay open to my deliberate inspection the breast of man. Difficulties vanish before an ardent mind, or rather they have no existence in it;—the rapid combinations of thought far outstrip our capacities for performance: and it is not until we embody them, until we cease to be contemplative, and become active beings, that we feel powerfully the superiority of the mental over the corporeal faculties. I pictured to myself the benefit I should confer upon society, by detecting and simplifying that which has hitherto been known, though very imperfectly, only to the sage and the philosopher; by unfolding to the world in perspicuous phraseology, the ordinary process of thought through all its gradation; teaching them to ascend from moral effects to causes; and to pursue in all its ramifications the sources of action. This would be enabling man to form for himself a kind of moral thermometer, shewing the degrees of human virtue; of friendship and of enmity, where the one sinks into indifference and the other rises to revenge; where benevolence is found to be only a wandering ray of self-love, escaped from its centre; and charity an ostentatious display of superfluous wealth: where every passion might be traced through all its windings to its proper origin, and the degrees of every vice and virtue estimated with unerring impartiality.

This, I justly imagined, would be an acquisition to the interests of mankind, of no common importance; and filled with the vast design, I looked forward with a rapid intellectual glance to the immortality it would confer upon me. I therefore began to contemplate the means I should employ and the objects I should select. But I did not long deliberate; it was immediately obvious, that no better subject than myself could be produced on which to commence my moral analysis; for it may easily be supposed that I could trace with greater accuracy the operations of my own mind than those of another. I sat down to the task, fully prepared to combat all the opposition which prejudice, self-interest, or passion, might create.

But I soon found that it is easier to resolve than to perform; that it is often the business of one man to detect abuses and to display inconsistencies, but that of another to correct and reconcile them; that he who can trace the outline may be incompetent to fill up the design; and that it is frequently all man can do, to tell what should be done, leaving the performance of it to other beings, or trusting himself to the influence of accident or caprice, which may direct him to it. I recoiled back astonished, when I



Digitized by Google

beheld the difficulty of even assigning the real motive which induced me to commence a periodical paper; the passions were set in opposition to truth; and prevented, by their uproar and rude collision, her modest feeble voice from being heard. When I proceeded temperately and cautiously, I perceived I was in danger of confounding distinctions and mistaking subtilty for argument; if I urged my labours with briskness and rapidity, then I had to fear the impositions of fallacy, and the probability of seizing with indiscriminate avidity the specious phantom of error, instead of the majestic form of truth. I should perhaps have been like those Indian philosophers, who, rejecting the idea that this globe is self-supported, maintained that it was upheld by a large elephant; that the elephant stood upon a tortoise, and there they stopped. There are, I believe, two causes which operate very powerfully against us in all our endeavours of this nature. With regard to ourselves, self-love; with regard to others, difficulty and prejudice.

The influence of self-love is too notorious to need argument or illustration. In most minds, I fear, the passions have the greatest sway; this, indeed, necessarily arises from the constitution of society, from the power of early habits, from our love of pleasure, and our love of ease. In our course through life, warfare with the malignity, the envy, or the depravity of our fellow creatures, is more or less our certain lot; the most exalted virtue will feel their stings, as the highest mountains are still the seat of storms, clouds, and perennial winter; the humblest will not escape, as the shrubs of the valley are often scattered by the whirlwind while the oak stands unmoved. This obligation to be vigilant, which is thus imposed upon us, produces in some measure an impediment to excesses; but the nature of our adversaries too often contaminates us: as the ancient Romans were accustomed to derive advantage alike from victory or defeat, and to adopt every superiority which accident threw in their way; so we too often employ against our adversaries the same arts and the same weapons with which they endeavour to overwhelm us; not remembering that the end will not sanctify the means, and that vice cannot pass through the mind without leaving, like the snail, some of its slime behind. Let no man say to himself, that he will adopt it only as a temporary expedient, and discard it when it ceases to be useful: he will find that its inroads are not easily to be effaced, and that its allurements are sometimes too powerful to be withstood by ordinary minds; for, as she disdains petty restraints, and overlooks common impediments to our gratification, her progress will always be viewed with momentary pleasure, and her dictates obeyed with heedless alacrity.

It is therefore a mortifying investigation to most men, to discover in their own minds the ascendancy of evil: to feel that they are walking in a path where the flowers of virtue are but thinly strewed; and that, while the undistinguishing world beholds them with pleasure, and praises their integrity, their worth, and their unblemished honour, they are only sacrificing to a false idol, whose superior art enables him to conceal his deformities.

> "For neither man nor angel can discern
> Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks
> Invisible, except to God alone,
> By permissive, thro' Heav'n and Earth:
> And oft, tho' wisdom wake, suspicion sleeps,
> At wisdom's gate, and to simplicity
> Resigns her charge, while goodness thinks no ill
> Where no ill seems."

Some there are, to be sure, who know no greater pleasure than in weeding out error, and who will pursue a self-investigation with steady perseverance, unshrinking, and undismayed. But the rarity of such is only sufficient to make us feel and admire their superiority. To descend from a point of acknowledged eminence is painful and humiliating; to mingle with the crowd, when we have been accustomed to direct them, is degrading; and, to forego praises and honours after we have luxuriated in their charms, is a stretch of human virtue hardly attainable. The whirlwind that has scattered forests and overthrown edifices, that has swept before it navies, and heaved to the Heavens the billows of the ocean,

Digitized by Google

may subside into peace with gently-dying murmurs, upon the unruffled bosom of some lake; but the mind of man rarely knows such a termination of its storms. The passions succeed each other in an endless train: and he who foregoes by compulsion, the bustle of an active life, will find envy and desire accompany to his retreat; if he throw it up voluntarily, too often will regret torment his hours of privacy. But if we scrutinize our minds under these impressions, we shall then find ambition to be the impulse of a great mind; envy, a proper sense of injustice; and regret, the longings of virtue, which pants again to move in its sphere of activity.

But if self-love thus interposes its shield, when we would penetrate the recesses of our own mind, and detect the motives of our own conduct, we are equally repelled from success, by prejudice and difficulty, in attempting to discover those of others. The unwilling gratitude of mankind will seldom allow it to acknowledge merit when it is obvious, and its indolence, joined with the former, prevent it from seeking it when it is obscure. The littleness of vanity whispers that if we applaud, invidious comparison will follow; and the sense of injustice, which this tacit detraction creates, is pacified by reflecting that what we do not perform, others may; and that it will be time enough for us to commend, when the world has already given its sanction. Indeed I am willing to hope, that sometimes this reluctance to seek for, to bring forward, and to celebrate real merit, arises from a timid apprehension of our own judgments; and a wish rather to glide with the stream, than to direct it to its proper channel: for ridicule and contempt always follow erroneous admiration, and sometimes even that which is founded in truth; and where is the mind so hardened or so lost, that is not alive to the stings of derision and disdain?

But, while I thus propose a palliative for occasional instances, I am persuaded, that in the majority of cases, the worst motives influence us; and such as cannot be obviated by sophistry, or vindicated by reason. They are the offspring of envy and malignity, which seek to bring all to one common level, and to destroy those distinctions of virtue which form the great moral barriers of life, and restrain the wanton inroads of vice and immorality, which alone brighten the paths of piety and rectitude, and darken with obloquy and shame those of turpitude and depravity.

Amid this rude collision of passion, who shall venture to say that he knows the motives of his own actions, or that he has discovered those which operate upon the rest of mankind?

---

## PHILOSOPHICAL SPECULATIONS.

*(Continued from page 321.)*

IT may next be observed, that whatever gross concrete body is raised up into the air, or sustained there, its whole weight is, in reality, sustained by the earth, either at the same time or its equivalent before and after, e. g. A bird flying, by the stroke of its wings beats down the air towards the earth; the air which is smitten beats down that beneath, and so on till the lowest presses on the earth to a greater or less extent, according to the height of the flying bird in the air; in the whole equal to the weight of the bird. If a person jumps, his foot or feet wherewith he gives his body its spring, pressing the earth with several times the weight of his body, and the same when he alights, exactly make good to the earth the deficiency of his weight for the short time he was suspended in the air. All this is self-evident from the general rule, which admits of no exception, viz. That re-action is always equal to action. Also of an air ballon, which perhaps takes up 200lbs weight from the earth, yet the whole weight is in fact sustained by the earth; as a log of wood put into a cistern of water, although it swims, is still borne by the earth. From the balloon suppose we step to the moon, we shall find that she is inclosed in air, which is incumbent on the earth, though in a diminished degree; since reason plainly tells us, that the air which bears upon us, extends with its weight still diminishing, till it meets the air incumbent on another planet; the earth therefore, with the air incumbent on it, being carried round its annual orbit by the projectile

Digitized by Google

force of the sun, the moon is consequently carried with it. The moon is also carried by the earth's diurnal rotation round its axis; which rotation is caused by the quicker motion of the ethereal air bordering on the inferior planets, than of that towards the superior (impossible if it were a vacuum): the moon is carried, I say, by a projectile force, involved in the air incumbent on the earth; and consequently itself incumbent on the earth likewise. Were it not for this projectile force, the air incumbent on it, and likewise on the earth, would certainly impel it to the earth likewise, and conjoin it to it; but that impulse being counteracted by the projectile force, as above said, the re-action of the moon bears heavy on the earth, which is particularly apparent by the waters of the ocean ebbing and flowing, and particularly at the new moon, when the action of the sun, and the re-action of the moon, being in the same direction, act together on the waters and make the spring tides; encreased tides are also experienced when the moon is at the full: the sun and moon then depressing the waters in opposite directions, and the waters in the intermediate spaces rising higher than common. I think I have now clearly proved, by sound round-about reasons (which the late Rev. Mr. Westbrook used to say he liked), that the moon acts, or rather re-acts, on the earth and waters, not by attraction whose cause can no way be assigned; but by her re-action to the constant force with which the earth and air incumbent thereon, constantly act upon her and her atmosphere, and thereby keeps her at due distance, and maintain her projectile course, whereby she maintains her constant orbit as an appendage of the earth: her being involved in the air incumbent on the earth obligating her constant attendance: her reign over the waters being most providently ordered, that the waters which were gathered together into one place that the dry land might appear, might constantly keep their assigned place, and not cover the dry land again, as by their natural levity, they would otherwise do.

If it were asked how the weight of terrestrial bodies is caused, I would answer, because the cohesive concrete earthly bodies are by no means able to follow the motions of the for-ever active and restless air, from which all earthly concrete bodies are always receiving innumerable plagæ or buffets; and those in particular from above, with the greatest force from the great weight and extent of the air on that part thrusting them down to the earth. Hence it is manifest, that if an earthly body were placed in the mid space between the air bearing on the planet Mars, and that bearing on the earth; being of mean solidity, it would be in equilibrio and weigh nothing, receiving equal buffets on every side. Now, as the gross atmospherical air is incumbent on the earth, with so great a pressure as abovesaid, so the more pure ethereal air is likewise to be understood as bearing on our atmosphere, and by its extreme tenuity and activity keeping it always to the earth; though it rises to different heights according to circumstances. This ethereal air is as the air of the air itself, as some have called it. From all this it must appear, that as the moon acts not on the waters of the sea by attraction, much less can the other more distant heavenly bodies act either on us, or on each other by the same cause.

I now intend to make some digression, but such as in the end will elucidate my principal intent.

I can in no wise approve of Descartes' supposition, that all corporeal substances are originally of the same matter, and that the present difference of all things, and even of the elements, arises only from the different shape and composition of the particles of which they are composed; and who will have it, that the elements of air and fire for example, are formed, the first from small particles of hard matter ground round by constant motion, as small fragments of stone are said to be ground by mills into marbles, in Italy; and that elementary fire is the dust or minutiæ that is rubbed off the small round particles of air. We may as well, in my opinion, say with the Aristotelians, that the *substantial* form of air is air, and of water, water, &c. which indeed, seems equivalent to saying nothing; but by which they

Digitized by Google

nean, that all things created, or naturally produced, are essentially different from other kinds, and no ways convertible into each other, being each the particular work of the Almighty; the elements being the ground-work of the whole or materia prima, from which all other things are produced, and to which they return: and if this may be understood of natural productions, such as animals, minerals, vegetables, &c. (for they do not allow that artificial productions, such as furniture, buildings, &c. have a substantial form) much more of the elements; for as corporeal matter is universally understood to be divisible *in infinitum*, where must division stop to find the elements of the elements themselves, or how can any particular shape be assigned to those elements of elements, to which other elements may be assigned to infinity? and why should they be hard or solid to constitute fluid or liquid bodies, more than the parts of hard and solid bodies be fluid or liquid? Besides, as they are always in motion, they would by perpetual friction, be soon worn out, which Descartes acknowledges to be the case with his air globules or little balls; for as he makes the dust rubbed off them to constitute the element of fire, and as the minutiæ have now encreased to a great quantity, the enormous masses of fire, the sun, and fixed stars, being composed of them, if that be true; we shall soon come to as dreadful a catastrophe as the Newtonians threaten the world with, if space, suns, and planets, do not succeed each other to infinity; for as the globules of air, by constant friction, would grow smaller, the minutiæ rubbed off would encrease to that degree that, &c. This argument of process to infinity is certainly sufficient against the fancy of these air globules; in fact, a process to infinity either in great and grand, or in minutiæ, exists nowhere except in mistaken imagination, and when it occurs, is always reject with the argument which leads to it.

VELLEIUS PROFUTURUS.

---

## CUMBERLANDANA.

*(Concluded from page 330.)*

THE POEM OF CALVARY.—"Whilst I was upon a visit to my old and worthy friend, the Reverend Mr. Higgs, at his rectory of Grundisburgh, in the county of Suffolk, I put the last hand to my poem of Calvary. In his hospitable mansion I enjoyed my leisure in complete tranquillity and peace. It does not often come to pass, that two men, who had been intimates in their boyish days at school, and contemporaries in the same college, shall meet, as we did, in our old age, with the consciousness that there had not been a single moment when our friendship felt a check, or a word had passed, that we could wish unsaid. Those days of course were to me peculiarly grateful, and I flatter myself if any visitations of my Muse were happy, it was then they were such, when she led me to those regions, which I attempt to describe as the residence of death. I should hardly presume to particularize these passages, had I not the authority of my kind reviewer Dr. Drake to appeal to for my apology, and to him I shall ever hold myself indebted as the one candid critic, who brought that poem out of its obscurity, and obtained for it a place amongst our British classics."

OLD AGE NOT UNHAPPY.—"Men who have been in situations, and availed themselves of opportunities for conferring favours, are apt, when fortune turns against them, to be loud in their complaints of the ingratitude of mankind: I have had those opportunities, but am not warranted to make those complaints; whether I have not met with instances of ingratitude, or have outlived the recollection of them, I would not wish to ascertain, if it were in my power. I know that many people torment themselves with conceiving slights, and teize their hearers with describing them: I can readily call to mind many small services of mine gratefully remembered and generously overpaid: I have had many true and steady friends, and never found myself cast off by any, only because I could no longer keep the station which I held before; when I am within their reach, they welcome me with all the cordiality of former times, and when I am master of a leisure day in London, I can always find a hospitable table and a friendly host: this is at once my consolation and my pride; I have lived beyond the ordi-

Digitized by Google

nary limits of man's time on earth, and have not forfeited the good-will of those, with whom I lived; whilst with few exceptions from amongst the numbers who are now no more, I can reflect with comfort that I did not lose them till death took them from me.

"One instance of injustice and oppression was so interwoven with my history, that I could not avoid the recording it. Setting that aside, which it now behoves me to do, I have much reason to think well of the world, and when my time shall come, much good cause to part from it in peace.

"Let not my readers think I aim to give false colours to my character; I scorn the imputation, and am too sensible how nearly I am approaching to the hour when every idle word must be accounted for, to load my conscience with the guilt of an untruth."

## LITERARY COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

MAINOTE WOMEN.——The Mainotes inhabit [if we may credit Stephanopoli, who was commissioned by Bonaparte to inspect and render an account of this people] that part of the Morea which forms Cape Matapan, and assert themselves to be descendants of the ancient Spartans. According to tradition, Maina is derived from the Greek word *Fury*, and is expressive of the impetuosity of the natives, in their frequent wars with the Turks.

During these encounters (continues Stephanopoli) the men never quit their post; and their wives not only bring them ammunition and provisions, but also share in their dangers. If a woman sees her husband mortally wounded, she takes his arms, and endeavours to avenge his death. Theocari, during a late war, saw her son die at her feet: she seized his arms, exclaiming, "Sleep, my child! I am at thy post." Irene, wounded in the thigh by a ball, turned towards the enemy, and, with an undaunted air, cried—"If I can no longer work, I will breed children who shall revenge me!" Helena, who had been recently married, found her husband wounded in the left arm, and the ball stuck in the flesh. She sucked the blood, drew out the ball with her tongue, and, presenting it to him, said, "Take it, and send it back to the enemy." Even the young Stamata, carrying powder and provisions to her brother, and finding him drawing his sabre to oppose two Turks, seized his gun and shot one of them, while he cut down the other.

Among these people nothing is more sacred than the honour of the sex. To insult a woman, is cowardice; to outrage her, can be expiated only by blood. The females, indeed, are here the first to make themselves respected!

SALUTATIONS.—Much is to be learned, as to the dispositions of a people, from the mode of their social addresses.—In the southern provinces of China, the common people ask 'Have you eaten your Rice?' for in this article consists their principal felicity. The Chinese have visiting-cards, the colour and size of which are regulated agreeably to the rank and estimation of the person visited. When our embassy was in China, Lord Macartney received from the Viceroy of Petchehe a crimson card, large enough to have papered his bed-chamber!

If two Dutchmen meet, in the morning, they wish each other a good appetite. In Cairo, the inhabitants ask 'How do you sweat?' since the want of perspiration is with them symptomatic of an approaching fever. The Italian, or the Spaniard, asks 'How does it stand?' A Frenchman enquires 'How do you carry yourself?' The German, 'How do you find yourself?' The Englishman, 'How do you do?' In the three latter salutations we perceive the characteristic reference to—show, reflection, and activity. Frequently the Hollander asks, 'How do you fare?'

EPITAPHS.

On Hannah and Elizabeth, the wives of Joseph Bridgewater.

Graves are lodgings to the blest
Not of horror, but of rest;
Cabinets, that safely keep
Mortal relics, while they sleep.
When the trump shall all awake,
Every soul her flight shall take;

Digitized by Google

And from that which putrifies,
Shall immortal bodies rise:
In this faith they liv'd and died,
In this hope they here reside.

*Islip, Oxfordshire.*

## On a Lady.

Whate'er of mild affections was belov'd,
ever'd of virtue, or of sense approv'd;
Whate'er of candour female bosoms know,
nce warm'd the gentle heart that rests below.
ureas that heart, may flowers eternal bloom,
lay pensive genius strew them round her tomb:
nd, oh! may those by chance or fancy led
o the sad mansions of the hallow'd dead,
Vith fond remembrance from this spot retire,
nd learn to copy what they must admire.

*St. Pancras, Middlesex.*

## On William Williams, ob. Sept. 24, 1782, ætat. 21.

In silence here beneath a youth is laid,
By whom the sports of nature were survey'd:
With ravish'd breast o'er meads he did pursue
The started hare, which thro' the landship flew;
By which pursuit, his heart oppress'd with heat,
Plung'd in the stream that nature thought so sweet;
But soon the stream a change to nature gave,
And plung'd this youth deep in the silent grave.

W. *Cheshunt, Herts.*

# ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES *engraved on a Cup, by Mr.* FLETCHER.

FROM lip to lip this cup shall move,
When he who writes is turn'd to clay,
But list'ning oft his ghost shall love
To hear them sing this roundelay;
While Love shall sit in beauty's eyes,
And win his easy victories.

Drank from this cup, the sparkling wave
Shall fill the soul with new-born fire,
And wake the rapturous thought it gave.
To him who wildly struck the lyre,
And round his brow, now cold, did twine
The myrtle bud and blushing vine.

Like nectar was the stream to him,
Libation oft to purest love;
And when his eyes with tears were dim,
He sought this cup,—long said to prove
Like nectar to the Gods on high,—
And drinking thought he'd never die.

His heart, by wine and beauty warm'd,
Nor knew a care, nor heav'd a sigh,
Save for the girl who torturing charm'd
With doubtful glance of timid eye,
And, as she kiss'd the mantling brim,
Drank not indeed, but look'd to him.

Around this board such thoughts alone
As fill'd his soul with joy shou'd rise;
Let woman smile, and man will own,
Touch'd to the heart, her conq'ring eyes;
For he endu'd this cup with power,
Doubly to bless the social hour.

The festive board, th' inspiring bowl,
The social hour and merry lay,
The smile that reach'd his inmost soul,
O! what to him who sleeps are they?
The heart that beat so high before,
Now lowly resting, beats no more.

"O! how he lov'd an hour like this,
When mirth and music, love and wine,
Commingling pour'd a flood of bliss,
And roll'd the stream to Reason's shrine,
While Heav'n-born visions warm'd the head
That now lies cold on earthly bed.

"From lip to lip the cup then move,
And drink to him who's turn'd to clay,
That list'ning oft his ghost may love
To hear us sing this roundelay;
While Love sits thron'd in beauty's eyes,
And wins his easy victories!"

## EPIGRAM.

*On a passage in the Letters of* BURNS *

DO but look at that coarse, swearing, wheel-barrow jade;
Can you call such a creature, "of man the blood-royal?"
O, Burns! what a rebel at once you have made,
I could not, for my life, to such blood become loyal!

AMICUS.

* Speaking generally of women, the Poet somewhere styles them "the blood-royal of man!"



Digitized by Google

# CRITICISM.

*The* POETICAL REGISTER, *and* REPOSITORY *of* FUGITIVE POETRY, 1805. pp. 510, Vol. 5. Rivingtons.

SELECTIONS like the volume now before us, if superintended with discrimination and formed with impartiality, must always hold a distinguished rank among the meritorious labours of literature. To the admirers of lettered elegance, such collections are always desirable; to the lovers of poetic genius, they must always be peculiarly acceptable. The plan of the 'Poetical Register' has, therefore, our most cordial and decided approbation; and as the earlier parts of this popular and interesting publication have not come regularly under our review, we shall, on the present occasion, offer two or three remarks on the general merits of the work, combined with some casual observations on its nature and tendency.

Such compilations as the volumes of which we are treating, have been long patronized both in France and Germany; and several attempts have latterly been made to naturalise them among ourselves. Of these, the 'Annual Anthology,' a work, of which the materials were wholly original, and to which some of the contributors were persons of unquestionable talent, seemed for a season likely to maintain an enviable ascendancy in the republic of letters. With all its advantages however, it was not the lot of the 'Annual Anthology' to secure permanent celebrity. Many causes might be assigned for this failure. But the master-defect of the undertaking was, that its pages were limited to the effusions of what is commonly called a junto; without any reference to the views and wishes of uninterested writers and readers; while the lucubrations which it contained were often in open hostility, not only to the political and religious feelings of a great portion of mankind, but even to the principles of sound criticism and cultivated taste.

By comprehensiveness of plan, by liberality of selection, and by universality of co-operation, it has evidently been the aim of the Editor of the 'Poetical Register' to avoid the errors of his predecessors in the same walk of literature, and thereby to insure to his labours a more extensive and durable patronage. His road to success was plain, and it has proved practicable. He has, however, struggled to acquire distinction; and he amply deserves the very uncommon approbation with which his exertions have been so honourably crowned.

It remains that we proceed to lay before our readers some excerpts from the 'Poetical Register,' in corroboration of the commendation we have bestowed upon it, and in justice to the work itself. Our specimens shall be restricted to the 'Original Poetry' of the present volume; and as we are not conscious of so violating the law of secrecy, we shall open with an ode, of singular beauty, from the pen of the gentleman who is avowedly the Editor of the Poetical Register. He is entitled to this precedence, both in deference to his official dignity, and in consideration of the genius he has displayed.

## ODE.

*By Richard Alfred Davenport, Esq.*

O waving woods! O hills!
O springs, and warbling rills!
O far-spread wilds, and sun-excluding bowers!
Where, stung with anguish deep,
I wander'd oft to weep,
And waste unseen the slowly-lapsing hours!

Once more from cities proud,
Tir'd of their moiling crowd,
Soon shall I come my former paths to tread,
But not, as erst, shall I
Amid your beauties sigh,
To all but pain and hopeless sorrow dead.
Fair to my gladden'd eyes
Will every object rise,
As through your well-known haunts I rove along;
For I shall not deplore,
Nor teach your echoes more,
Of fruitless love the melancholy song.

Sad were indeed those days,
When flying man's rude gaze,
A host of foes my sicken'd soul alarm'd;
Then nor the woodland strains,
Nor verdure-vested plains,
Nor gales odorous, nor bright landscapes charm'd..

Digitized by Google

Then, misery's chosen child,
I sought your loneliest wild,
Where stole the brook, scarce heard its murmurs faint;
And stretch'd on dewy earth,
I curs'd my hour of birth,
And pour'd to winds my unavailing plaint.

Sad were those days indeed!
But soon my pastoral reed,
To songs of joy awak'd, ye glad shall hear;
For now the clouds are past,
That long my life o'ercast!
The forms are fled, of anguish and of fear.

Yes! here your gloomy reign
Ends, O long-cherish'd train
Of moody thoughts and soul-depressing cares!
For me Ianthe wreathes
A myrtle crown, and breathes
Soft rapturous sighs, fond vows, and tenderest prayers.

She, she, divinest maid,
Blooms in such charms array'd
As opening roses on their sunny beds!
Her accents might beguile
Despair; her look, her smile
On all around delicious influence sheds.

But not her smiles alone,
Her voice of melting tone,
Nor bloom, nor grace, my willing heart controul;
For in her form, enshrin'd
Resides the radiant mind
That crowns, illumes, and animates the whole.

By her belov'd, new-born
Am I to bliss; the morn
More sweet appears, more blue th' expanse above;
More mild the passing gale,
More verdant seems the vale;
And all is gladness, harmony, and love.

Now, to my unfilm'd sight,
O Sun! thy golden light,
From which I wont disgusted to retire,
Once more, I feel, is dear,
Once more my breast can cheer,
And ardent hopes and thoughts sublime inspire.

Dian! more fair meseems
Thou art, than when thy beams
Saw me retreat in solitude to pine;
And ye, aye burning Stars!
That guide your emerald cars
Mid boundless space, with nobler lustre shine.

Now, joyous as I rove,
Each cool and whispering grove,
Not less to Bliss than to pale passion dear,
Shall bid its feather'd throng
Awake a sprightlier song,
And pour delight upon my tranced ear.

Nor thou, my Lyre, that oft,
In numbers sweetly soft,
Hast plain'd the story of thy Master's woes,
Now, while his heart beats high
With extacy, shalt lie
Unstrung, and sunk in indolent repose!

Now, from thy vocal wires,
While Love, while Beauty fires,
And rosy-pinion'd Pleasure hovers round,
No strains of mournful fall
My rapid hand shall call;
But bid thy boldest harmonies resound.

Yes, glowing be the song!
Such raptures well belong
To him who sings the blest Ianthe's praise.
And lo! more mildly bright
Than Vesper's beamy light,
She comes—the Queen, the glory, of my Lays!

She comes!—ye zephyrs bland,
Your purple plumes expand:
Ye blooming flowers, your balmy breath diffuse;
Ye birds, with warbled air,
Salute the peerless fair!
Sacred to Love, to Beauty and the Muse.

Sweet was the dream of love,
In which my senses lay;
And sad the hour which drove
That pleasant dream away!

O! had I, still misled,
Ne'er found my slumbers fly;
Or, when those slumbers fled,
Had only woke to die?
1803. R. A. D.

Our next excerpt is from the pen of the author of the 'Pleasures of Solitude,' who has communicated several little pieces to the present collection. It is entitled,

TO MY LYRE.

Though I, almost of hope bereft,
Am struggling with a world of ill,
I will not grieve since thou art left,
O Lyre! my better portion still.

If now thy not untuneful strings
Rightly my trembling hand essays,
Fame yet shall bear, with gladsome wings,
The warbling of thy peaceful lays.

O Lyre! and should the world withhold
The meed to which thy strains aspire,
Can beauty to thy warmth be cold,
Nor feel the flame, who fed the fire?

Friend of my best, my lonely hours!
Though never praise thy song repay,
On others lost thy soothing pow'rs,
Be thou the partner of my way.

I press thee to a bleeding heart,
O Lyre! which thou alone canst charm:
Still blunt Misfortune's keenest dart,
And thus Life's bitter foes disarm.



Digitized by Google

And, O! with Hope's transporting glow,
Still warm the landscape, fading round;
Enough, if fancy can bestow
The only bliss by mortals found!

We offer no apology for lengthening our quotations on this occasion. 'The Filberd Tree,' by Mr. T. Park, is exquisitely simple and pathetic; and the concluding 'Sonnet,' from the muse of Brydges, must strongly excite the sympathy of those minds who are most capable of appreciating the real dignity of human nature.

THE FILBERD TREE.

A RUSTIC PLAINT.

*By T. Park, Esq.*

I had a little comely cot,
As neat as cottage well could be;
And near it rose a garden-plot,
Where flourish'd one embowering tree—
Ah, twas a tree of trees to me!

To my neat cot it gave a name,
A Filberd was my favourite tree;
Who saw it prais'd it into fame,
And ev'n my neighbours envying me,
Confess'd—it was a goodly tree.

Its graceful branches o'er my head
Wav'd wide an arched canopy;
And its broad leaves benignly spread
A fan of green embroidery,
That shaded all my family.

It was a screen from wind or sun,
A veil from curiosity;
And when its summer-bloom was gone,
We still could feast, with social glee,
On its autumnal fruitery.

E'en winter oft has seen it gay,
With fretted frost-work spangled o'er;
While pendants droop'd from every spray,
And crimson budlets told once more
That spring would all its charms restore!

But I have left that comely cot,
Where blossoms now my favourite tree:
And I possess an ampler spot,
Which boasts of more variety,
And more enraptures all but me.

For what I once have help'd to rear,
Have trea ur'd with a guardian eye,
To my weak heart must still be dear,
To my fond thought will oft be nigh—
Thee, Filberd, still for thee I sigh!

SONNET.

*By Samuel Egerton Brydges, Esq.*

Thou must not be another's, O my Home!
Here, where my infant children's voices shrill
Thy spacious halls with constant echoes fill,
From the rude stranger sacred be the dome:
And should some upstart with rash heart presume
To fix beneath thy shelter his abode,
May nightly ghosts his guilty conscience goad,
And fends by day around his path-way roam!
When all this numerous race, that sport around,
Shall, with their parents, low in earth be laid,
Still may their children's children here be found
To own this pile, and save yon growing shade!
'Here,' may they say, 'our Grandsires dwelt of yore:
And here they nurs'd the Muse's sacred lore!'

Many other interesting and excellent poems are to be met with in the original department of the present volume; particularly an Ode to Ireland, by Mr. Preston, an anonymous production on the game of Chess, and a Tribute to the late Right Hon. William Pitt, by the Rev. T. Maurice. More than usual assiduity has also been evinced by the Editor in his collection of Fugitive Poetry; and his critical opinions, on the various poetical publications during 1805, appear the result of candid and accurate investigation.

---

NOVELLETTES. *By Augustus Von Kotzebue.* 3 vols.

THE labours of Kotzebue have been so extensively circulated, and are so generally admired, that anticipation will sit down with avidity to peruse the productions of an author, whose writings have obtained such uncommon celebrity. We are, therefore, happy in assenting to the opinion expressed in the preface to these tales, which, as they merit all the encomium passed upon them by the translator, will doubtless be received with peculiar favour by the public.

As it is with us a primary object to gratify the wishes of our numerous readers, by judicious selections from works of merit, rather than ostentatiously to display the extent of our critical dexterity, we feel, on this occasion, anxious not to detain them from "The feast of reason and the flow of soul," with which they may be so admirably supplied from the present literary banquet.

Digitized by Google

Our first sample from the volumes now before us, is such as we conceive will amply authorize the strain of commendation with which we have introduced them to the reader, and will excuse us, at the same time, in dwelling upon their contents beyond the space to which our review of literature is usually restricted. This piece is entitled

THE REVENGE.

" 'You must marry a nobleman,' was the incessant cry of Lady Hedwiga Faltenwackel, whenever she addressed her young pupil, Amelia Willmuth, on the subject of matrimony. 'You must marry a nobleman. To this end you must direct all your thoughts, words, actions, prayers, and desires! Gracious heavens! For what other end has your papa toiled so hard in trade, and amassed such immense sums, but to have the pleasure of hearing his only child called—your ladyship!'

'I never can think it,' said the gentle Amelia, 'you know, my dear Lady Hedwiga, that my father always speaks lightly of nobility, and often compares them to the *caryotides*, which in architecture appear to support the building, but are in reality only ornaments, and hide the pillars upon which it rests.'

'O, for heaven's sake! (exclaimed the old lady, holding both her ears, although she could hear but with one:) your father,' continued she, 'is an honest man, and a pious man too; but he knows nothing of the supreme pleasure of contemplating one's great ancestry. In fact, I cannot help thinking, that he professes to despise high birth for fear of creating hopes in your mind which may never be realized; but only let a young man of good family once offer himself, his pedigree need not be as old as the creation, or that of the Faltenwackels—let it only be as old as the chesnut-tree on the top of mount Etna—let such a man once pay his addresses to you, and then you will hear how the tone will be altered. Why did he fix on me for your governess in preference to all others? He well knew, that notwithstanding my extreme poverty, my notions were too high to be levelled with those of tradesmen. He wished you, therefore, to be fitted by my tuition for that rank in life to which he hopes you will be raised.'

'Oh no, my dear madam—I should rather think, that your integrity, virtue, and goodness of heart, were the qualities for which he chose you. He thought that you, who had supported your parents by the labour of your'—hands—Amelia would have added, but was interrupted by a——

'For heaven's sake, stop child! You shock my feelings with the bare idea that this should be known to any living soul but you and your father. From him I could not conceal it, because he procured me the work.'

'And when your parents died—'

'Why then, he forced me to be sure, to reside in his house. You were then but a child, quite a little infant, dear Amelia; and he laid you in my arms, and I pressed you to my heart, where you have been ever since.'

'And therefore—'

'No, not therefore, but, because I am of an ancient good family; and because he intended to marry you into a good family; and because he knew that a common governess could not introduce you into polite circles; and because—and because—'

With this innocent chitchat did Lady Hedwiga amuse herself hour after hour. She was the worthiest and best of creatures that ever bore a coat of arms; her principles were rigidly virtuous; her heart tender and compassionate, and her life irreproachable; but an extravagant passion for her ancestry was her foible, and perhaps her hereditary disorder. With her, however, it was as harmless as the horny tunicle which a man inherits from his father; only that in the education of Amelia, she could not help scattering this single grain of tares among the good corn.

But our natures are such that we are not only indulgent to the weaknesses of those we love, we even sometimes catch their infection and amalgamate them with our own. I have known persons averse from snuff-taking, who out of pure sociability have taken pinches from their intimate friends, till snuff-taking became with themselves a habit also. What wonder then, that Amelia, who from her twelfth year had been dinned with

Digitized by Google

the words "you must marry a nobleman," should at length declare with the utmost gravity, that "she would marry nothing but a nobleman." One solid pretension she had at least—money: for what nobleman would not submit to a gap in his pedigree for an income of two thousand ducats?

Her father, however, sturdily opposed both governess and pupil. He was a plain downright tradesman, who had begun business in early life, with a capital less than ten pounds, and by his industry realized an immense fortune. It was his wish to marry his only daughter to an honest man, who should carry on his business with the same ardour with which himself had commenced it. But as a father has seldom a voice in opposition to the will of an only daughter, honest Willmuth contented himself with ridiculing his daughter's high notions, leaving her choice at the same time perfectly uninfluenced.

It may not be improper to observe, that Amelia's desire of becoming a lady, resembled the figures delineated by the frost on panes of glass. The God of Love might have dissolved it in an instant, and reflected his own fair image in its stead. It unfortunately happened, however, that her first lover was not only a plebeian, but an *incroyable* of the newest stamp—than which nothing could be less suited to Amelia's taste. One might almost have supposed him in the act of doing penance: for he was clothed as it were in sackcloth, though not crowned with ashes. His cold unfeeling heart was concealed under half-a-dozen waistcoats, and his hand rested in the place which his soul had chosen for its abode. He had learnt from the philosophy of the new school, of which he was a disciple, that the whole world, *hors nous et nos amis*, was made up of fools; therefore, that his own sonnets and puns were the first of their kind, and that Wieland was a babe in his art. Moreover, his name was Flugwild (highflier); and having a fortune nearly equal to Amelia's, he resolved not to couple himself with any thing of an inferior nature. This lovely girl had awakened his desires; and conceiving it a moral impossibility for any woman not to admire him, he boldly paid his addresses to her one evening in a ball-room, while dancing a country dance; and made so little secret of the affair, that he spoke loud enough to be overheard by the whole company.

The image of the modest Amelia's future lover, which she unconsciously carried in her bosom, did not, as it happened, bear the slightest resemblance to that of Flugwild. She therefore carefully shunned him at the conclusion of the dance, without giving herself the trouble to inquire about his rank: but her face was crimsoned the remaining part of the evening with a continual blush. This was sufficient for the plebeian *incroyable*, whose conceit construed it into an unequivocal symptom that she (in the language of Lucinda) was disposed to resign herself entirely to his carnal appetite. Accordingly, he waited upon the father, in full confidence, the following morning, with the view of fixing the wedding for the ensuing week.

Mr. Willmuth was all astonishment to hear that the nuptials of his daughter were so near at hand, as she had not given him the slightest hint of the matter; but Flugwild protested with so much assurance, that Amelia was desperately in love with him, that the plain old gentleman was constrained to give him credit. To be sure he was not extremely well pleased with his future son-in-law: for instead of taking a seat by him on the sofa, in a sociable and friendly manner, he was busily occupied all the time before the looking-glass, with burying his chin in his cravat. Yet he gave him a civil answer, with the assurance, that, for his own part, he should have no objection to any one whom his daughter might approve, and would therefore speak to her on the subject.

Flugwild, in his ecstacy of delight, seized the old man's hand, and shook it with so much violence, that he could with difficulty refrain from crying out. He then turned over a few leaves of the Bible, which lay near him, observing that the evangelist John was a philosophical visionary, and then blustered away to invite his friends to the wedding.

Digitized by Google

But the wedding, it should seem, was not likely to go on so merrily as Flugwild imagined: for old Willmuth, in the goodness of his heart, first consulted Amelia: and the result of their consultation was—a note from him to Mr. Flugwild junior, stating, that his daughter, not feeling any inclination at present to change her state, she could only return him her thanks, in conjunction with his own, for the intended honour, and conclude with the most hearty wishes for his future welfare.

Whoever knows (and who is there that does not?) how deeply the philosophical *incroyables* of the present day are penetrated with a sense of their own excellencies, may easily picture to themselves the monstrous rage which tore the bowels of Mr. Flugwild, on receiving this note. He instantly set about pouring forth his resentment in sonnets and *xanias:* but as old Willmuth and his daughter ranked with the common herd of mortals, who never took the trouble to read these exquisite productions of the muse, they totally failed of their effect. The intelligence that Amelia Willmuth would give her hand to none but a nobleman, though it aggravated his bitterness, yet served to clear up the mystery of his own ill success: for he did not suspect for a moment his deficiency in any requisite accomplishment; and the circumstance of birth, he had long learnt to hold in sovereign contempt. Nevertheless, on this incident, he built an infernal project of revenge: for, as my readers may know, the philosophers of our day have such sort of sensations in common with us ordinary mortals; and in all they think and do, have commonly respect only to number One.

While Flugwild studied at Jena, there was a cotemporary student at the university, called Distel, a young man possessing a clear head and a warm heart. He was the son of a shoe-maker in the country; but a man in good circumstances, who was seized with the ambition of making him a scholar, and of hearing the word of God out of his mouth from the pulpit. The old man fondly anticipated the delight he should feel in beholding his fellow citizens, and even the bailiff of the city, pull off their hats to the respectable offspring of his own loins. These pleasing reveries would visit him, especially as he sat tranquilly smoking his pipe by the fire-side on a Sunday.

As little *Crispin* grew up, he was put to school, and taught Latin and Greek, for which he discovered more inclination and genius than for handling his father's awl and hammer. He hurried, as thousands do, from one course of lectures to another, though he did not, like them, return as illiterate as he went. On the contrary, he collected much knowledge, which he digested with judgment.

Yet with all his application, he lived gaily and freely, spending as much in one year, as his father had saved in forty; and contracted debts into the bargain. He then distinguished and embroiled himself by fighting duels with his fellow students, got expelled, and flying home, he found his father dead, and his own character lost.

He now preferred a petition to the government, that he might pass his examination; but was not admitted on account of his expulsion. Thus cut off from every means of living, he found protection from despair only in the natural cheerfulness of his temper. He was on the point to enlist for a soldier, when a young nobleman, for whom he had once fought a duel at Jena, offered him the situation of clerk, in a country village, which he accepted without hesitation.

The reflection that he was burying himself alive as parish clerk in a village, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, was not much calculated to gratify his pride; but he endeavoured to banish the thought from his mind by every sort of whimsical conceit. Among other things, he sent a circular letter to all his university friends, announcing his promotion to the rank of parish-clerk, and soliciting their future patronage.

One of these letters happened to reach Flugwild, with whom he had been engaged in important concerns, just at the moment of his disaster with Amelia. The thought instantly darted like lightning into his mind, of making Distel the instrument of

Digitized by Google

his revenge. No one appeared to him better suited for the purpose, as he combined a fine manly figure, with great flexibility and vivacity of mind. Whatever else, therefore, was wanting, he resolved to supply with money.

Having formed his determination, he immediately wrote a letter to Distel, lamenting that his talents should be circumscribed within so narrow a sphere, and reproaching him for his want of confidence in his more fortunate friends. For his part, he declared, that he could not possibly suffer him to continue a village clerk, and begged him therefore to resign his place directly, and repair to Hamburgh on a day appointed, where he would meet with his former friend, whose thoughts were occupied with plans for his future welfare.

Distel fell, as it were, from the clouds; but his fall was not a rude one—he comfortably let himself down on the green turf of hope. It did not cost him many tears or sighs to give up his clerkship, nor very many moments to lace up his wallet, with which he departed in high glee. He arrived on the appointed day, in the less free than honest city of Hamburgh, and proceeded directly to the hotel De Petersbourg. His dusty and shabby appearance would have precluded his admittance, had not Flugwild accidentally looked out of the window, and recognizing his friend, relieved him from his embarrassment.

The table was instantly covered with wine and glasses, and the door locked, to prevent any interruption in their familiar communications.

Distel burnt with curiosity to learn what plans his Jena bottle companion had to propose to him. No sooner, therefore, were old occurrences in Zwetzen and Lobstädt* gone over, than he introduced the subject with asking—

'Well, my good friend, what are you going to do with me?'

'You shall marry a girl that is both very pretty and very rich.'

'With all my soul.'

'But she is a fool.'

'No matter.'

'She has refused me.'

'Not the most foolish thing, either.'

'Because I am no nobleman.'

'Am I one then?"

'You shall become one.'

'How so pray?'

Flugwild now discovered to him his whole project. Distel was to be entitled Baron Von Distelberg, a Bohemian noble, to be abundantly provided with money, and to remain a quarter of a year in Hamburgh, in order to exercise himself in dancing, riding, and other noble arts. Flugwild would then give him respectable letters of credit from rich houses in Vienna, Prague, and Hamburgh, which might be exchanged for others payable in Amelia's place of residence. Flugwild, of course, concluded, and with justice, that these new letters of credit would be made out on old Willmuth, whose firm stood the highest in that place. Distel was then to make his appearance with a considerable retinue, and produce his bills. The old Willmuth, would, without doubt, as is the custom, invite him to dinner, upon which occasion he might become acquainted with Amelia, pay his addresses to her, and conclude the matter with a marriage.

'Well, what then?' said Distel, who sat listening with mouth and eyes wide open.

'Why then, there the matter ends. I have my revenge, and you a pretty rich young wife.'

'And when the project fails, I have given up my fine clerkship for nothing.'

'Fool! it *must* succeed; but should it not, I promise you a yearly allowance three times greater than your salary for the clerkship.'

'Very good,' thought Distel, 'if I have a written contract I am perfectly satisfied. To be sure the whole affair looked very much like an abominable fraud; but as the girl was a simpleton, such trifling chastisement was no more than her deserts, and might at the same time turn out well for her, as he was, after all, both a handsome and an honest fellow.

The contract was accordingly signed and sealed in due form. Distel's almost empty wallet, was soon converted into well-filled trunks and overflowing purses. Baron Von Distelberg was occupied in Hamburgh

* Villages near Jena.

Digitized by Google

for some months, with equestrian exercises, was very elegantly equipped, kept coaches, huntsmen, and servants; and proving to the merchants of Hamburgh, by his Vienna letters of credit, that he was a rich Bohemian nobleman, he obtained without difficulty, on his departure, new letters of recommendation to Peter Willmuth in D.

In an elegant English travelling chariot, surrounded by livery servants, he now repaired to the theatre of action, where himself was to perform the principal part. The very next day he visited Peter Willmuth, delivered his letters, and met with a polite reception. Pretending to have no particular acquaintances in that town, he of course received an invitation to dinner, which he accepted, attending punctually at the hour appointed. He was received by the old Willmuth, who entertained him with talking about wind and weather, till the dinner was on the table. 'Call my daughter,' said the old man, and the village clerk's heart thumped hard at these words. Two minutes after, a lovely girl made her appearance, attended by a lusty matron-like personage. Distel coloured as he had *not* been accustomed to do, and Amelia blushed as she *had been* accustomed to do every day.

'Baron Von Distelberg,' (said the old Willmuth) introducing him to the ladies. The young lady made a modest curtsey, and the old lady put on one of her complacent smiles, as the magic word Baron reached her ear. They took their seats at table. Distel never turned his eye from Amelia. 'A thousand pities (thought he) that the girl is a simpleton.' He had resolved on eating a great deal, and of talking still more; but he ate little, and uttered scarcely a word. His eyes were so much the more eloquent. Amelia had made a conquest. So Amelia thought, and so lady Hedwiga said; nay, she was very warm upon the subject, when her pupil contradicted her, with the hope of being contradicted in her turn. 'A man of rank, (said she) that is manifest at the first glance: for a *plebeian* may be *learned*, and even *polite*, but that unaffected gracefulness of manners which adorns Baron Von Distelberg, for example, is not within his reach.'

As to the case in point, the good Hedwiga was not altogether in the wrong. The shoemaker's son was certainly gifted with a peculiar talent for assuming the great man. He was particular in having his knife and fork changed with every course; gave his orders to the servants with his neck carelessly bent back; picked his white teeth, and displayed his brilliant ring; and that all with an air that stamped him unquestionably with high birth. The sly spark was soon master of the sage governess's weak side, and expatiated with the most consummate reverence whenever he had the misfortune to be alone in her company, not only on nobility in general, but also on the family of the Faltenwackels, in particular; nay, he drew tears from the good soul, one day, by roundly asserting, that he had read in some secret memoirs of the Portuguese history, of one Faltenwackel having principally contributed to the re-establishment of the house of Braganza on the throne. From the moment of this discovery, Lady Hedwiga was his steady ally, in the old sense of the word, (for according to its modern acceptation, it means one that deserts and betrays) she took cognizance of his sighs, and reported them to the proper board: for which act of kindness he indulged her with abusing the French revolution.

He was likewise on equally good terms with papa. He had scraped together at the academy a little smattering of knowledge in manufactures and merchandize, which he now improved by reading every morning a few hours in technological and elementary books. Thus equipped, he went to Peter Willmuth, and, what was the grand point in this matter, he knew how to display his little superficial information in so easy, unassuming, and seasonable a manner, as frequently to excite the astonishment of the old experienced manufacturer. The young nobleman thus shortly gained his good graces, and stood so high in favour as to be shewn about his manufactory—an honour which he never before conferred on any stranger. Distel profited by the



Digitized by Google

occasion, to apply his commendations and praises with so much dexterity, that the old man set Lady Hedwiga all on fire in the evening, by observing, that for a nobleman, this baron was indeed a very intelligent man.

What Distel had effected with the father and the governess by little artifices, was imperceptibly brought about with Amelia, without any art. At home he employed much time and pains in studying his looks and words, which all fled from him the instant he came into her presence. The fire which he had intended to throw into his looks, dwindled away into a pallid languor; and when he determined to look narrowly at her blue eye, he cast his own dark one to the ground. This did him no disservice with Amelia: for in love affairs, the girls are never better pleased than when they create a respectful distance by the power of their charms. The pseudo-Baron was, therefore, far from being disagreeable to her. She felt a real satisfaction when she heard her father praise him; and was not angry when Lady Hedwiga gave significant hints of things that might be.

In this manner, some months passed over. Flugwild, to whom Distel was obliged, under the veil of nocturnal darkness, to give in a report of his proceedings, now urged him to declare himself, and sue for Amelia's hand. The honest clerk's conscience, indeed, sometimes gave him a twinge for his assumed noble impudence; but his word of honour which he had pledged, the nothingness into which he would revert, if it were violated, and above all, his own desire of possessing the lovely girl, blunted the sharpness of these stings, which, in the general pliancy of youth, are not over rigid, and which become inflexible only with age.

He made known his wishes to the unsophisticated tradesman, with no small hesitation; but gained more courage as he proceeded to talk of his Bohemian estates, and his fine peasantry. The old man listened to him with a nod of his head every now and then, and promised to consult the principal person on this matter.

The principal person had no objections to make; and if she begged for a respite, in order, as she said, to get better acquainted with the Baron; this was rather the effect of virgin modesty than distrust. Lady Hedwiga regarded this as very superfluous, and was even of opinion, that it was not befitting to detain the Baron too long. The father, on the other hand, entirely accorded with his daughter, especially as he proposed making enquiries respecting his future son-in-law.

It was in the month of May, the usual time of setting out for their beautiful country-house on the Elbe, when Baron Distelberg was informed, that a decisive answer could not be immediately given; but his company would be very acceptable in the country, if it accorded with his inclinations. From this invitation, it was natural to conclude, that the happy decision which was to crown his wishes was more than half made. He therefore followed her with willingness to her delightful residence.

O what blissful days and weeks did he pass by Amelia's side!—With increasing confidence, her heart expanded and displayed its beauties in the most attractive forms. He now clearly saw she was no simpleton, and that the conceit about nobility, if it actually clung to her as a spunge plant to a young tree,—was only engendered and nurtured by Lady Faltenwackel. He daily discovered in her new perfections, talents, amiabilities, and what in his eyes lent the highest charms to the whole, was the conviction, that daily increased, that Amelia loved him. Yet, what should have afforded him confidence, now produced timidity. The crust, which levity had collected round his heart, burst, in the sunshine of love, who maintained in him also, his ancient right of ennobling whatever he touched. Distel now repented what he had undertaken, became silent and melancholy, and no longer ventured to express his sentiments.

Amelia noticed the change, but interpreted it after the manner of girls—to her advantage. She conceived that the Baron's uneasiness originated in the delay of the decisive answer, and Lady Hedwiga strengthened her in this belief. She had now sufficiently scrutinized his character,

Digitized by Google

and found him cheerful, obliging, and even-tempered. The latter qualification ranked the highest in her mind, as it respected the matrimonial state: for woe to that man and wife, who resemble the yellow rain-flower *(calendula pluvialis)* which only unfolds its leaves in sunshine, and closes them with the passing of every little cloud! She had put his principles to every sort of test, and often drew declarations from him by surprise, for which he could not possibly have been prepared. In every thing she discovered nobleness of heart, with a tincture of levity. For this foible love readily found an apology: for she loved him with her whole heart.

They were sitting one evening on a green turf, when Amelia, in a sportive humour, threw a jessamine at her pensive lover, without exciting more than a sorrowful smile. Behold, a messenger was coming through the garden gate, who brought her a letter from her father. The good old man informed her, that he had received good tidings of Baron Distelberg. His correspondent, on whom he could rely, had written to him expressly, that although he was not acquainted with any particulars of the Baron's family, yet the Vienna house by whom he had been recommended, was one of the most respectable. In addition to which, the conduct of the young man during his stay in Hamburgh, was such as fully to corroborate the testimony of the letters which he produced. 'Under these circumstances, my dear daughter,' added her papa Willmuth, good naturedly, 'In God's name follow your own inclinations, whatever they may be.'

Amelia's eye glistened with a tear of joy as she read the letter. The gentle agitation of the paper betrayed the tremor of her hand. When she had finished reading, she fixed her eye steadily on her lover, and rising up, as if seized with a sudden resolution, stepped up to him as he lay on the grass; and offering him her hand with mild gravity, said, in a firm yet affecting tone, 'Distelberg, you love me, and I return your affection most cordially. My father leaves me my free choice—here is my hand.'

Overwhelmed with confusion, the youth sunk down at the feet of this beautiful girl. The heavenly eye moistened with a tear—the throbbing bosom that harmonized with the feelings of the heart—the snow white trembling hand stretched out towards him—and last of all, those cheering words that fell from her sweet lips—intoxicated his senses. He pressed her hand with convulsive affection to his mouth, his eyes, and his heart, and burst into tears; but as he was on the point of throwing his arms round Amelia, who readily met his embrace, he started suddenly back, pushed her rather rudely from him, sighed, sobbed, and rushed from her presence. —The astonished Amelia looked after him, then turned her anxiously enquiring eyes to Lady Hedwiga. 'It is the intoxication of his joy,' said she, —'for a nobleman, to be sure, a little too vehement; but leave him to himself for a while, it will soon subside.'

Amelia shook her head with painful forebodings. She stole slowly home with downcast eyes. The cloth was laid for supper, and the victuals on the table; but no Baron appeared. A servant went to call him; he begged to be excused. Amelia was manifestly agitated, and Lady Hedwiga thought this was not manners—by which she understood, *noble manners.*

Amelia did not touch a morsel, and retired very soon to her chamber; but not to rest. With the rising sun she hastened into the park, and mixed tears of grievous apprehension with the dew of heaven. 'What is this? —What can it signify?' She would ask a hundred times without giving herself an answer. She anxiously waited for the hour of breakfast, which was usually taken in company. She was seated a quarter of an hour earlier than usual in the summer-house, at the tea table, and tried to put on a tranquil air at every opening of the door. Lady Hedwiga had also taken her seat by her for some time; had settled her morning cough; was looking after her brown mocca drink, and impatiently straining it again and again through a bag.

'Where can the Baron be,' cried she, with an air of vexation; 'he is never used to be the last. Christian, go and call him.'

The servant went. Amelia did not



Digitized by Google

say a word, but her bosom heaved with many a sigh. The command to call the Baron had already floated twenty times upon her lips; but was repressed by an inexplicable sentiment of shame. She now expected her whimsical lover every moment. In order not to betray the tumult of her bosom, she hastily poured out the tea, spilt half, and was lifting the cup tremblingly to her lips, as she heard the sound of footsteps.

It was only Christian, who rushed in with a letter in his hand, crying out, 'The Baron is gone, and has left behind him this letter for Miss Amelia.' Amelia turned pale. Lady Faltenwackel beckoned to the servant to go out. Amelia had not power to break open the letter; she delivered it to her instructress with a silent petition for her to read it, which Lady Hedwiga did, as follows.

'I dare not be silent any longer. I have deceived you. Flugwild has used my levity as an instrument of his revenge. I am no Baron, I am a poor shoemaker's son.'—

Here Lady Hedwiga let the paper drop out of her hand in a half swoon. Amelia, on the contrary, who was pale and lifeless on hearing the first lines, appeared suddenly to find her strength again; she hastily snatched up the letter and read on—'A connection with me was designed to render you an object of derision. He represented you to me as a simpleton, and his fraud as a merited chastisement. I, a fool, consented! Instead of a simpleton, I have found an angel! I have loved you Amelia—I do still love you beyond expression! Do not curse me. I am not a bad man. Alas! I was scarcely conscious that I was beginning a piece of villainy—but I cannot complete it. Do not curse me. I am amply punished: for I love you to distraction. You shall never see me again—never hear another word from the unfortunate Distel.'

The good Faltenwackel lifted up her hands and eyes to heaven, and sat jogging her foot. 'That I shall never survive!' cried she, one time after another. Amelia, on the contrary, appeared quite willing to survive it. Her hand, indeed, had sunk with the letter into her lap, and her eyes were steadfastly fixed on her knee; but the bosom heaved with less perturbation; and now and then a smile seemed to brighten her pale face. In short, she appeared to have expected a much greater misfortune. But as she sat immoveable for half an hour, and Lady Hedwiga's 'that I shall never survive,' did not draw a single syllable from her: the latter at length grew uneasy about the forlorn bride, and tottering forth, hastened for a smelling bottle.

'No, I thank you,' cried Amelia, gently putting away the bottle, 'I am not ill; but let the horses be put to the light chaise; I must instantly go to town.'

All the hows?—whats?—whys? of the anxious governess remained unanswered. Amelia persisted in her resolution, without explaining herself. Whilst they were hastening to execute her commands, she went herself again into Distel's room, where she found, to her astonishment, his servant busied with packing up.

'What Philip, are you here still?'

'Oh yes, madame,' replied the honest fellow, with tears in his eyes; 'I have lost a good master.'

'Why did you not attend him?'

'He expressly forbad it.'

'Where is your master gone?'

'That I do not know.'

'Has he taken nothing with him?'

'Nothing at all. I was to take all his things to Mr. Flugwild in town, together with this note, which you may read: for he has not taken the trouble to seal it,'

Amelia read, 'You would have led me to commit an act of rognery; but you mistook the person. What I have of your's I send you back. Poorer than when I came to you, I go again into the world. Do not enquire after me, and should any accident bring us together, shun me: for although I despise you, yet anger might get the mastery of me at the sight of you, and I might stamp the name of Amelia in blood on your paltry forehead.'

With a tear in her eye, she returned the note, 'Fulfil your master's command,' said she, with good-natured melancholy, and then come back to me. I will try to supply his loss to you.'

'Alas! my good dear miss,' sighed

Digitized by Google

e man, 'he was so good a master!— id if you knew what he suffered this ght—and if you had seen how he ole out of the house, more dead an alive, an hour ago—"

'Enough,' returned Amelia, and ipped away to conceal her emotion. he carriage was at the door: she rew herself in with Lady Hedwiga, nd in less than three hours they eached the town. The old lady had ried more than an hundred times by he way to get a word from Amelia; nd thinking her silence arose from espair, she consoled herself with busing the horrible man who had nown how to imitate *noble manners* n so delusive a manner; concluding with the burden of her song, 'That shall never survive!' Poor Faltenackel! and yet even worse things were in preparation for them; for no sooner had Amelia jumped out of the carriage than she threw herself at her father's feet, and cried out with ardent enthusiasm—'

'He loves me in reality: for he could not deceive me. It was *in his power* to possess me. He loves; he wished to gain me by no fraud; he had the resolution to resign me! Now, I love him more than ever—never will I give my hand to another.'

Peter Willmuth was a good old man, who had not yet learnt to refuse his dear and only daughter any thing she asked. The conceit of marrying a nobleman, was hers and not his—it was the same, nay, from above mentioned causes, preferable to him, that she should marry a man in his rank of life. Distel had, moreover, pleased him: for the young man had discovered knowledge, which in time, might make him a clever tradesman.

'I do not know, my dear Amelia,' said he, very composedly, 'why you are kneeling. Tell me, my dear, why do you kneel? Rise and marry him—that is to say, as soon as you can find him.'

Amelia jumped up, and hung on his neck.

'A shoemaker's son!' cried Lady Hedwiga, shuddering. 'My grandfather was an honest taylor,' said Peter Willmuth, going to the counting-house, and leaving the rest to Amelia, who instantly managed matters to her own liking. She sent the faithful Philip after her lover, who, having traced his steps, found him six miles from their country seat in B——, a garrison town, where he was just going to enlist. He led the bewildered, enraptured fugitive back to Amelia's feet. In a few days they were the happiest of couples, and so continued for a number of years. Flugwild received an invitation-card to the wedding, which he tore in pieces with his teeth. Lady Hedwiga was for twenty years a witness to the purest domestic felicity, and sighed every evening—

*That I shall never survive!"*

[*To be continued.*]

# THE NEW PATENTS.

*Mr.* RALPH WALKER'S, *for making Ropes and Cordage.—Dated Aug.* 9, 1806.

THE mode of making ropes described in this patent is by machinery, invented for the purpose, and without the necessary plates cannot be sufficiently understood. The yarns are all laid, so as to be made to bear an equal proportion of the strain in the strand and rope; the strands are laid uniformly in the rope, and each strand and rope receives throughout an equal degree of twist, by which the rope is rendered stronger than otherwise it would be, and of an uniform degree of strength throughout. This is effected either by one machine and operation, or separately by different machines and operations.

*Mr.* WM. HANCE'S, *for a mode of rendering Hats water-proof.—Jan.* 20, 1807.

A THIN shell made of wool, hair, and fine beaver, is taken to form the crown of the hat, and a shell or plate of the same materials for the brim. When these parts are made, they must be dyed black, and finished without any glue or stiffening. The underneath side of the shell and the inside of the crown must be made water-proof by lying on a coat of size, or thin paste, or any other substance sufficiently strong to bear a coat of

Digitized by Google

copal varnish; and when dry another coat of boiled linseed oil, very strong. When dry, the crown must be put on a block, and a willow or cotton body or shape, wove on purpose, put into the inside of the crown and cemented in, and on being dry finished off with a hot iron. The brim is then made in like manner, and cemented to a substance of willow or cotton, wove on purpose, and well pressed together. It is then hung up to harden, and the underside covered with another shell of beaver or silk shag. The crown and brim being then put on a block to form the shape, and must be strongly sewed together. The edge of the brim is to be oiled and varnished with copal varnish and boiled oil, very strong, to prevent the rain getting in. The cement used for sticking the parts together may be made with about one pound of gum Senegal, one pound of starch, one pound of glue, and one ounce of bees-wax, boiled together in about a quart of water.

---

*Messrs.* ECKHARDT'S *and* LYONS'S, *for a new method of manufacturing Pipes for the Conveyance of Water.*—*Dec.* 18, 1806.

INSTEAD of perforating the trunk of a tree, these pipes are formed of staves, similar to making a cask, but of a conical or long tapering figure, and are hooped with iron. They are then painted or tarred to preserve them water-tight.

---

*Dr.* CAREY'S, *for various contrivances for preventing or checking Fires.*—*Aug.* 30, 1806.

THESE contrivances consist of eleven distinct articles, as follow:

1. A Shower Bath. A cistern being placed in the upper part of a building, for the purpose of holding water; a pipe is conducted into any room, and terminates in a cock near the ceiling. The plug of this cock being furnished with a cross bar, to one end of which is fastened a weight sufficient to turn the cock, and to the other end a cord, which being drawn tight and made fast below will keep the weight raised and the cock shut. The cord being run through several rings on the floor, and fastened only to the last of them; on a fire burning any part of it, the weight will immediately fall and set the cock a running. The pipes and cords may be varied and multiplied at pleasure.

2. A Chimney Shower Bath. From the same cistern, a pipe and cock may communicate with the chimney, and, by means of a wire placed by the fire-side, the pulling of which may raise the weight and set a stream of water running down the chimney, in case of fire.

3. A Chimney Stopper made with a frame of wood, covered with a metallic plate, and of sufficient size to close the opening of the fire-place, when the chimney may be on fire.

4. A Damper Gridiron; by means of which it is impossible to smoke or singe the meat, however full the fire may be of smoke or blaze.

5. A Lock Lantern for stables, nurseries, &c.

6. A Fire Cloak or Gown, to protect the wearer from external fire, or to extinguish fire in the wearer's other clothes. It may be made of leather, silk, poplin, or other stuff; lined with any material of the like description, and quilted with a stuffing between of hair, wool, &c.

7. A Soot Trap for Chimnies.

8. A Soot Trap Stove.

9 A Chimney Water Trough.

10. A Chimney Damper, consisting of a double piece of hair, or woollen cloth, of such dimensions as to cover and close the opening of the chimney. It is to be quilted and stuffed with hair, wool, &c. When the chimney is on fire, this damper being well wetted and hung before the fire-place will, by stopping the current of air, extinguish the fire.

11. A Water Candlestick.

---

## TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

*Account of the* LECTURES *at the* ROYAL INSTITUTION.

[*Continued from page* 142.]

*Mr.* DAVY'S *second Course on the Chemical Phænomena.*

MR. DAVY first pointed out the different objects to which the lectures would relate. The general properties of the materials which constitute our globe; the active powers

Digitized by Google

subservient to these changes;—heat, light, and electricity; the arrangements and changes of the atmosphere; the sea, rivers, and of the solid surface of the earth. He stated that, it was his intention to bring forward all the latest discoveries on these interesting objects of inquiry, and to illustrate them both by experiments and sketches. He concluded by pointing out some of the peculiar advantages of philosophical study.

His second lecture was principally devoted to the consideration of the laws of chemical attraction, and to experimental elucidations of the phenomena they produce. Many common and familiar instances were added to the scientific examples, and it was stated that the greater number of those changes, in which the order and harmony existing in the arrangements of our globe depend, have for their prime cause the agency of the corpuscular affinity.

His third lecture was upon heat; he pointed out the obvious properties of this great agent, and examined the later facts and discoveries; the radiation of heat was shewn by some appropriate experiments; two mirrors were placed at ten feet distance from each other, one being suspended perpendicularly over the other, some hot coals were placed in the focus of the upper mirror, some fulminating mercury in the focus of the lower mirror. The heat in the last was sufficiently intense to occasion the explosion of the mercury. A bason of ice was then placed in the focus of the lower mirror, and a thermometer in the focus of the upper mirror, when its temperature was soon lowered in a small degree. In this form of the experiment no communication could take place through the air, for heated air ascends and cool air descends. Mr. Davy referred both phenomena to heat, sent off from the bodies in right lines; the coals in the first instance throwing off most heat, and the thermometer in the second instance giving off more heat than it received from the ice. Mr. Davy mentioned the facts lately discovered by Count Rumford and Mr. Leslie, and which prove that the radiating powers of bodies are inversely proportional to their reflecting powers; and directly proportional to their powers of absorbing heat.

His fourth lecture related to temperature, to the capacities of bodies for heat, and to latent heat. The conducting powers of different bodies were described; and it was stated, that good conductors (such as the metals) communicate a much higher sensation of heat than bad conductors, the temperature of which is much higher. Moist air being a much better conductor than dry air, produces upon the sensations a much stronger effect; and moist air, at 40°, feels colder than dry air, at 30°. The power possessed by animal bodies, of resisting heat and cold, was described, and the relations of the subject to the economy of nature discussed.

In his fifth lecture, Mr. Davy considered the mechanical excitation of heat as produced by percussion, friction, and collision. Some experiments were exhibited on the production of heat by the condensation of air, and it was shewn that certain inflammable bodies are capable of being inflamed by it. Some singular facts were stated with regard to the chemical agencies of light. It would appear, from different experiments, that invisible rays exist in the solar beam possessed of chemical powers, but neither of illuminating nor heat-making agencies.

His sixth and seventh lectures were on electricity and galvanism. He first stated the dependence of these different classes of phenomena upon the same power, and referred them to the same laws. He explained the excitation of electricity as produced by the contact of bodies, and by the changes of their capacity; and, to these causes, he referred the action both of common electrical machines and of the apparatus of Volta.

The seventh lecture was principally devoted to the chemical agencies of electricity, which is possessed of general powers of decomposition. The chemical elements of bodies naturally are in different electrical states; and, on this circumstance, he conceived their combination depended; by artificially altering these states, their powers of uniting were modified or destroyed, and new powers might be given to them. Some experiments, conclusive as to these points, were shewn, and a number of applications of the new facts pointed out.

His eighth lecture contained a gene-

Digitized by Google

ral view of the progress of electricity and galvanism, from the time of Gilbert to the present day. He pointed out four epochs in the science:—the first formed by the discovery of the simple electric phenomena, by Gilbert, Hauksbee, Boyle, and Newton. The second by the discovery of the difference between conductors and non-conductors, by Stephen Gray; and the different electricities by Du Fay. The third, by the development of the theory of positive and negative electricity, by Franklin. And the fourth, by the discovery of the new galvanic phenomena, and the facts ascertained by the use of the apparatus of Volta. He dwelt upon the importance of these discoveries in a scientific point of view; and stated, that they were daily gaining new relations to the phenomena of nature and the operations of art.

*The Rev. Mr.* DIBDIN'S *Course on the Rise and Progress of English Literature.*

Mr. DIBDIN, in his third lecture, took a view of the poetry of Richard Rolle and Laurence Minot. Of the former, it was observed, that his principal poem (a religious one) called "The Pricke of Conscience," contained very little sentiment, imagination, or elegance of expression. The MSS. of this work were said to be rather common in the public libraries of the country; and a few specimens of it, descriptive of moral duties and the goodness of Providence, served to shew how the author had moulded a number of curious and technical expressions into the structure of his verse.

Of Laurence Minot, Mr. D. remarked, that, till Mr. Ritson published his beautiful and correct edition of the poems of this writer, in 1795, the public were ignorant of the great merits of the author, who it seems was very imperfectly known to T. Warton and Dr. Henry. In point of ease, harmony, and variety of versification, as well as general perspicuity of style, he was allowed by his editor to be equal, if not superior, to any English poet before the 16th or, with very few exceptions, even the 17th century. The perusal of his poetry, as well as the interesting notes from Lord Berners' translation of Froissart, by which the edition is illustrated, was strongly recommended to the audience.

The works of Sir John Maundeville formed the next subject of Mr. D.'s consideration; and a sketch of this traveller's life and labours was given from his early biographer Pits, as were also some curious specimens of his voyages, to shew the nature of his style and the peculiar turn of his thought.

The remainder of the lecture was devoted to a particular account of the poetry of Robert Langland, and especially of his singular production called "The Visions of Pierce Ploughman:" this poem (a satirical one, levelled against the vices of all professions) was conjectured to have been written about the year 1360, and was first printed in 1550. Many interesting specimens of it were adduced by Mr. D.; and, among others, a remarkable passage, which was first observed by Mrs. Cooper, in her Muses' Library, to have suggested to Milton the idea of his Lazar House, in the 11th book of Paradise Lost.

'The Crede of Pierce Ploughman,' an anonymous and nearly contemporaneous poem, written in the same alliterative metre, without rhyme, formed the concluding part of the lecture. The first edition of this curious production was said to be printed by Wolfe, in 1553, but to have almost the scarcity of a MS.: the second edition was printed in 1561, along with the 4th edition of 'The Visions.'

His fourth lecture was devoted entirely to the life and writings of Chaucer. He began by observing that the chronological priority of Gower to Chaucer was by no means decided from the word 'disciple,' used by the former in his 'Confession of a Lover;' for it appeared that this word was spoken by Venus as applicable to Chaucer's being her disciple and poet, and not by Gower in reference to Chaucer's connection with himself. T. Warton, Johnson, & Ritson had concluded, from this very expression, that Gower was anterior to our venerable bard, who, it seems, had composed all his principal works, except the Canterbury Tales, before the appearance of the 'Confession of a Lover,' in 1392-3.

The biographical accounts of Chaucer were then rather minutely entered

Digitized by Google

ito; and, it was remarked, that hard- one material fact, of the very few ith which we were acquainted of haucer's life, was found in subsequent ographers that had not been already oticed by Tyrrwhit.

A succinct account was then given f all the works of Chaucer in poetry id prose; and the character of the oet was delineated from some strong escriptive passages, in the anony- ous biography prefixed to Urry's lition of his works.

The 'Canterbury Tales' formed the ext subject of discussion. Dryden's riticism on the poem, and Tyrrwhit's lition of it, were brought forward to articular notice: the latter was pro- ounced, on the authority of the late Ir. Ritson, to 'be the most erudite, arious, and valuable performance at has yet appeared in this country.' Mr. D. concluded with adducing ie testimonies of a number of ancient nd modern English authors, in praise f Chaucer, from Ascham to Warton; nd remarked that the incorrect state i which the poet's works now ap- eared was, in a great measure, to be ttributed to the mutilated and imper- ect condition of the MSS.; still there as room for an improved edition: he MSS. had been carelessly collated nd transcribed; and, it was hoped, hat our ancient bard would one day eceive the same advantages of editor- hip as were already bestowed on Shak- peare, Milton, and Spenser.

In his fifth lecture, Mr. Dibdin welt on the poetry of Gower, Bar- our, Blind Harry, and Hoccleve. le also particularly noticed the prose orks of John Trevisa, of whom, it ppeared, that very little was known ith accuracy. The French poetry of ower was said to be greatly superior o his English compositions; and, in he opinion of Mr. G. Ellis, 'not to uffer by a comparison with the best ontemporary sonnets written by pro- essed French poets.' The principal ork of Gower was said to be his Confession of a Lover,' written at he instigation of Richard II., who, neeting with our poet rowing on the Thames, invited him into the royal arge, and after much conversation equested him 'to broke some new hinge.' The poem was said not to be destitute of incidents, from which Shakspeare and other earlier English poets had borrowed with considerable success.

Barbour's poem of 'The Bruce,' was next discussed, and Mr. Pinker- ton's edition of it strongly recom- mended. It was said to be faithfully printed from a MS. of the date of 1489, in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, which was copied from a still earlier MS. of equal antiquity with that of Wyntown's Chronicle.

The poetry of Blind Harry was said to be an English translation from a Latin poem composed by Robert Blare, chaplain to the famous Sir W. Wallace, describing the exploits of that hero. Mr. D. gave a few speci- cimens of the descriptive beauties of the poem, and observed that the latest edition of it of any repute was that of 1758. The first edition was printed in 1601.

Hoccleve's poetry formed the next subject of discussion, particularly Mr. Mason's edition (1796) of some select poems never before published. This edition, although severely at- tacked by Ritson, was said to be of value, inasmuch as it gave us infor- mation of some particulars in Hoc- cleve's life, which had escaped the re- searches of Warton and others.

The prose works of Trevisa were then minutely examined, and various specimens given of his style. His translation of Higden's Polychronicon was said to be first printed by Caxton, in 1482; the question of his having *translated the Bible* was particularly discussed. From the private infor- mation of a friend, Mr. D. observed, that there was recently discovered in the Vatican at Rome a work translated by Trevisa, given by some of Lord Berkeley's ancestors to Charles I. when Prince of Wales, and resident at the papal court. It was supposed to be a *translation of the Bible into English.*

The sixth and last lecture of Mr. Dibdin was devoted exclusively to the works, lives, and characters of Wic- liffe and Wm. of Wykeham. The be- neficial effects of the writings of the former, and of the academical institu- tions of the latter, were particularly illustrated and commended. These six lectures concluded Mr. Dibdin's inquiry into '*the state of English litera- rature during the fourteenth century.*



Digitized by Google

# MEMOIRS OF REMARKABLE PERSONS.

## EDWARD KING, *Esq.* F.R.S. *and* A.S.

MR. KING was a native of Norfolk, and admitted as Fellow Commoner of Clare-hall, Cambridge, and of Lincoln's Inn. He inherited from his uncle, Mr. Brown of Exeter, a wholesale linen-draper, an ample fortune, and a good collection of pictures. His various lucubrations were the effect of assiduous reading, and whatever opinions he imbibed, were maintained with tenacity. His first publication, we believe, was in the year 1767, and was entitled, *An Essay on the English Constitution and Government*; which, though it shewed the author to be a man of candour and reflection, yet it contained nothing but what had before been full as ably enforced. In 1777, he published in quarto, *Observations on Ancient Castles*, which had been read to the Society of Antiquaries the preceding year, and were inserted in the 4th volume of the Archæologia. In these pages, Mr. King undertook to explain the curious artifices and the ingenious contrivances, both for strength and defence, in these buildings, for annoying the besiegers, and for the convenience and use of those who were to defend the works. For his examples, he took the castles of Rochester, Canterbury, Dover, Norwich, Portchester, Colchester, and Guildford. In 1788, he published, in a quarto volume, *Morsels of Criticism, tending to illustrate some few Passages in the Holy Scriptures, upon philosophical Principles and an enlarged View of Things.* The idea which appears to have given rise to this work is, that modern improvements in knowledge may be advantageously applied to the elucidation of the sacred scriptures. This work, from the oddness of its title, though full of deep and various learning, did not attract much notice; the first edition was sold for waste-paper, and would never more have been heard of, had not the author of the Pursuits of Literature dragged it from its hiding place. He speaks of Mr. King in the following words:—"The author of this book appears to me to be a gentleman of extensive erudition and ingenuity, and of accurate biblical knowledge; perhaps a little too fond of the theory, and sometimes a little whimsical in his application of natural philosophy; but never without a serious intention and a profound piety. He never forgets the *nature* of the subjects which he is treating. He seems to approach the sacred writings with that prostration of mind, that distrust of his own powers, and that self-abasement, which are *required* of those, who desire to look into the hidden things of God. I shall contend for no interpretation given by Mr. King; but I propose them to public consideration; for I never observed more caution and more wariness than in this writer." The author then offers some passages from this work, *written several years before the present events* had taken place in Europe, or could be conceived to be possible. Mr. King offered them only as his interpretation of scripture, submitted to a calm discussion; 'but thus did this learned and pious man, in a strain of serious, temperate, and impressive eloquence, deliver his opinion and his interpretation. They will stand before us and our posterity as the memorial of that lonely wisdom, that reverential application of the Divine Word, and of that silent dignity, which can *only* be attained by a retirement (at intervals) from the world which GOD has made to HIM alone, and by that worship in spirit and in truth, which, when joined to human erudition, and to the sober cultivation of the understanding, will produce FRUIT UNTO LIFE.' This alone made the work very popular, and encouraged the author to publish a second edition, in three volumes octavo.

In 1793, Mr. King published a pamphlet, entitled, *Considerations on the Utility of the National Debt, and on the present alarming Crisis*; and, in 1796, he presented the world with a thin folio volume, under the title of *Vestiges of Oxford Castle*; which was introductory to a larger work on the History of Ancient Castles, and on the Progress of Architecture. The discovery of some curious remains of the ancient castle of Oxford, by Mr. Harris, served to exercise the sagacity of Mr. King in tracing out a plan from a few obscure vestiges.

In 1798, he published a quarto pam-

Digitized by Google

hlet, entitled *Remarks on the Signs f the Times.* In these pages Mr. King ointed out, with becoming awe and imidity, some parts of scripture prohecy of which he conjectured recent vents to be an accomplishment. His xpositions certainly are singularly triking, and wear some features which ay have a resemblance to what has een for ages emblematically foretold. arly in the following year, he pubished a supplement to the pamphlet ust mentioned, in which he contended or the genuineness of the prophecy ontained in the 15th and 16th chapers of the second book of Esdras, reative to Egypt, Arabia, and Syria; ind, connecting some predictions of saiah, Zechariah, and Zephaniah, rom the whole infers the restoration of the Jews to their own country, in part before their conversion to christianity, but principally after such an event is accomplished.

In 1799, he published, in folio, the first volume of *Munimenta Antiqua*, or, Observations on Ancient Castles, with Remarks on the whole Progress of Architecture, Ecclesiastical as well as Military, in Great Britain. This work Mr. King intended to complete in four volumes. The first refers solely to the earliest periods of ancient British history, to the days of druidism and of patriarchal manners. The second volume relates to the works of the Romans in this island, and the improvements introduced by them; to such works of the Britons as were *imitations* of Phœnician and Syrian architecture, with which they were made acquainted by the traffickers for tin. The third volume contains the history of what relates to the Saxon times; and the fourth, the history of the efforts of Norman genius. Of the last volume, he was induced to publish twenty-one sheets prematurely, in consequence of the Rev. Mr. Dutens controverting some of his positions relating to arches. In this elaborate work, Mr. King gave some account of his motives for undertaking it, and of the history of its progress, which his own words will best explain:—"A life begun in habits of intercourse with several persons of refined taste and elegant pursuits soon led to an admiration of the remains of antiquity; but fair reflection soon led also to a conviction, that the study of antiquities, as far as it tended only to cherish the idle admiration of frivolous works of refined ingenuity, applied at first even to the purposes of gross idolatry and baneful superstition, is one of the most childish and useless pursuits on the face of the earth. But, as applied, either by medallic remains or otherwise, to elucidate truth, and to investigate the *real* history of past ages, is one of the most noble, and interesting employments that can occupy the human mind."

In 1784, on the demise of Dr. Mills, Mr. King was elected President of the Society of Antiquaries, and introduced a number of regulations, and the appointment of two regular secretaries, and a draughtsman constantly; but at the succeeding election in the year following, after an unprecedented contest for the chair, Mr. King was obliged to resign it in favour of the Earl of Leicester. Previously to this, Mr. King had printed in the Archæologia some papers containing his "Observations on Ancient Castles," which, as have been already mentioned, were afterwards collected into one volume.

In 1780, he published, but without his name, which on this occasion he studiously endeavoured to conceal, a very excellent octavo volume, under the title of *Hymns to the Supreme Being*; and, in 1796, he amused himself and the public with "Remarks concerning Stones said to have fallen from the Clouds, both in these Days and in ancient Times;" the foundation of which was the surprising shower of stones, said (on the testimony of several persons) to have fallen in Tuscany on the 16th of June, 1799, and investigated in an extraordinary and full detail by Abbate Soldani, professor of mathematics in the University of Sienna.

Mr. King, in his literary career, met with some opponents, able to contend against those doctrines which he advanced apparently with so much caution. His pamphlet on the National Debt was ably answered by Mr. Acland, and Mr. Dutens attacked his positions relating to the Antiquity of Arches in two separate treatises. In the supplement to the Remarks on the Signs of the Times, he met with a temperate and learned antagonist in Dr. Horsley.



Digitized by Google

the Bishop of St. Asaph, in his Critical Disquisitions on the 18th chapter of Isaiah.

His first communication to the Society of Antiquaries was, his friend Dr. Griffiths's Account of the Discovery of Wheat under a Roman Pavement at Colchester. He next presented them with his Remarks on the Abbey Church at Bury, and on the Body of Thomas Duke of Exeter. He afterwards gave them an Account of an old Piece of Ordnance dragged up near the Godwin Sands; and an Account of some Roman Antiquities in Essex.

If the literary character of Mr. King be estimated from his works, it will be found that his eccentric mode of thinking caused him to view many things in a light somewhat different from popular apprehensions and prejudices; and by endeavouring to assimilate the modern discoveries in science with the philosophy of the scriptures, he sometimes delivered opinions not consonant to those which are generally received. However long and close an attention he for many years bestowed in the pursuit of philosophical enquiries, in the investigation of the most serious subjects, and in searching out the progress of arts and improvements in successive ages, yet his works will be regarded by posterity as containing speculations of curiosity, rather than essays tending to the promotion of science or the propagation of useful learning.

He died at his house, in Mansfield-street, on the 16th of April, 1806, in the 72d year of his age.

---

## John Lewis de Lolme, LL.D.

THIS gentleman was a native and citizen of Geneva, where he practised some time as an advocate. He afterwards resided in England, and gained very considerable celebrity in the character of an author. His first work in this country was a Parallel between the English Constitution and the *former* Government of Sweden, which he published in the year 1772; in which he seemed to apprehend that the inhabitants of Great Britain were in the greatest danger of falling under the power of an aristocracy. Three years after this he published his celebrated treatise *On the Constitution of England*, which was originally written in French, and translated by its author into the English language, and considerably enlarged and improved. The celebrated Junius speaks of this production more than once with high encomium, and recommends it as a performance deep, solid, and ingenious. Nor is it Junius alone who has praised it in the strongest terms; it has been mentioned with equal applause by some of the most illustrious members of the British senate, among whom may be reckoned the names of a Camden and a Chatham. Nor is it the least remarkable circumstance respecting this work, that it was written by a foreigner, who had passed the greater part of his life out of England.

In 1787, he published *An Essay*, containing a few Strictures on the Union of Scotland with England, and on the Situation of Ireland. The first part of this Essay gives a plain, concise, and perspicuous view of the relative state of England and Scotland, from the time of Edward the First, to the Union under Queen Anne in 1707. This part is a most excellent introduction to the History of that Union by De Foe. The second part relates to Ireland, in which M. De Lolme was assisted by another person. The professed object of this part of the work was to recommend an incorporating union between Great Britain and Ireland. This was followed, in the succeeding year, by *Observations relative to the Taxes on Windows and Lights*, with a Hint for the Improvement of the Metropolis. M. De L. seriously but ludicrously proposed, that in lieu of the duty on windows, a tax on the *tonnage* of houses should be substituted; and, like some famous orators in the House of Commons, he ran on to a great length, turning and returning the playful images suggested by his fancy, and pleased to think that his readers might be at least diverted, if not much instructed. The improvement proposed for the city of London, was the removal of the cattle-market from Smithfield to some place in the fields near St. Pancrass; and he humanely proposed that the poor, thirsty, tortured cattle should be provided with water.

In 1789, he published *Observations*

Digitized by Google

*on the late National Embarrassment.* This alluded to the painful situation of the king's health at that period, and contained some ingenious explanations of the rights of the heir-apparent, and some acute remarks on the conduct, respectively, of the contending parties in the course of the proceedings relating to the projected regency. This pamphlet was answered, rather rudely, by an anonymous writer, who endeavoured to chastise M. De L. for the part which he took in those disputes.

In 1777, he published, in quarto, *The History of the Flagellants.* The ends which the author proposed in this work were the information of posterity, who will here find a minute detail of wonderful facts; the moral instruction of the present age, by giving them a striking proof of that deep sense of justice which exists in the breasts of all men; and the entertainment of philosophers and critics, by furnishing them with an unusual subject of speculation and debate; and by collecting into one view, without any offence to religion or decency, many singular and ludicrous facts. Voluntary flagellations began to be countenanced by men of great eminence, and to come into general practice in the eleventh century. The infliction of this punishment by the hands of the confessor became general after this, and was submitted to by princes, nay, women became subject to castigation from the monks, which led to great abuses.

M. De Lolme died in Switzerland early in the present year. He was remarkably temperate and simple in his mode of living, and possessed an admirable temper, with a strong turn for humour; and all he said, even on the most serious subjects, was marked by something of an arch shrewdness. He did not sacrifice much to the graces, in point of dress and personal delicacy, but his conversation was always valuable; and it is much to be regretted, that a man of his talents and information was not shielded by patronage against the necessities of life.

# MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

## IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

*With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.*

A LIFE of George Morland, embellished with twelve elegant sketches by Dau, will shortly make its appearance.

Mr. Mackenzie, of Huntingdon, is preparing for the press Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Calvin, accompanied with biographical sketches of the reformation, compiled from the Narrative of Theodore Beza and other documents.

The Military Annals of Revolutionary France, from the beginning of the last war to the end of 1807, will be published by subscription in four large volumes quarto, by the author of the Revolutionary Plutarch, assisted by a general officer and other eminent military characters. Besides maps of the countries, which have been the seat of war, plans of encampments, sieges, and battles, these volumes will be embellished with portraits of all the commanders in chief of note and other generals.

Mr. Nicholas Carlisle, secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, has in the press a Topographical Dictionary of England: the materials for which have been collected from the most authentic sources.

A new publication has been announced, under the title of An Encyclopædia of Manufactures, which, it is supposed, will extend to eight or ten volumes in octavo, a part of which will be published every two months, illustrated by plates, making a volume annually. It is not intended to follow an alphabetical arrangement.

Mr. Pinkerton has undertaken to be the editor of a General Collection of Voyages and Travels, forming a complete history of the Origin and Progress of Discovery by sea and land, from the earliest ages to the present time. It is not intended merely to reprint the narratives, which have already appeared, nor to adhere to the strict chronological order of the oc-

Digitized by Google

currences which they detail, but in most cases to class the subjects and consolidate the materials of different writers, so as to exhibit at one view all that is interesting or important in their several publications, and to present the reader with a regular, succinct, and separate history of the progress of discovery in every great division of the globe.

Dr. Abbot, of Oakley, in Bedfordshire, is about to publish some Sermons, which will bear the title of Parochial Divinity.

The Clarendon press is at present engaged in printing the Alcestis of Euripides and other Greek plays, for the use of schools. A republication of Creech's edition of Lucretius is also proceeding with for similar purposes.

Mr. Samuel Rush Meyrick, of Queen's College, Oxford, has circulated proposals for publishing by subscription a History of the County of Cardigan, which will be illustrated with 18 plates. The work will form one volume in quarto.

Dr. Jarrold, of Manchester, has in the press a Dissertation on the Form and Colour of the Person of Man.

A new and greatly enlarged edition of the Biographia Dramatica, or Companion to the Play-house, is in preparation, containing historical and critical memoirs, and original anecdotes of dramatic writers from the commencement of our theatrical exhibitions.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin intends to publish, in five quarto volumes, a new edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, which he proposes to bring down to the present period.

Mr. Olinthus Gregory, A.M. of the Royal Military Academy, has now in the press a Translation of the Abbe Haüy's valuable work, entitled *Traité Elementaire de Physique*, with notes, historical, illustrative, and critical. The translation will make two volumes in octavo.

Mr. Park, editor of the new edition of Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, has undertaken to republish Warton's History of English Poetry.

A translation of Chaptal's new work, entitled Chemistry applied to Arts and Manufactures, will be published early in June, in four large volumes octavo.

Mr. Jones, of Hafod, to whom the public are under obligation for his splendid edition of Froissart, is now engaged in a translation of the Chronicles of Monstrelet, which include the period from 1400 to 1467, and describe the particulars of the conquests of Henry V. and of the subsequent expulsion of the English from France.

Mr. Raymond, author of the Life of Dermody, is preparing a complete edition of the Poetical Works of that wonderful but unfortunate youth.

Mr. Belsham is about to publish a Collection of State Papers, Official Letters, and other Documents, illustrative of English history, from the revolution to the peace of Amiens. These papers extend to two volumes, and are so printed as either to be sold separately or in connection with the various volumes of his history, to which the papers respectively appertain.

An Historical Essay on the Life of the Great Condé, written by his Serene Highness the Prince of Condé, his descendant in the fourth degree, now in England, translated from the original manuscript found at Chantilly, and published at Paris, is now in the press, and will be shortly published in one volume octavo.

The first number of the Transactions of the Entomological Society of London, is expected to make its appearance early in June.

FINE ARTS.

The exhibition of the Royal Academy opened on the 4th of May, with a display of pictures highly gratifying to national pride, there being fewer portraits and more works of genius and fancy than have appeared for several years. Northcote has a fine picture of *The Chess Players*; in the composition of which he has displayed much mind, and it is designed and coloured in his best manner. Turner's picture of *A country Blacksmith disputing with a Butcher respecting the price charged for shoeing his Puny* is well designed; the lights and shadows are happily distributed, and the whole executed with a bold and masterly touch. Westall has a beautiful cabinet picture of *Flora unveiled by the zephyrs*, in which the artist has manifested profound knowledge in the science of colouring. Wilkie's picture of *The Blind Fidler* surpasses in

Digitized by Google

merit that of the Village Politicians, which he exhibited last year. The design of this picture is most felicitous; a blind musician, accompanied by his wife, is represented as seated by a cottage fire-side, in the act of calling forth 'dulcet sounds' for the amusement of a rustic family; every member of which is happily occupied: the mother, a very interesting figure, is dancing an infant on her knee, while the father is snapping his fingers in concert with the instrument in order to fix the attention of the child; an older girl is listening with rapture over the back of the mother's chair, and a waggish boy is imitating the action of the fidler by pretending to play on a pair of bellows. This picture is coloured with a local correctness which is hardly exceeded in the best productions of the Flemish school. The late Mr. Gilpin's picture of Duncan's Horses, from Macbeth, is one of the last productions of this lamented artist. It manifests all that grandeur of design for which his pictures have obtained such celebrity, but it has the appearance of having been left in an unfinished state. Fuseli has a fine picture, representing Cremhild the widow of Sivril, shewing to Irony (in prison) the head of Gumther, his accomplice in the assassination of her husband. The *clare obscure* of this picture, as well as the colouring, are well appropriated to the subject; and Mr. Fuseli must be congratulated on the colouring of this effort of his pencil, as transcending every thing that he has hitherto produced. Though low in tone, it is without blackness, and though clear it is without gaudiness.--Mr. Westall has four pictures representing the leading heroic achievements of personal courage in the life of Lord Nelson. The first represents Lord Nelson, when second lieutenant of a frigate, going to take possession of an enemy's ship in a rough gale of wind, when every one on board declared it was impracticable. The second represents Lord Nelson receiving the sword of the dying Spanish admiral, whose ship he had boarded and taken in the battle of Cape St. Vincent. The third represents this illustrious hero attacking, in a common barge, a Spanish launch, which he succeeded in taking. The last represents his lordship landing on the mole of Teneriffe, in which ill-fated expedition he lost his arm. In these four pictures, Mr. Westall has exhibited his usual manner of thinking, and peculiar facility of composition; and the animation which pervades the whole of these works, cannot be too much commended. There is a courage as well in the conquered as in the conquerors. The figures throughout are well drawn, full of appropriate action, and the just expressions belonging to them. The movement of the lines which form the groupes are harmonious and skilfully contrived, and the *clare obscure* is arranged so as to produce a very pleasing effect.

The society of painters in water-colours began to exhibit this season at the Old Royal Academy Rooms, Pall-mall, having removed from Lower Brooke-street. Many of their productions are in a superior style, and we shall be happy in giving an account of them in our next.

There has been recently placed in the vestibule of the British Gallery in Pall-mall a colossal statue of Achilles, executed by the late Mr. Banks, which is esteemed to be the first work of its kind that this country has produced. Achilles is represented kneeling on his left knee; the thigh being supported on that side by his shield thrown obliquely on the ground, and grouped as an inclined plane, with his helmet, battle-axe, and sword behind it. The left leg in this view is fore-shortened, and the foot bears strongly against a fragment of a stone. The extended action of the right lower extremity, shewing the front of the thigh to the happiest advantage, places this leg in a fore-shortened view also, the entire limb resting on the great toe. A drapery, arising from behind the figure and passing over the top of the helmet and shield, extends over the upper part of the left thigh. The body rises erect from this complicated but natural and vigorous disposition of the lower extremities; the chest inclines a little forward; the head is thrown rather back upon the right shoulder, supported by the right hand, expanded and passionately fixed upon the hair, which is in a dishevelled state. The face looks upward over the left arm, which is extended in a

Digitized by Google

graceful and animated manner; and the countenance is full of disdain, disappointment, and resentment. The whole contour of the figure is astonishingly grand, yet the anatomy perfectly correct. The sculptor has taken that moment of time when Briseïs has been torn from Achilles, by order of Agamemnon; and the action is described by the preceding lines of Homer. The waves of the ocean wash the base of the figure, which is elevated on a pedestal, about three feet high. The figure measures a little more than eight feet.

A magnificent work is announced at Paris, by Messrs. Treuttel and Wurtz, under the title of *Voyage Pittoresque de Constantinople et des Rives du Bosphore*, which is to contain forty-eight plates, and to be published in twelve parts, accompanied by suitable texts, printed by Didot. The price of each print will be 100 francs to the subscribers at Paris, and the first part has, we believe, already appeared.

Mr. West, of Cork, is preparing to publish twenty-four Picturesque Views of Cork and its Environs, engraved by Mr. F. Calvert; accompanied by appropriate descriptions and illustrative notes, written by himself.

Messrs. Boydell and Co. have announced as nearly ready for publication the third number of *Liber Veritatis*, containing twenty fac-simile prints after Claude's drawings in the collection of Earl Spencer and Charles Lambert, Esq. engraved by Earlom.

The pictures of the late Mr. Romney, consisting chiefly of sketches and unfinished portraits, have been sold by Mr. Christie to great advantage, considering the little progress the artist had made in most of them. They, however, bore strong marks of taste and genius. A juvenile portrait of Mrs. Siddons, with a comic arrangement of the features, was bought by Tresham, who also bought many sketches of Lady Hamilton. He was offered eighty guineas advance upon all these sketches, but he gallantly declared that he would never suffer the semblances of that lady to be undervalued, or consent to part with any of them. Hoppner purchased several unfinished studies, strongly characterized by original genius. It is somewhat curious that, though there were many affluent connoisseurs present, they did not seem inclined to bid; but when they found that the works in general were interesting objects to artists of acknowledged judgment, they became as eager as they were before negligent; and the shade of Romney had no reason to be dissatisfied with the fate which attended the remains of his genius.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It appears by a Report from the Custom House, printed by order of the House of Commons, that in 12 years, from 1793 to 1804, there were built and registered in the several ports of the British empire 11,259 vessels of all sizes, from three tons and upwards, containing 1,205,847 tons. In 1803 the number of vessels was 1,407, and that of tons 135,692; which fell in 1804 to 991 vessels, containing 95,979 tons.

It appears from Derrick's *Memoirs of the Rise and Progress of the Royal Navy*, that in the year 1548, under Edward VI. the number of vessels belonging to the royal navy was 53, and the tonnage 11,268. In 1793 the vessels were 498, and the tonnage 433,226. In 1805 the vessels were 949.

The annual Report of the London Dispensary, for curing diseases of the eye and ear, under the care of Mr. Saunders, in Charterhouse-square, states, that from the 25th of March, 1806, to the same day in 1807,—1036 patients have been cured of diseases of the eyes, and 49 of diseases of the ear.

The city of Batavia contains about 115,000 inhabitants, the annual loss of which by deaths is about 4000; and the Dutch in proportion to their numbers contribute more largely to this list of mortality. The Dutch, including the half-cast, lose 9 in 100; the Chinese $3\frac{1}{2}$; the Natives and Malays $2\frac{1}{2}$; and the Slaves $7\frac{1}{4}$. The mortality among European females is not nearly so great as among the males; and this fact proves that intemperance is the principal cause of mortality.

*America.*

Mr. J. D. Burk has lately published two volumes of the History of Virginia, which will speedily be followed by a third and fourth. We understand that the History of Virginia is not only

Digitized by Google

valuable, as the production of a superior pen, but also from the new information with which it abounds; every distinguished character of the Union, particularly President Jefferson, having contributed manuscripts to the historian.

*Denmark.*

The island of Mors, situated in the north-west of Jutland, and separated by the great gulph of Limfiord, which penetrates far into the interior of this peninsula, deserves to become the subject of special notice; though hitherto in a manner unknown to the Danes themselves. The population of it is about 8000 persons, and *they speak a language peculiar to themselves.* A Glossary has lately been published containing 700 words unknown elsewhere. This information will interest those who investigate the northern languages.

The Scandinavian Society of Copenhagen continues its labours with great activity. They have published several interesting dissertations on the antiquities of Scandinavia in the journal called the Scandinavian Museum, which is printed both in the Danish and Swedish languages.

*France.*

The French have lately been successful in naturalizing cotton and indigo in their southern provinces; and their attention is now directed to the New Zealand Flax, *Phormium tenax*, or *Phormium textile*, of the botanists. Capt. Cook first discovered this plant, which unites in a superior degree the useful qualities of the hemp and flax of Europe. It is now cultivated with success in Norfolk Island; and Capt. Baudin, in his late voyage round the world, brought from thence nine plants to France. Under the care of Thouin, these have brought their seeds to maturity, and seedlings have been since sent to the departments of Seine Inferior, Herault, La Drome, Le Var, and to the Island of Corsica. The young plants are found to thrive well in the most southern of these provinces.

The artists and amateurs of Paris crowd to the workshop of Dejoux, in the Louvre, to see his colossal model of the statue of General Desaix, designed to be cast in bronze, and placed on the pedestal in the Place des Victoires. It is universally judged to be the masterpiece of this sculptor, who is now in his 70th year, and yet appears to retain all the vigour and spirit of youth.

M. Barthey has re-written his celebrated work on the Elements of the Science of Man, which it is expected will produce a kind of revolution in the science of physiology.

M. Tenou has lately presented to the National Institute, a description of the Teeth of the Cachalot and Crocodile. The teeth of the former have no enamel, but only the osseous cortex. The one, we are informed, may be easily distinguished from the other; because the enamel is much harder, and is entirely dissolved in the acids, without leaving any gelatinous parenchyme. The tusks of the elephant, and the grinders of the bear, have no other envelope.

*Germany.*

A composer of Vienna, named Bohdomowitsch, has lately announced the execution of a great musical piece, under the title of Klopstock's *Battle of Herrman.* Several thousands of persons will be required for its representation; and the theatre is to be an open country, with woods, meadows, &c. The most curious part, however, will consist in an interlude taken from modern times, in which a great number of cannon and small arms will form the bass, and for which purpose the composer gravely requests the assistance of musical artillerymen and cannoneers.

A German Journal, of some reputation, affirms, that there are beavers in Westphalia, on the banks of the Lippe; and that they continue there in spite of the endeavours of the inhabitants to destroy them. This appears, it is said, very evidently from the great number of trees which are fallen on the river sides. The question arising from this fact, if admitted, is, whether these beavers live in societies, in pairs, or solitary?

M. De Murr, a learned antiquary of Nuremberg, has sent to the Emperor of Russia three manuscripts in the hand-writing of Regiomontanus, and several rare printed works of that celebrated mathematician. The Emperor has ordered them to be deposited in the imperial library, and has sent a handsome ring to M. de Murr.

The Director of the Museum of



Digitized by Google

Munich has gone to Augsburg, to chuse a convenient place for the late Dusseldorf Gallery. It is supposed that the new Gallery will be established in the Convent of the Nuns of St. Ursula.

*Prussia.*

Bonaparte has ordered a great number of the Works of Art to be sent from the Prussian dominions to Paris.—Amongst others he has sent the Chariot of Victory drawn by four horses, which stood on the Brandenburg gate at Berlin, and remarkable for the singular manner in which it was made. All the parts of it are of copper, and formed with a hammer, and joined together with nails. However difficult such a work may seem, the artist has treated it with great truth and correctness. Bonaparte was so struck with the beauty of it, that he sent for the artist, and after making him many flattering compliments, engaged him to remove to Paris. The gallery of Saltzhal, belonging to the Duke of Brunswick, is likewise doomed to furnish several of the best paintings to embellish the capital of the conquerors; and a selection has been made by them of the most rare engravings, medals, gems, and manuscripts of that celebrated library. Among the MSS. were four original pieces, which serve to illustrate the history of France.

The number of students in the principal universities of Prussia have been given as follows:—Halle, in 1802, 634; Erlangen, in 1801, 300; and Konigsberg, in 1802, 300.

*Switzerland.*

The bust of the celebrated Haller is arrived from Paris at Berne, and is to be placed in the Botanic Garden; but the subscriptions of the Bernese having fallen short of the expense, a second subscription, not confined to the city, is opened for the reception of further aids.

## ENTERTAINMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

DRURY-LANE, April 30.—This evening a new Tragedy, written by Mr. Lewis, entitled *Adelgitha*; *or, The Fruits of a Single Error*, was produced at this theatre, for the benefit of Mrs. Powell. The principal characters were

| | |
|---|---|
| Michael Ducas, Emperor of Byzantium | Mr. RAYMOND |
| Robert Guiscard, King of Apulia | Mr. H. SIDDONS |
| Lothair | Mr. ELLISTON |
| Adelgitha, Queen of Apulia | Mrs. POWELL |
| Imma, daughter of Michael | Mrs. H. SIDDONS |
| Claudia | Miss BOYCE |

This tragedy having already been performed at the Theatre, Covent-Garden, renders it unnecessary to describe the plot, especially as it has been also printed some time. The purity of morals and the rigidness of virtue which are enforced by this tragedy, called forth the best approbation of a numerous audience. Mrs. H. Siddons played Imma with her usual feeling and interest; but Mr. Raymond's Michael would have been better in the hands of Mr. Cooke, for whom the character is peculiarly fitted. Mr. Lewis's language in this play displays a classical taste, but perhaps a too prejudiced one. Mrs. Powell was the heroine of the piece: her remorse, her love for her husband, and all the contending passions which the consciousness of present virtue, and the wish to conceal past frailty produce, were pourtrayed with a most impressive effect.

COVENT-GARDEN, April 16.—This evening a new serio-comic ballet of action, called *The Ogre and Little Thumb, or The Seven League Boots*, was produced for the first time at this theatre. The incidents are taken principally from Mother Goose's tale of Little Thumb, combined with the Adventures of Count Manfredi; Orlando, his friend; Scamperini, the count's servant; and Marian, daughter to Gaffer and Gammer Thumb. The agents of Anthropophagos the Ogre, are Will o' the Wisp and Jack a Lantern, which lead the children of Gammer Thumb, the count and Scamperini to the castle of the Ogre, from which they are released by Lit-

Digitized by Google

tle Thumb, who possesses himself of the Ogre's seven league boots, and brings about his destruction. The scenery was extremely beautiful, particularly a cataract of real water, which was well managed. The interior of Gaffer Thumb's cottage and the brazen tower produced a grand effect, as did also the scene of a mountainous country. The music is by Mr. Ware, and is very fine, especially the overture.

April 22.—This evening, Mrs. Siddons returned to this theatre, in the character of *Lady Macbeth*. She was received on her entrance with a warmth of public favour worthy of her high talents, and she exerted herself throughout the performance with a degree of zeal that procured her many repetitions of applause.

May 8.—This evening, a new musical drama, in three acts, called *Peter the Great, or Wooden Walls*, was produced, from the pen of Mr. Cherry. The characters were

| | |
|---|---|
| Peter the Great | Mr. C. KEMBLE |
| Le Fort - - - | Mr. BELLAMY |
| Mauritz - - - | Mr. MUNDEN |
| Count Menzikoff | Mr. POPE |
| Sparrowitz - - | Mr. SIMMONS |
| Olmutz - - - | Mr. WADDY |
| Petrowitz - - | Mr. MURRAY |
| Michael Petrowitz | Mr. INCLEDON |
| Paulina - - - | Miss BOLTON |
| Genevieve - - | Mrs. DAVENPORT |
| Catharine - - | Mrs. C. KEMBLE |

The story relates to the pilgrimages of Czar Peter, in the disguise of a mechanic, to England, Holland, and Germany, in order to acquire a knowledge of the several trades of those countries, for the purpose of introducing civilization into Russia.—The memorable adventure of his working in the yard of a shipwright, and his meeting with Catharine, whom he afterwards espoused, are the ground works of the present piece. Every feature of the real characters of Peter and Catharine are cast in the dramatic model, upon the plan of Arcadian softness and pastoral simplicity. The ferocity of this famed northern chieftain is changed into a tone of ethical benevolence and moral philosophy; he makes as deep and pious reflections upon the use of supreme power, and the restraint of the passions, as a Titus or a Marcus Antoninus. This Opera, is perhaps, without exception, one of the best dramatic pieces of the present season. The character of Peter (imaginary as it is) is uncommonly well drawn; there is sometimes great force and sobriety in his declamation; and the shipwright is a very respectable attempt at humour. The music, by M. Jouve, is charming; and almost every song was encored. The scenery is beautiful, particularly a view of ships at anchor; and there is a grand allegorical transparency, in which the Cyclops are introduced.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.—The Ninth Concert was on the 15th of April, under the direction of the Earl of Uxbridge for the Earl of Chesterfield. The selection was from Handel, with the exception of a beautiful Canzonet of *I, my Dear, was born to-day*, by Travers, which Mr. Harrison and Mr. Bartleman sang in the finest style, and the glee of *Now is the Month of Maying*.

The Tenth Concert was on the 22d of April, under the direction of the Earl of Darnley. Handel was the source of selection, and his *Acis and Galatea* afforded ample scope to Harrison, Bartleman, and Mrs. Vaughan, who obtained high approbation. *Come if you dare* was given with strong expression by Harrison. Knyvett, Elliott, and Sale acquitted themselves with their usual ability.

The Eleventh Concert was on the 29th of April, under the direction of the Earl of Chesterfield; and the selection was from the more serious music of Handel, which Mrs. Vaughan, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Bartleman, and Mr. W. Knyvett executed in their finest style.

The Twelfth and last Concert for this Season was on May 6, under the direction of the Earl of Dartmouth. The selection was principally from Handel, whose divine music was charmingly given by Mrs. Vaughan, Mr. Bartleman, and Mr. Harrison; and the favourite Glee of *Donald* was rapturously applauded. The manner in which these concerts have been conducted reflects the highest honour on the directors.

BATH, April 22.—This evening, Madame Catalani gave a Concert in the Great Room, Bath, under the di-



Digitized by Google

rection of Mr. Rauzzini. The avidity to hear her was so great that, notwithstanding the tickets were at a guinea a piece for non-subscribers and 15s. for subscribers, the room was filled by four o'clock, though the concert did not begin before eight. Madame Catalani sang three airs with her wonted excellence, and the beautiful cavatina *Ah Quanto Lamina* was loudly encored.

## ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

JOHN OPIE, Esq. R.A. *whose Death was announced at* p. 376.

MR. OPIE was born in the year 1761, at a place called Harmony-Cot, in the parish of St. Agnes, Cornwall; where his father, who was a master carpenter, resided. His mother was of the ancient and respectable family of Tonkin, of Trevaunance. At ten years of age he was an excellent arithmetician, and wrote a most admirable hand; and was, immediately on leaving school, bound apprentice to his father. It was during this period that he discovered those innate marks of genius, by which he was enabled to bound over a gulph in which thousands have sunk to oblivion.

At this time, Dr. Wolcot (better known as Peter Pindar) resided in Truro; and some of young Opie's first attempts being shewn to him, he was so much pleased with them, that he could not help exclaiming—

Non sinè Dies animosus puer.

He accordingly took him under his protection, cultivated his talents, and taught him to aspire to fame and fortune.

Opie's first humble attempt at portrait painting was with a smutty stick against the white-washed wall of his paternal cottage; where he exhibited in *dark colours* indeed, but striking likenesses, the heads of his whole family. He then advanced a step farther, by drawing with ochre, on a sheet of cartridge-paper, several heads with such strong lineaments and so much taste, as to procure him the patronage just mentioned.

Dr. Wolcot having furnished him with materials, and given him lessons, by which he profited in a manner that surprized even his tutor, and having made a rapid progress, Opie went to Exeter, where he acquired some knowledge of oil painting, and began to earn a livelihood by his pencil. He then changed his place of abode from a provincial city to the metropolis, and successively removed from a little court in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, first to Great Queen-street, and then to the politer air of Berners-street, where he afterwards lived till his death.

On his arrival in London, he was introduced to notice by his friend Peter Pindar; who is said to have received a poundage from his labours, as the price of his patronage. He had been four or five years in the *metropolis*, however, before he began to exhibit; as it was not until the year 1786, that any of his pictures appeared at Somerset-House. From that time, wealth and reputation seemed to attend his efforts; he was first nominated an Associate, and soon after a Royal Academician, at which period he began to wean himself from subjects of history, and to fall into the more successful and profitable trade of *a fashionable* portrait painter.

The first specimen of his literary abilities was the Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in Dr. Wolcot's edition of Pilkington's Dictionary. He next published a letter in the Morning Chronicle, and since republished in "An Inquiry into the requisite Cultivation of the Arts of Design in England;" in which he proposed a distinct plan for the formation of a *National Gallery*, tending at once to exalt the arts of his country, and immortalize its glory. He was soon after engaged by the managers of the Royal Institution to deliver a course of lectures on painting at that establishment. These lectures never satisfied their author, and he declined the continuance of them.—His election to the Professorship of Painting at the Royal Academy happening nearly at this time, he resolved to perfect what he had perceived defective. In his lectures at the Royal Institution, he was abrupt, crowded, and frequently

Digitized by Google

immethodical; rather rushing forward himself than leading his auditors: but in the four lectures which he delivered at the Academy, soon after his appointment to the Professorship, he was more regular, progressive, distinct, and instructive; and shone more as Professor at the Academy, than as Lecturer at the Institution.

His success in copies from gross and vulgar nature, such as his old Beggars, Rustics, &c. soon attracted the attention of the public, and he became liberally employed. At this period he attempted historical painting, and produced his best works in this line, the Death of David Rizzio, and the Murder of James I. King of Scotland. He was soon engaged by Boydell, in some compositions for the Shakspeare Gallery, for which he was well paid; but, like many others, he seems rather to have looked to his price than to his reputation. These were six subjects—from the Winter's Tale, the First and Second Part of King Henry VI. Timon of Athens, Romeo and Juliet, and Henry VIII. Several of the portraits which have embellished this Magazine, have been copied after his pencil.

As a painter, he was undoubtedly in the first rank of his profession, and, in losing him, a void has been made in the art, which will not speedily be filled. The want of an education, founded on principles and elemental knowledge, was supplied by a vigour of native genius, and a judgment, which, without much study, was matured by observation to tolerable correctness. Being self-taught, he escaped all the insipidity and mannerism of a school; and though he did not attain, till somewhat advanced in the profession, to a command in drawing, and what may be called the knowledge of academical proprieties, the absence of these qualities was sufficiently compensated by an originality of genius, an unfettered and peculiar style of thinking, an immense force and substance, both in colouring and pencilling, which must ever distinguish him in art.

As a portrait painter (in which light we must chiefly consider him), he was neither a follower, nor imitator of any that went before him, nor has he left any to take those liberties with him, which he disdained to take with others. Both him and his style are equally lost to the world.

He had nothing of the grace, delicacy, and freedom of Vandyke; he had nothing of that power of giving character to every thing; of that amenity, variety, and ideal beauty, which distinguished the compositions of Reynolds. He had an immense force, a rough exactness, a coarse severity of rendering every object that was before him. He gave a relief to all his figures, at once bold and deep; and, provided the character was sufficiently marked and prominent, he would almost frame, as it were, the living object on his canvass; he would give it with that gross vigour, that severe and exact scrupulosity, which might fatigue the industry of a Dutch painter. His tones of colour were agreeable and appropriate, beyond example: In this quality, as a portrait painter, he was never excelled. His excellence was chiefly in the heads of old men, in copies of gross and vulgar nature. In the softness and delicacy of youth, and the grace of female beauty, he could never succeed. He had no creative powers; no conception of that ideal in art, which is alone seen and measured by the mental eye. The object which he had to draw was to be placed before him, and its qualities must have been of that marked and decided nature, that the imitation could easily be made. If he had any thing to invent, to superadd, to combine, or polish, he was lost: he would give you what he saw; but his mind could furnish nothing more. Thus all his attempts at history, are mere assemblages of portraits; like the Dutch painter, if he wanted a Jupiter, he would copy the first burgomaster he met in the streets. In a late composition, Mr. Opie has given us a Belisarius and a boy; and the first beggar he encountered at his door, was perhaps the model of the Roman General.

If Opie can, with justice, be compared with any other painter, ancient or modern, we should say, he was the English Caravaggio. Immense strength, original, unborrowed manner, coarse exactness in delineating the object present to his eye; bold relief; a substance of colouring and penciling; a disdain of any thing artificial or ideal; an appropriate tone of colour, agreeably distributed and fitted to its objects, dis-

Digitized by Google

tinguished both masters. Such is the opinion which candour extorts from us, relative to the merits of the deceased artist: we have meant only to be just. In private life, Opie was plain and simple. His appearance was against him. His understanding was good, but not much cultivated; there was an invincible vulgarity about him which nothing could polish out.

The following account of his style of painting is from Mr. Daves, and was published during the lifetime of the artist, whose works are the subject of his criticism:—

"His manner approximated to that of Rembrandt; his style is bold and vigorous, and, like that master, he has seldom more than one light in his pictures. The subjects in which he succeeded best are where the rough, unpolished parts of nature appear; with these his dark and forcible manner of light and shade suits admirably; but where he attempts at characters that require elevation, he is generally deficient. His *chiaro-scuro* is broad and powerful, but destitute of clearness of colour; a fault that also attaches to his lights, which are often heavy and cold; his touch is firm, broad, and spirited. Where he feels his subject, no one can enter more into its spirit than himself; as in the Assassination of James of Scotland, Rizzio, &c. which justly class him among the first masters. Of feminine beauty he appears not to have the least feeling; his forte is undoubtedly the terrible, and for this his manner is best calculated: some of his heads are full of spirit, and finely executed. Those scenes of assassination from which he derived his reputation, associate perfectly well with the severe, dark style, which he pursues; and that from a principle in nature, as the abrupt, forcible, and dark will ever accompany acts of horror. As a portrait painter, he has great claims to praise; particularly in his men, which are firm, bold, and freely handled, and occasionally well coloured. His women are heavy, inelegant, and chalky, accompanied with a hardness that destroys all beauty."

He was interred in St. Paul's cathedral, on Monday, the 27th of April, when his remains were attended by several noblemen, gentlemen, royal academicians, &c. The body was drawn in a hearse by six horses, with ostrich feathers; then followed thirty mourning coaches, containing the mourners, pall-bearers, and the president and gentlemen of the royal academy; and thirty noblemen's and gentlemen's carriages, which closed the procession.

The pall-bearers were Lord De Dunstanville, Sir John St. Aubyn, Sir J. F. Leycester, Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. W. Smith.

He has left a widow, formerly Miss Alderson, of Norwich, the admired authoress of several popular literary productions.

The disease which terminated his life had its origin in a cold, caught in returning from a visit to his friend, Mr. Tresham. This cold produced, at first, but a slight indisposition, attended with a fever; the symptoms, however, encreased in a very alarming manner, and an inflammation in the brain, which deprived him of his senses, was the result of a few days' illness. Such was the rapidity of his disorder, that the assistance of his physicians was of no avail; and there was that uncertainty as to the nature of his complaint, that it may be affirmed that medicine had not its fair chance.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

NO POPERY! NO POPERY! NO POPERY! This has been a cry in some parts of the united kingdom; but we may congratulate the country in general, that it has been followed with very little mischief. People seem to have been convinced that the cry was set on foot merely for electioneering purposes; that no danger was to be apprehended by Protestants from Popery; and that the once formidable name of Pope was now rather an object of contempt than of indignation. In the metropolis, the words may have been written now and then upon the walls, but no mob was formed, roaring out against the papists, or committing the riots of seventeen

Digitized by Google

hundred and eighty. The lowest of the People had too much sense to be duped by a bye-word. In the city, in Westminster, and in the borough, the elections were contested, yet the candidates carried on their respective claims without mobs to assist the defence of the church. Indeed we may congratulate the country that they have so acted. The cry has been attempted, and the failure of the attempt is a good indication of the improvement of the people on subjects connected with religion. Whatever wicked priests and temporising politicians may have done in former times, by abusing religion to their infamous purposes; the time seems now to be gone by: the cheat is detected: the trick is found out: the ring-droppers can no longer succeed. Every body now has seen into the nature of priestcraft; and pope and prelate may hurl their anathemas, to be a subject only of laughter and derision.

Popery, Mahometanism, and Calvinism, are three grand corruptions of Christianity. It is not the name, it is the spirit of each, that we ought to detest; and, wherever that spirit appears, we should endeavour to suppress it, whether in ourselves or others. It may justly be questioned, whether this spirit does not prevail at present in many churches called protestant, more than it does in those called popish? The way to try this question is, to examine in what manner a religious opinion is entertained by the community to which, either from chance of birth or from choice, we happen to belong. If the community is tenacious of any opinion, merely because it has been adopted by its predecessors, and is unwilling to bring it to the test of scripture, and to be decided solely by the scriptures; and, if it is violent against those of a different persuasion, and would use any other methods of argument than those which love prescribes; then that community is popish; and an individual will do well to remove himself entirely from it; or, if this cannot conveniently be done, he should take no part in its concerns, but preserve himself, as well as he can, from being tainted by the pernicious spirit of that church or meeting. We may add, also, for the circumstance is not attended to so much as it deserves, that the papists formerly kept the scriptures in Latin, and precluded the people as much as possible from having any insight into them: the protestants allow to the people the use of the Bible in their own language; but many of them are in a terrible passion if a person explains a passage in a different manner from themselves, and will not submit his understanding to an authoritative decision, made in exploded articles or ridiculous catechisms.

The cry of NO POPERY has been raised; we shall see whether with due effect—whether the popish spirit has been subdued or not. Wickliffe in our country, and Martin Luther in Germany, nobly opposed the errors of popery, and boldly stood forward for the grand right of bringing every thing to the test of scripture. A circumstance happened last year, which begins, we understand, to operate, and by which we shall have an opportunity of judging what is the spirit of the Church of England. Mr. Stone, a venerable presbyter of that church, rector of a parish, and father of a very large family, having been called upon to preach before the Archdeacon and an assembly of presbyters, took upon himself to call in question several received doctrines of the church, and he adjured his brethren to listen to him in the spirit of love, and to bring his opinions to the test of scripture. In consequence of this proceeding, the Bishop of London, as in duty bound, is enquiring, we understand, into the nature of these opinions, and is questioning Mr. Stone more thoroughly respecting them. Now, if the enquiry is carried on by the bishop in the spirit of love and affection, and the scriptures are fairly examined by him and his brethren; if the arguments of Mr. Stone are judiciously sifted, and his errors (if they are such) are pointed out in a manner that becomes christians; we cannot doubt that the Church of England is freed from that popish spirit which was the disgrace of former ages. The bishop and the presbyter are nearly of the same age: the controversy is of great importance; we shall attend to the mode in which it is carried on, and shall be curious to know the result.

Digitized by Google

If the Pope is less in fashion with the ruling powers than he was some few years ago, Mahomet has also fallen in our estimation. Adieu to the crescents, the feathers, the horses' tails, which are no longer to find their way to our gallant commanders. It is now ascertained, that we have made a complete breach with the Porte, but the mode in which we have done it does not add to our credit. Our admiral with his fleet sailed through the Bosphorus, approached within a few miles of Constantinople, destroyed some Turkish ships, and then entered into a negotiation. The Turks, assisted by the French, not only negotiated very well, but made preparations to cut off the admiral's retreat. The ambassador was on board his ship, but the joint wisdom of both was not a match for the policy of the enemy; and, after a fruitless interchange of letters, the admiral did not think it expedient to sail on to bombard Constantinople, nor safe to remain where he was: the only course he then had to take, was to sail back to the place from whence he came.

The sailing back was not so easy an expedition. The Turkish cannon have long been talked of, but they were supposed to be objects of curiosity rather than of real utility. It remained for an English fleet to make the experiment. During the negotiation the French engineers got all these cannon in order, and placed batteries in every place, whence they might annoy us; and annoy us they did most terribly. It is probable, that the engagement was the severest that has been fought by our ships. They indeed had nothing else to do but to make the most of the wind, and to sail through the Strait as fast as possible. Had the admiral staid a day longer, not a ship probably would have returned. As it was, the slaughter on board our ships, and the damage done to the masts and timbers, was immense. We may form a tolerable judgment of the nature of the enterprise from the effect of one ball, which was eight hundred pounds weight, and struck the mainmast of a ship. Had it struck the ship between wind and water, the whole crew would have gone down to the bottom. With great difficulty the admiral convoyed his squadron through the Strait, and in open sea began to reflect on the folly of an undertaking, which was to awe the capital of a great empire, without the precaution of destroying the forts and batteries which guarded the access to it.

The consequences of this rash step have been just what was to be expected—indignation on the part of the Turks, and a complete union of them and the French! A seizure of British property in every part of that vast empire, and a complete change in our politics with respect to the Mediterranean. The grounds of the strange conduct of the English will probably be explained in parliament. They will rest on the declaration of war made by the Turks against Russia; but when two powers in alliance with us quarrel with each other, it does not follow that we should quarrel with either; and it may justly be doubted, whether there was any prudence in our taking the side of the Russians. It happens, at present, that the French and Russians have a mighty contest between them, and the Turks took this opportunity of recovering what they lost in former wars. We are joined with the Russians against the French. Policy made us then change hands: and thus, in the course of the wars since 1789, the world has seen Great Britain beating every one of its allies, except the Russians who offered her the greatest insults, seizing her ships, and driving her men into exile into Siberia.

But as to the right or wrong of this cause, politicians may argue; the facts seem to indicate that the Turkish empire is in great jeopardy. The French will profess the greatest friendship for it, will send troops to its assistance, will insinuate themselves into every quarter, and by finesse obtain what we wished to ravish by force. The vizir is marched with the holy standard of Mahomet against the Russians: the latter must collect their forces to repel the French on the banks of the Vistula. It is probable then, that the Turks may be successful on the banks of the Danube, and re-establish for a short time their tottering empire. Constantinople at any rate will be safe from Russian attacks, and the defeat of the English navy

Digitized by Google

will set the seraglio at rest from any attack of the Russian marine.

At any other quarter of the Turkish empire, danger menaces it. We have taken Alexandria, the key of Egypt. We have retaken what we ought never to have surrendered up, and under our care, if the least care is taken, Egypt may in a very few years be restored to its former splendour. It is astonishing in how short a time this miserable country may be recovered. A good government for five years would again make that country a paradise. The Copts are a miserable race, fulfilling the prophecy of Ezekiel; they are incapable of raising themselves to the dignity of man,

Ἡμισυ της αρετης αποαινυται δουλιον ἡμαρ.

Slavery of many ages has broken down their minds, and the descendants of those who were renowned for wisdom and bravery are distinguished for ignorance and abject servility. Still the country is the same. The fertilizing Nile runs through the midst of it, and waters, as usual, its various regions. But the canals, made by the wisdom of former ages, destroyed by the Persians, restored by the Ptolemies, fallen again into decay at the ruin of the Roman empire, and restored by the Caliphs; again neglected by the Turks and Mamelukes, are choked up with sand, and remain to be emptied by the energy of the English. Five years are amply sufficient for this purpose. The port of Alexandria would then be filled with ships, and Egypt would bless the day that put her under the protection of Britain.

These events cannot fail of making an impression on the serious mind. The changes in governments appear to the superficial politician as mere natural effects of various combinations of human ingenuity, without any reference to a higher government. What has been, he thinks, must always be, and he judges of the real system of the world only by the little he sees every day, and by the little in which he takes a part. He is exactly in the same situation as the astronomer of former times, who determined every thing by his position on the earth, and formed a system totally repugnant to that of nature. As in astronomy we must place ourselves in the sun to have a clear view of the solar system; so to have a true knowledge of the system of earthly things, we must derive our information from the sun of righteousness. We must look up to the hand of God in the great motions on the earth. We live in a time when the antichristian churches are near their fall, and the mode in which their fall will be accomplished will, with their rise and progress, form a complete study for the next generation.

The eyes of all Europe are turned now to a very different object. The troops that are collected between the Vistula and the borders of Russia cannot be kept long in inaction. It is most probable, that the dreadful battle has, by this time, been fought. So great a military force, with such trains of artillery, on each side, has never been seen in Europe. Two emperors and a king will grace the field of battle. The emperor of Russia has left his capital, and had a meeting with the king of Prussia at Memel. They there probably recollected their solemn oaths over the manes of the great Frederick: they there settled the plans of the grand campaign, reduced in their ideas Bonaparte to his primitive insignificance; and indulged in the prospect, the one of the restoration to his kingdom, the other of immortal glory to his arms. The French, in the mean time, were rejoicing at this meeting: they are not terrified at the name of a crowned head, and felt a secret satisfaction that two sovereigns would take the lead, whose presence would embarrass the proceedings of their own generals. Bonaparte himself, after the conquest of the emperor of Austria, when united with Russia, can have little dread of a conquered king of Prussia by the side of the Russian emperor. The real situation and the numbers of the respective armies, with the plans of the projected attacks, we shall not know till victory has crowned the enterprise of one or the other party. If the French are victorious, all Poland will be a prey to them, and the Turks will drive the Russians from the shores of the Danube. Should the Russians gain the day, it is scarcely possible for Bonaparte to make good his retreat, and



Digitized by Google

the career of his victories will end. But the purposes, for which he has been raised to so great an height, do not yet seem to have been accomplished; and we must remain in an awful suspense, till the whole scheme of Providence has been unravelled.

The Swedes seem to have been outmanœuvred. The French obtained an armistice, and this armistice was to remain till ratified by the king of Sweden; and, if refused by him, should continue for ten days from the notice that it was not ratified. During this time, it may be presumed, that the French were drawing off their troops to join the main body, and, having the advantage of the ten days, would not be fearful of any operations in their rear by the Swedes. The king of Sweden has refused the armistice; and, most probably, the troops that we are sending for some expedition are devoted to his assistance in Pomerania. They will get there too late to be of any effectual service. For the Russians will either have done the essential business, or have been so completely defeated that any thing to be effected by the joint co-operation of British and Swedish troops will be of little avail.

The suspense, in which Europe is kept by the state of Poland and Prussia, seems to have given internal tranquillity to many other parts. France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy are perfectly quiet; and the king of Sicily enjoys his little kingdom for the present unmolested. Even the piratical states of Africa do not seem to have made, as yet, common cause with the Porte. If their subjection to him is merely nominal, the alliance is sufficiently strong to countenance a project of war by the marine Mahometan powers; and their hopes will be strengthened, when they hear of the failure of our attempts in the Bosphorus. The utmost efforts, however, of the African states will create in us little alarm. With Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria in our hands, it will be our own faults if we are not masters of the Mediterranean.

The result of our successes at Monte Video has not reached this country. Every day news is expected of the retaking of Buenos Ayres; and there is room for conjecture, that some of our troops have sailed round Cape Horn, and are assisting in revolutionizing Peru. But, whether we succeed on so extensive a scale as is by some apprehended, if we can only keep possession of Monte Video, the place will be of material benefit to us. Already immense quantities of merchandize have been shipped off for that place, which will be made the depôt for our goods, and thence find their way over the whole of the Brazils. Though the Portuguese are our very good allies, they take special care that we shall not enter their ports in South America; but, as we are now near neighbours, they will find it very difficult to prevent the access of British industry to the remotest corner of their territories in that part of the world.

But all speculations on the affairs of the world in distant regions have been for the last month totally set aside, by what have appeared to be far more important concerns, electioneering contests. London has been thinned, and candidates have been whisked to every part of the kingdom, to supply the demands of towns, boroughs, cities, and counties. With them they carried the usual supplies of money, promises, and protestations. The former was the only solid part, and in general the only thing to be depended upon. By the advertisements of the candidates, you would suppose that the country possessed a band of the firmest patriots the world ever saw; that they united to patriotism, condescension, affability, and kindness; that they would ever be glad to see their constituents, and desirous that the firmest union should subsist between them. All this a stranger would imagine, and all this in fact is uttered in their extravagant encomiums on our constitution. But the fact is, that, however good our theory may be, the result in practice is totally opposite. Our elections stand in need of great reform; and, it is to be hoped, that the king, by making short parliaments, will teach the representatives their duty to the people.

The sudden dissolution of parliament has offended extremely the late ministers; and, though we wish for

Digitized by Google

short parliaments, we fear that this dissolution may be attended with pernicious effects. The only excuse that the prese t ministers can have for advising the king to this measure is, that they could not carry on the business of the nation without it, the two parties being too nearly balanced in the House of Commons to permit the necessary business to go on without interruption. This may have been the case; for it is a misfortune arising from the breach of our constitution, by permitting placemen to hold a seat in the House of Commons, that a change made by the king among his servants is an interruption to public business. The old law ought to be restored and maintained in all its force; and that modern law, the source of great grievance to the country, which permits a man, on accepting a place under the crown, to be re-elected, ought to be abrogated. But where is the man that will bring forward this measure? the ins are too fond of their places to think of it; the outs enjoy the hopes of getting them, and would not by any act of their own frustrate these hopes.

The new parliament will see enrolled among its members one person fully qualified to undertake the task. Like another Hercules he must cleanse the Augean stable. His election is the most singular thing that has taken place in the history of elections: and he really goes into parliament fairly, honourably elected, the man of the people. The events of the preceding Westminster election are ripe in the recollection of us all. There were then three parties: the court party under Sir Samuel Hood; the whigs under Mr. Sheridan, and the popular party under Mr. Paull. The whigs and the court party coalesced, and brought in the commodore and Mr. Sheridan; and during the election the virulence of the whigs against the popular party exceeded all bounds: their sentiments were exactly those of a Coriolanus; and the adherents of Mr. Paull were alike with him abused, insulted, and stigmatised, for belonging to a class of life in which honesty is still held to be a virtue.

With the utmost difficulty, with the subscriptions of the majority of the then cabinet, with all the influence of the ministry in its various bands, and of the great aristocratical families in Westminster, the whig party succeeded in placing Mr. Sheridan the second on the poll. His triumph was poor and mean, or rather degrading to a man who stood once upon such high ground, and might have been the first in popular favour. But whatever the triumph was, the whigs rejoiced in it as in a victory of the highest consequence: but the popular party were by no means subdued, and the king, whose interests and theirs are essentially united, gave them an opportunity, by dissolving the then parliament, of re-assuming their rights.

An untoward event took place which might have destroyed all their hopes. Mr. Paull, who had been taken up by them for his vigorous conduct in parliament at the preceding election, was, it seems, a person of very headstrong disposition; and some misunderstanding had taken place on the mode of Sir Francis Burdett's assistance to him. Too precipitately he had placed the baronet's name to preside at one of his previous election dinners, and this led to an explanation given by Mr. Burdett at the table after dinner. The explanation irritated Mr. Paull; and, taking one gentleman with him, he drove off to Wimbledon, knocked up Sir Francis Burdett's family between one and two in the morning, and carried on a correspondence of an hour with Sir Francis by means of this gentleman, who had admission to the baronet, and carried backwards and forwards the messages between the bedchamber and the chariot on the common. Mr. Paull demanded an apology, which was refused, and it was determined that the parties should meet to settle, in the vulgar phrase, the point of honour, or what we phrase the point of dishonour.

About ten, the parties met at a wood near Wimbledon, and at the second shot both fell, neither mortally wounded, but both not without danger, Mr. Paull in his leg, the ball going through the bone; Sir Francis in his thigh, the ball going round the outer part: a small deviation would have made the wound fatal. Both were brought to town in the same carriage, and Mr. Paull, in agony both of body and mind, lamented the circumstance



Digitized by Google

which had so precipitately raised his arm against the life of his friend.

Whilst these transactions were going on in the country, Mr. Paull's committee in town were weighing the conduct of their principal, and were seriously dissatisfied with it. The news of the duel and its result made the step, to which they had previously been approaching, absolutely necessary; and the next day the connection was put an end to: a new committee was formed, with the determination to put Sir Francis Burdett in nomination, and to take, in the fullest manner and in the cheapest and most regular mode, the sense of the city. Of this and the subsequent proceedings Sir Francis Burdett had no knowledge for several days; and his brother, with some other personal friends, determined for him and themselves that they would not directly or indirectly interfere with the election. The conduct of it rested then entirely with the committee, and the result would depend on the sense of the people.

The first business of the committee was to find a person capable of standing on the hustings for Sir Francis Burdett, and him they found in Mr. Jennings, a gentleman, educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and of great skill in the profession of the law, of which he is a barrister. They could not have made a better choice: for in the fifteen days, on each of which he addressed the public, and followed Mr. Sheridan, reputed the best orator for a popular audience, he never uttered one absurd sentence, kept closely to his point, maintained the dignity of his situation, disregarded the buffoonery of the two Sheridans; and, as he was himself seriously affected with the arduous task he had to perform, he infused that seriousness into the people, and made them duly sensible of the importance of choosing their own representative.

The committee made a subscription for the necessary expenses of the election, and arranged every thing in the completest manner for canvassing the city, and bringing up most conveniently the voters. They made a resolution also not to interfere with any other candidate; to adhere closely to their own purpose, and to place Sir Francis Burdett at the head of the poll. Nothing could be wiser framed than this determination. A very few days shewed the difference between their mode of acting and that of the young Coriolanusses at the last election. The Sheridans came to implore the assistance of the men they had before treated with such contempt and insolence; but the uniform answer was, that their determination was fixed, they could not recede from it, they did not interfere with the second votes of the electors, they thought Burdett to be the man of the people, and they trusted that the close of the poll would completely justify their conduct.

The fifteen days, during which the election lasted, held out to England a memorable instance of what may be done by the people, and how unjust the accusation against them is, which the parties in possession or in expectation of places bring against them. The riots at Westminster in preceding elections are well known. The contest has generally been between the court and the whig factions, and bludgeon men were introduced to settle the controversy. The heads of the respective parties looked on and encouraged the maddening conflict; each reproached the other for their conduct, and both stigmatised the people as incapable of being regulated of the principles or order.—This stigma is now entirely removed. From the first to the last day of the poll, it cannot be said that the popular party were guilty of the least outrage. The committee brought up their voters without riot and without tumult: every thing was arranged with the utmost prudence: each man knew his post: every voter seemed to feel the interest he had in his country's welfare.

A Mr. Elliot, a brewer of Westminster, was the head of the court party. Lord Cochrane, a gallant captain, took the place which is generally assigned to naval commanders: his speeches made it evident that he was hostile to the late administration, and he was accused of being supported by the present ministers. Mr. Sheridan headed the whigs. Mr. Paull gave up so soon, that it is needless to enquire into his conduct. On the first day of election the parties were nominated

Digitized by Google

by their respective friends. Sir Francis Burdett by Mr. Glossop and Mr. Adams, both members of the committee. Lord Cochrane at first gave countenance to the idea that he would be an excellent candidate; but his subsequent speeches degenerated, and he brought forward questions relative to the navy, which ought not to be agitated in a popular assembly. Mr. Elliot could say but little for himself, and in that little he conveyed the idea that he should always vote with those ministers whom the king might please to appoint. Mr. Sheridan, as he was brought up to the stage, acted the part which he undertook admirably, but it was one of the low parts of a comedy or farce; and if he succeeded in raising a laugh, which he repeatedly did, with this success he ought to be amply compensated, for he deserved no other. Mr. Jennings, as we mentioned before, stood for Sir Francis Burdett, and was the only one who seemed fully to appreciate the nature of his situation. He was listened to with the utmost attention, and the mild but dignified rebuke which he gave to the Sheridans for their buffoonery was universally felt. He regretted that such high talents should be employed for the purpose only of creating a laugh, when so fair an opportunity was offered of conveying great and important truths to the people.

At the close of the poll Sir F. Burdett stood the highest, having upwards of five thousand votes in his favour; at a great interval came next the noble Captain; and very far behind Mr. Sheridan, who on the last day only passed Mr. Elliot, who had taken his name from the board some days before, and thus prevented Mr. Sheridan from being the lowest on the poll.—Indeed there was great reason to believe, that he would have been the lowest on the poll, unless some particular exertions had been made, which created the *bon mot*—that his latter voters were Frost-bitten: and if Mr. Elliot and Mr. Sheridan came to a scrutiny, we should very much fear for the success of the latter.

After the High Bailiff had declared Sir F. Burdett and Lord Cochrane to be the two burgesses elected to serve the city in parliament, the friends of the respective parties made the usual processions: Mr. Jennings, with his party, paraded on foot through some of the principal streets, preceded at intervals by bands of music, and accompanied by an immense multitude, congratulating each other on their success. The procession closed at the Crown and Anchor, where a large company assembled at dinner, and after dinner the letters of Sir F. Burdett and the committee were read, and the resolutions also of the committee, detailing the principle and the mode on which the election had been conducted. In the sentiments of these resolutions the company unanimously concurred, and their thanks were given with the enthusiasm which the occasion required. One sentiment is highly worthy of them: that is, their solemn determination to use every legal means in their power to bring back the House of Commons to its original state, that of being the representatives of the people, not the livery-servants of the minister, or a few noble and opulent families. They unanimously agreed also to keep the anniversary of that day; and the company separated between ten and eleven, having spent their time with the utmost harmony, enjoying their mutual congratulations, listening at one time to speeches and reports, at the end to some excellent songs and music. Among other things, the striking manner in which the memory of Mr. Fox was celebrated deserves peculiar notice. After a solemn silence, a solemn dirge was played, and the resolution was immediately after proposed, with due allusions, for keeping the anniversary of this election.

The elections for London and the Borough afforded but little interest. Indeed all election histories must appear vapid after the account of that at Westminster. Even that for Yorkshire, though likely to be most violently contested, and to waste an enormous sum of money, is deserving of but little notice. The two noble families of Lascelles and Fitzwilliam are contending for an object on which much more is pending than at most horse-races. Whoever wins, both will have enough to pay; and the only satisfaction one will receive is that he has beat the other. These and similar elections shew the necessity of cor-

Digitized by Google

reeting the present mode of taking the poll in large counties.

Liverpool had done itself the greatest honour in the last parliament, by sending to it the elegant historian of the house of Medicis; but he voted against the slave trade, and the supporters of that trade took the advantage of this circumstance and the cry of No Popery, to excite the mob against him, and he in a very spirited letter declined to be a candidate for a place where he could not obtain his election without riot or perhaps bloodshed. His friends, however, brought him forward, and polled a few hundred votes for him, and there is some probability that they will be sufficient to seat him. For Cambridge University there was a most violent contest, which ended in Lord Henry Petty, now no longer chancellor of the Exchequer, being the lowest upon the poll. A similar fate awaited Lord Howick, who was under the necessity of resigning his pretensions to the county of Northumberland, after having figured away at the hustings with a very long speech. But Lord Howick had been just long enough in power to shew that he was no longer that Mr. Grey who, early in life, had such strong pretensions to popular favour. Lord W. Russell lost Surry; and these, with some minor losses, will afford to the ex-ministers sufficient food in their retirement for reflection. It is not improbable that they will cry out against the people's ingratitude; but before they venture to make that charge, they will do well to consider what right they had, from their conduct in power, to expect popular favour. But we must not press too hard upon these unfortunate men, especially as the country has so little reason to expect better things from their successors; we must not, however, overlook a circumstance which has called forth the principal of the ex-ministers to make a defence before the public of his conduct in the catholic question.

There is a society in London, called The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, whose avowed object is to distribute bibles and religious tracts, and to assist in the maintenance and formation of charity schools. The secretary to this society is a Dr. Gaskin, a great advocate for what is called orthodoxy; and the members are a very numerous body, dispersed over all England. The concerns of this body are managed in a small room, in Bartlett's Buildings, by a very few people, whose names would not give weight to any undertaking. Upon the revival of the cry of No Popery, and the dismissal of the late ministry, Dr. Gaskin and his associates thought it a good opportunity to recommend themselves to the new ministry, and they issued an advertisement, expressive of the opinion of the society on the late measures, and declaratory of their zeal for the constitution in church and state, supposed by them to be rescued from the most imminent danger. Lord Grenville is a member of this society, and he naturally feels himself much hurt by the stigma thus cast upon him. In consequence of these feelings, he has written a good letter to the secretary, protesting against the interference of the society in electioneering squabbles, and the countenance given by it to groundless calumnies. His arguments are good; and, if the members of the society had concurred in the advertisement, they would justly deserve to be stigmatised as the fomenters of civil discord, and unworthy to promote christian knowledge. But the society at large took very little part in this transaction. The merit or demerit of the measure belongs solely to Dr. Gaskin and about a dozen other persons resident in and near London; and Lord Grenville would have done well by exhibiting their names to the public. The whole is a mere electioneering trick, and a very efficacious one it is: for this society for promoting christian knowledge is a species of corresponding society, much better arranged than the society under that name, which some years ago excited so much alarm in the public mind. The advertisement, and any thing relative to No Popery, Dr. Gaskin can circulate in the most efficacious manner throughout the kingdom. Under his direction it accompanies every order for bibles and prayer books; pervades every crook and cranny; is read in every village school; and is stuck up in every cottage. What danger must not a poor country parson think both church and state to be in, when the

Digitized by Google

trumpet of alarm is sounded by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge!—With what horror must not his hearers be oppressed, when they hear the dread tidings from the pulpit, and see the advertisement in the parson's hands! Little do they think that the whole is a fabrication of a Dr. Gaskin, whom nobody knows, and about a dozen other insignificant beings, who have brought themselves into consequence by managing the guineas of very well-meaning christians, who intended their subscriptions for very different purposes than those of inflammatory advertisements in newspapers. But however we may reprobate in this instance the conduct of Dr. Gaskin and his associates, we by no means feel any great concern for Lord Grenville; for we would ask his lordship, whether, had circumstances been changed, and he could have used the same instrument against his opponents, he would have had any scruples whatsoever in patronising the said Dr. Gaskin and his dozen friends?—That great minister, as his lordship calls that most wretched and unfortunate statesman Mr. Pitt,—that great minister was notorious for starting and supporting alarms; and we have not forgotten the state trials, and the ridiculous plot broached by the ministers of those days, and more known under the name of the Pop-gun Plot, which was intended to serve a turn; and the cry circulated through the country was as bad as that of No Popery.

Nec ex est justior ulla
Quam necis artifices arte perire suâ.

The proceedings in parliament, before its close, were of no great extent. From the moment that Mr. Canning held out the threat of dissolution, the members of both sides were preparing for the event. We trust that one act of the House of Commons will be carried into full effect. On the 22d of April, the resolution of the Penryhn election committee, charging Sir Christopher Hawkins and his agents with gross bribery and corruption at the late election, was taken into consideration. Captain Herbert was for letting the matter rest where it was, and to consider the Honourable Baronet (as he called him, but by a strange perversion of language) to have been sufficiently punished by the vexations to which he had been exposed, and the expences to which he had been made liable. He was proceeding to read some affidavits, when he was called to order; and he then stated, that there was no proof of any direct act or agreement on the part of the baronet; and he moved that the resolution be taken into consideration three months hence. Lord A. Hamilton stated, that from the attention he had given to the case for four or five weeks in succession, he was clear that the charge was proved. Another member of the committee confirmed this statement. Various opinions were then brought forward, and the discussion ended with Capt. Herbert's motion being negatived. A new discussion now took place, whether the baronet should be expelled the house or not? This motion was not carried; but an important one was carried immediately after, and it was ordered, that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute Sir Christopher Hawkins for bribery and corruption. We rejoice when any of these rich men, who are encouraging profligacy among the people, are brought to the bar of justice. This crime is of a very high nature, next to high treason, and far worse than forgery, for which poor men are hanged: but the true way to prevent the repetition of this crime is, to prevent the members of the House of Commons from being bribed, and the ministers from bribing them with places and pensions.

On the 24th of April, Mr. Whitbread's Poor Bill, as far as it went to education, was considered; and Mr. Elliston very properly thought, that a bill of such importance ought to pass over to the next session. Mr. Rose regretted, that a system of labour and coercion was not combined with that of instruction. Mr. Roscoe viewed it in the light of elevating the general character of the poor, and therefore gave the bill his support. Mr. H. Erskine adduced the instance of Scotland, as a happy instance of the effect of educating the poor. Mr. Giddy was against compulsion. Mr. S. Stanhope looked upon the success of the plan as doubtful, if not improbable; and, from his knowledge, he asserted, that the children of the poor are very averse to going to school. Mr. Simeon

Digitized by Google

observed, that the bill was unnecessary; that there were schools enough in England to teach reading, and these he would not wish to destroy, by a bill imposing a heavy tax for a merely speculative advantage. Mr. B. Bathurst thought that we should not give the poor too high an opinion of themselves, and thereby thin the ranks of the common people. (This is a singular opinion in a christian country; but we recommend this gentleman to an old-fashioned book, teaching us that to the poor the Gospel is and ought to be preached; and if they are to hear the good news of this exaltation, the Saviour meant also that they should be enabled to read and judge for themselves). Mr. Wilberforce agreed with the principle of the bill, and was for the House going into a committee. Mr. Windham opposed the bill. Mr. Whitbread contended that his plan would decrease the poor rates; and he observed, that the quantity of executions in London were exactly in proportion to the want of education. The greater number was from Ireland, the next from England, the last from Scotland. After various observations, the bill was committed. The dissolution of parliament has, we are happy to say, put a stop to all farther proceedings upon it. The real fact is, that the poor are much better educated by the schools now in existence, the school-masters already formed, and the charity of the rich, which supplies in numberless instances the want of their poorer neighbours. Were a bill of this kind to pass, the lower order of school-masters would become the spies of government; would lose the attachment of the people; would grow idle; the whole would degenerate into a job; and the country would be without education. Before any steps are taken to introduce a system of education among the poor, we would recommend the House of Commons to examine the state of the grammar-schools in England, in what manner the duties of those schools, where the masters receive a salary, are performed.

On the 27th, the parliament was prorogued by a speech from the commissioners of the crown; and the ex-ministers complain that they were indecently prevented from bringing in their report on some enormities committed in the financial department. But we would ask them, why that report was not brought in before? They had full time to bring it in, whilst they were in power; and, if they had been as alert during the possession of power as they were in the interval between their dismission and the prorogation, there would have been no need for the complaint.—Alacrity seems not to have been wanting after the dismission; and a caricature represents a noble lord making use of his time to procure paper, pens, tape, boxes, wafers, &c. &c. from the public, more than would be sufficient to set up a respectable stationer's shop.

The parliament was prorogued after the following speech:—

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

We have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty has thought fit to avail himself of the first moment, which would admit of an interruption of the sitting of parliament, without material inconvenience to the public business, to close the present session: and, that his Majesty has therefore been pleased to cause a commission to be issued under the great seal for proroguing the parliament.

We are farther commanded to state to you, that his Majesty is anxious to recur to the sense of his people, while the events, which have recently taken place, are yet fresh in their recollection.

His Majesty feels that, in resorting to this measure, under the present circumstances, he at once demonstrates, in the most unequivocal manner, his own conscientious persuasion of the rectitude of those motives upon which he has acted; and affords to his people the best opportunity of testifying their determination to support him, in every exercise of the prerogatives of his crown which is conformable to the sacred obligations under which they are held, and conducive to the welfare of his kingdom, and to the security of the constitution.

His Majesty directs us to express his entire conviction, that after so long a reign, marked by a series of indulgences to his Roman Catholic subjects, they, in common with every

Digitized by Google

other class of his people, must feel assured of his attachment to the principles of a just and enlightened toleration, and of his anxious desire to protect equally, and promote impartially, the happiness of all descriptions of his subjects.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

His Majesty has commanded us to thank you in his name, for the supplies which you have furnished for the public service. He has seen with great satisfaction, that you have been able to find the means of defraying in the present year, those large but necessary expences, for which you have provided, without imposing upon his people the immediate burden of additional taxes.

His Majesty has observed with no less satisfaction, the enquiries which you have instituted into subjects connected with public economy; and he trusts, that the early attention of a new parliament, which he will forthwith direct to be called, will be applied to the prosecution of these important objects.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

His Majesty has directed us most earnestly to recommend to you, that you should cultivate, by all means in your power, a spirit of union, harmony, and good will amongst all classes and descriptions of his people.

His Majesty trusts, that the divisions, naturally and unavoidably excited by the late unfortunate and uncalled-for agitation of a question, so interesting to the feelings and opinions of his people, will speedily pass away; and that the prevailing sense and determination of all his subjects to exert their united efforts in the cause of their country, will enable his Majesty to conduct, to an honourable and secure termination, the great contest in which he is engaged.

Upon this speech it is necessary to make only one observation: that it points out the necessity of preventing his majesty's ministers from having a seat in parliament. A difference of opinion, it seems, took place between the king and his servants.—He dismissed them.—The people did not seem to interest themselves on the subject. If they had retired into the mass of private subjects, no mischief would have arisen from it; but, by holding seats in parliament, they were enabled to obstruct public business. Thus the whole nation has been put into a ferment, merely because the king and his servants disagree. When all placemen are excluded from the House of Commons, the king's servants will not form a compact body to lord it, or to attempt to lord it, over the king and country: they will be, what they ought to be, the servants—not the masters of the crown.

# APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

"*Said a Smile to a Tear.*"—Braham's celebrated Piano Forte song, sung and accompanied by the author in the opera of False Alarms. Price 3s.

THOSE ignorant blockheads and unscientific composers, Handel, Purcel, Arne, Boyce, Green, Travers, &c. &c. poor stupid souls, were contented to charge the low price of *sixpence* for their paltry songs; it was reserved for those *great* masters of modern times, Dibdin, Reeve, Kelly, &c. to raise the price of their exquisite productions to *one shilling* each; even this price, however, was thought by Mr. Braham, to be much below the value of his divine compositions; so accordingly he began by clapping on an additional sixpence per sheet, so that if we *must* have a song of Mr. Braham's he extorts our *eighteenpence*; but as if Mr. Braham was determined to outrage even common decency in his charges, or as if (which perhaps, indeed, is the case) he was determined to try to what extreme public folly and extravagance could be pushed, he now treats us with a song for *Three Shillings!!!* A song too, which possesses less of beauty and of originality, than any one he has yet published. The air is that of a well-known march, though the name of it at this moment has escaped us; and as to the *Accompaniment*, for which it is we suppose



Digitized by Google

that we pay our three shillings, it is a mere *trick*, that any one of the "Young gentlemen late of his Majesty's Chapel Royal" would have done for him, (and done it as well too) for half-a-guinea. If, however, Mr. Braham can really find purchasers of this song at the price which he has affixed to it, we will suggest to him a plan, which if he will adopt, will at once save him even the expence of paper and printing, and rid him of the *insufferable bore* of signing his name to his songs for the *beggarly consideration*, of three shillings a signature.

The plan, therefore, which with all due humility to so great a man, we suggest, is, that he would advertise that "A SONG, composed by Mr. Braham, may be SEEN at his house in Great Russell-Street, Bloomsbury, every day between the hours of ten and six.—Admittance one shilling each person." Nay reader, smile not at this plan, nor treat it as romantic, for be assured, that every one who possesses no more common sense than to part from three shillings for the "Smile and a Tear," would hasten to visit such an *interesting exhibition*. T.

---

"*Le Retour de l'Eté*,"—a favourite Divertimento for the Piano Forte, with an Accompaniment (*ad libitum*) for the German Flute or Violin. Composed by Mr. J. Monro, author of the celebrated Rondos of *Laura and Lenza, Duchess of Bedford's Waltz*, &c. &c. Price 4s.

The fame of Laura and Lenza has been so long and so firmly established as a light, tasteful, and pleasing Rondo, that we have no doubt to ensure a favourable reception with the public for the present article, we need only announce its proceeding from the same ingenious composer, Mr. Monro. We, however, shall not content ourselves with such a recommendation, but assure our readers, that this divertimento is much more worthy of their patronage than the the abovementioned agreeable rondo. The different movements are conceived with such peculiar taste, and their excellence is so equal, that we can scarcely tell which we prefer: the march, however, we cannot help distinctly noticing as particularly spirited. Seldom have we seen a sonata of equal length with this, in which all the passages lie so uncommonly well for the hand. This is an excellence by no means so much attended to by composers for the Piano Forte as it ought to be. Mr. Monro is therefore to be highly commended for his attention to it, and we feel much pleasure in bestowing that commendation upon this very deserving and highly promising young composer. T.

---

"*Sunday Evening's Recreation*,"—consisting of Hymns and Sacred Songs for one and two voices, adapted also for the Piano Forte. Op. 115. Composed by Mr. Hook. Price 3s.

Those who have been in the habit of reading our monthly criticisms will recollect, that we have sometimes found it necessary to apply the lash of satire with some small degree of severity, to some of Mr. Hook's musical productions. In some of his operas which we have noticed, he has been imprudent enough to compose music to the most intolerable nonsense we ever read. When this is the case, we can rarely expect the music to be good—Pity that a man of sense should so far degrade his talents: and it is a much greater pity that a British audience should tolerate such contemptible stuff as most of our modern musical entertainments are made of—Witness, the Ogres, the Mother Gooses, with a long string of *et ceteras*; the very names of which convey the severest censure upon the idiots who pay for such abuses of the stage, and who suffer themselves to be insulted (and appear to be pleased) with trash not sufficiently rational, one would suppose, to amuse an Hottentot.—Surely we are verging towards a national idiotcy. But to notice the publication before us: we are the most gratified where we can the most commend; and to speak the truth, we must confess ourselves pleased with this little work. Mr. Hook appears here to be at home; and to remind us of his "Hermit," and some other of his earlier productions, when his genius was at its zenith. The airs of these little pieces are simple, pleasing, and well suited to the words. With two

Digitized by Google

of the duets at the end of the book we were quite delighted. The basses are well adapted to the instrument for which they were composed. We strongly recommend these hymns for Sunday practice, particularly to young practitioners. Z.

---

"*Hail lovely May,*"—a favourite Duet, written by T. Goodwin, esq. composed by H. Denman. Price 1s.

This is one of the prettiest duets we have seen for many a day, and reminds us strongly of the beautiful and simple strains of our old favorite Mozart. We were almost in raptures at the pleasing melody contained in this little piece, and most cheerfully recommend it to all the lovers of harmony. The words are pleasing, and perfectly chaste; and the music is adapted to the words with much taste and discrimination. We congratulate Mr. Denman on the felicity of his judgment in the execution of it; and those who admire the artless strains of the divine Mozart will thank Mr. D. for this instance of his skill in harmony. Z.

---

*The favourite Air in the Wood Dæmon, danced by Miss Bristow, arranged for the Piano Forte by T. Powell.* Price 2s.

We are not much acquainted with Mr. Powell as a composer of music, but judging from the little piece now before us, we perceive he is not destitute either of taste or judgment; he has given us seven variations of this popular and well-known air, which he has executed with considerable taste and ability. Z.

---

*Théme, avec douze variations pour la Flûte. Composés par C. Kreith.* Price 2s.

Of this Théme with the variations we are disposed to speak in the most favourable terms. Mr. K. is already well known to the amateurs of that pleasing instrument, the German flute, and we will venture to say, that his credit will not suffer in their estimation by the present publication.

---

*Purday and Button's Musical Cabinet, or complete Pocket Library for the German Flute, Violin, Flageolet, or Oboe.* Vols. 3 and 4. 2s. 6d. each.

When the two first volumes of this Cabinet first made their appearance, we bestowed some favourable remarks upon them, and promised occasionally to notice the publication in its progress. We observe by the prospectus annexed to the title page, that these four volumes complete the series of songs and dances, and that the two next volumes are to consist of duets and trios for instruments only. We consider the selection of songs and dances to have been chosen with taste and discrimination, and that the editors deserve to meet with encouragement for the neatness and accuracy with which the volumes are brought out.

---

*Dr. Callcotts Musical Grammar.*

[*Continued from page* 171.]

It was our intention to have concluded our remarks upon this work in the present number, but upon a more attentive examination of it, found it to be impracticable, from the limits to which we are necessarily confined. We shall therefore examine the parts of this Grammar in the order in which they stand in the title page, viz. NOTATION, MELODY, HARMONY, and RYTHM.

The motto chosen by Dr. Callcott seems to have led him to extend himself as much as possible for the benefit of his readers. It is true that "the better music is known and understood, the more it will be valued and esteemed." But we can assure Dr. Callcott, that if he thinks *unnecessary amplification* the most likely method to produce a knowledge and esteem of this delightful science, he is entirely mistaken, for it will, on the contrary, impede both.

NOTATION.—To this article properly belongs an explanation of the number and names of the *lines* and *spaces*, the names, form, quality, and quantity of the *notes*, and also of the different *cliffs* made use of in music, and agreed upon by all nations.

Now upon this information, which is usually in other works conveyed in about a *dozen pages*, Dr. Calcott has employed 84 *pages*, and 150 articles. Nearly fifty examples of *melody* are introduced under this article, which are evidently misplaced, and should have come under the article MELODY,



Digitized by Google

upon which we shall offer some remarks next month. CENSOR.

*The Overture, Songs, and Dances, &c. in Harlequin and Mother Goose, performed with unbounded applause, at the Theatre-Royal, Covent Garden, &c. &c. Composed by Wm. Ware.*

It has been said "that every generation grows wiser and wiser." If this observation is true, and we apply it to the public amusements of the present day, we must naturally conclude that our ancestors were little short of being idiots, and that posterity will form nearly the same conclusion respecting ourselves. We have seen and heard this *much-admired* pantomime, and as far as we can judge, believe it is indebted for at least half its popularity, to the grimaces and contortions both of limbs and features exhibited by Mr. Grimaldi. As to rational entertainment, it is wholly out of the question. The music, we think, is quite good enough for the piece, although we certainly cannot pay Mr. Ware any very high compliment on this occasion. It might do tolerably well for '*A collection of Country Dances for the Year, &c.*' Price 1s.; and in this class of publications would have cut about as good a figure as the general run. The overture (excepting the rondo, which is tolerable) we consider as a most miserable and meagre performance; there is neither body nor soul in the music; we even wonder at the patience of the public, in hearing it so often repeated. The vocal part is quite as indifferent, with the exception of Master Smalley's song, 'The Cabin Boy," which certainly has some merit. Should the piece be again performed, we would advise Mr. Ware either totally to new model the andante movements of his overture, by filling up the harmony, or if he cannot do that, to get more drums, and then the audience will at least have more noise for their money, and be prevented from hearing the defects in the music. Z.

NEW MUSICAL WORK.—It is with great pleasure we have to announce, that Mr. Barthelemon proposes publishing by subscription, an elegant collection of genuine Welch Airs, decyphered from a manuscript in the original notational characters, selected from the book of Gwylin Penllyn, who was graduated and admitted a doctor of music, at the Eystedd, or congress of the bards, held at Caerwys in the year 1567, by order of Queen Elizabeth, which have never since been decyphered, or properly presented to the world. Price to subscribers, 1l. 1s. to non-subscribers, 1l. 7s. Subscriptions received by Mr. Barthelemon, at his house, 30, Hatfield Street, Blackfriars Road; Messrs. Clementi & Co. 26, Cheapside; and Button and Purday, St. Paul's Church Yard. A specimen of one of the airs will be given in its ancient notation, and the whole of the originals will be published in the 3d volume of the Welch Archiology.

Mr. Bunting has announced the second part of the Collection of the Ancient Music of Ireland.

The much admired Sonata, entitled The Battle of Marengo, for the Piano Forte, with accompaniments for the Violin and Bass; composed by B. Viguerie, will shortly be published, with additions, by an Italian Gentleman. The price will be 5s.

*To the Editor of the Apollonian Critic.*

SIR,

HAVING seen in the Universal Magazine for February last, a letter of Mr. Jonathan Pratt's, in which he totally denies my having been at all concerned in the invention of the *Claviols*, which he ascribes wholly to the genius of Mr. Hawkins, it was my intention in answer to this letter, to have sent you a copy of a letter which I wrote to Mr. Hawkins when he was in America, but I have mislaid it; I hope, however, to find it in a day or two, when I will send it you for insertion in your Magazine.

In the interim, however, I beg Mr. Pratt to ask his friend Mr. Hawkins the three following questions. 1st. Did not I, in a conversation with him, previously to his setting out for America, fifteen or sixteen years ago, suggest to him the FIRST IDEAS of that instrument which he now calls the *Claviols*; and did I not, at the same time, declare to him, that a Celestine of the celebrated Merlin's first suggested the idea to me,

Digitized by Google

of an instrument with gut-strings and a bow, which should have the effect of Duets for Violins, Tenor and Violin, Tenor and Bass, or a Trio between two Violins and a Bass, or even of a Quartett?

2dly, Did not Mr. Hawkins agree to set about improving upon the ideas I had suggested to him, and did he not agree that when he had completed this instrument, that he would write me word, and that then I was immediately to take out a patent in our JOINT NAMES, in London, Paris, and Vienna?

3dly, Did we not agree to appropriate a great portion of the profits to be derived from the sale of this instrument, to the erecting of a school for the education of boys and girls in the doctrines of the new Church, as interspersed in the works of the Hon. Baron Emanuel Swedenborg, to be under the direction of Mr Sibly, present Minister of the 1st Society of the new Church, in London?

I expect, Sir, that as Mr. Pratt has introduced the subject into your Magazine, that he will report Mr. Hawkins' answer to the above queries, through the same respectable medium.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS HIPPOLITUS BARTHELEMON.

---

After the warning which we gave T. W. in our Number for December last, p. 522, we hoped we should not have been again affronted by authors offering to *review their own works*, but least of all did we expect it from Dr. CALLCOTT; we can assure the Doctor, that however such volunteering may be received by *other Musical Reviews*, it will be rejected with indignation by the "*Apollonian Critic.*"

---

# REPORT OF DISEASES,

## In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th April, to the 20th May, 1807.

| | |
|---|---|
| Asthenia | 15 |
| Catarrhus | 12 |
| Cynanche Tonsillaris | 3 |
| Rheumatismus | 5 |
| Febris | 2 |
| Paralysis | 4 |
| Hæmoptysis | 2 |
| Phthisis Pulmonalis | 5 |
| Hypochondriasis | 5 |
| Dyspepsia | 8 |
| Amenorrhœa | 3 |
| Menorrhagia | 4 |
| Leucorrhœa | 5 |
| Diarrhœa | 6 |
| Hydrops | 3 |
| Morbi Cutanei | 4 |
| Morbi Infantiles | 7 |

"But she who to her babe her breast denies,
The sentient mind, the living man destroys;
Arrests kind Nature's liberal hand too soon,
And robs her helpless young of half the boon."
Roscoe.

THE frequency of disease and death, among the infants of mankind, must rouse the feelings of every one, who has the least spark of humanity. It is a great and a deplorable evil, and many attempts have been made to assign the cause, why Nature is so prolific in the production, and apparently so little attentive to the preservation, of the noblest species in the animal kingdom. Some have supposed the delicacy and irritability of the infantile constitution—others, the sudden and total change of every circumstance in the infantile body, which takes place at birth—nay, more preposterous than all, the cause of infantile death, has even been ascribed, to the very nature of the mother's milk. Thus, if such opinions were true, we must conclude, that the seeds of disease and death, are sown in the very nature or essence of the infantile constitution, and that the great mortality which prevails among them, is a necessary consequence of the very laws and institutions of Nature.

But this doctrine is founded on ignorance; on narrow and contracted views of Nature's works. The infants of the savage tribes are by no means so subject to the many diseases, and the consequent mortality, which prevail among the infants of civilized nations. Moreover, the young of the inferior animals, especially of those who are not under the immediate care of man, experience neither disease nor premature death. With them the laws and operations of nature reign free and undisturbed. But this is not the case with the human infant, and particularly with the infants of

Digitized by Google

civilized nations. Here they are subject to disease and death, in exact proportion to the progress of luxury and supposed refinement; or in exact proportion to the degree, in which mankind wander from the paths and institutions of Nature. To accuse Nature as the cause of infantile disease and death, or to suppose it a necessary consequence, or unavoidable in the nature and constitution of things, involves a perfect, a direct absurdity. This is the true state of the matter, and this the true source of the great mortality of our infants; in their management, we have forsaken the ways and dictates of Nature, and adopted those of art.

It is true, however, that the infantile frame is delicate, and readily injured by the action of every hurtful power. Generally speaking, the same cause which would produce disease in the infant, would have no effect on the adult. But what does this imply? It only implies, that we should be the more careful to preserve our infants, from the influence of those causes which produce disease. It does not imply that they have the seeds of disease abiding in their constitution, or that in them more than in adults disease takes place without a cause. Before disease takes place in either, they suffer the influence or operation of an injurious power;* and the only difference is, that a more simple cause may produce disease in the infant than in the adult.

Let it be observed, however, that in a general sense, infants enjoy the powers of life and health, in a greater degree than adults. If the infantile body be more easily injured, and more easily thrown into disease than the adult body, it more readily recovers and regains the healthful state. Besides, the infant is wholly free from all those tormenting passions of the mind, which are so many sources of disease to the adult. The advantages in point of recovery from disease, which infancy enjoys above the adult state, are extremely obvious; for infants frequently recover from disease under circumstances peculiarly unfavourable—under circumstances which might have proved highly dangerous, nay, destructive to the adult. In a word, daily observation verifies, that the state of infancy, is much more favourable to recovery from disease, than the state of manhood. Were the powers of Nature, therefore, allowed to operate, and properly assisted—were the institutions and intentions of Nature properly observed, in the management of the infantile state, instead of the great mortality which prevails among them, a much smaller number of the human race, would perish in infancy, than at any other period of life.

This opinion may not be at first sufficiently obvious. It may be thought impossible, that the infantile constitution, tender and delicate, should recover more readily from disease, than the constitution of the adult. But a moment's reflection will fully elucidate the matter. The adult constitution is not perfect and entire, as it came from the hand of Nature; for no human being, especially in civilized and corrupt society, lives according to the rules of Nature. The adult constitution, therefore, generally speaking, has suffered the action of many hurtful powers; irregularities of living of various kinds; excess in eating and drinking, or privations; various vicissitudes of heat and cold; too much exercise or too much rest; various anxieties, and tormenting and depressing passions of the mind; various diseases, and ill treatment under these diseases. In short, the adult constitution has suffered the action of many powers which exhaust and diminish its energies; and thus, when it is thrown into the state of actual disease, its recovery is often both slow and imperfect.

But the infantile constitution is perfect and entire, as it came from the hand of Nature. It has not suffered the reiterated, and continued action of any hurtful power, to exhaust or diminish its energies. The powers which hurt this constitution, and which throw it into the state of disease, are immediately operating, and no sooner are they removed, than the salutary efforts of nature begin to operate, and if they be properly assisted, the

* The number of hereditary diseases is much smaller than has been generally imagined.

Digitized by Google

infantile body immediately, or very soon, regains the healthful state.

Thus, we have endeavoured to explain, why infantile recovery from disease, is so ready and rapid, and why adult recovery is more slow and tardy. It will be at once perceived, that the same reasoning is applicable to youth and old age. In youth the energies of the body are vigorous and lively, and it soon mounts up to health. In old age the energies of the body are worn out and languid, and its recovery from disease is slow and difficult. In the infantile body, the energies and operations of nature are entire and perfect—are lively and unexhausted. It is only the derangement of these energies by improper treatment—by the direct application of injurious powers to his body, that subjects the infant to disease and death.

The great source then, of all the ills of infantile humanity, is mismanagement, or the want of a due attention to the laws and institutions of Nature in their treatment. The rules and institutions of Nature have been superseded by those of art. Ignorance, false reasoning, and fancied improvements, have introduced many absurdities, in the dress of infants, in their food, in the temperature or the degrees of heat or cold to which they are exposed, in their medical treatment, as well as in every other part of their management. But of all these absurdities, the use of improper nourishment is by far the most reprehensible, Nature having so plainly pointed out their proper food.

J. HERDMAN.

*Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury,*
*21st May*, 1807.

*Correct the Press in the last Report.*

Page 374, 11th line from top, for *more* read *mere.*
Page 375, 8th line . . . for *last* read *least.*
——— 5th line, 2d col. for *arrangement* read *derangement*

# HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*London.*

THE officers of the Coldstream Regt. of Guards have presented a superb vase to the Duke of York, which cost above 2000l. It has engraved on it the following inscription:—This vase is presented to his royal highness the Duke of York, by the officers of the Coldstream regiment of Guards, as a mark of their esteem for the unremitting attention they received during the twenty-one years he was their colonel."

His Majesty prorogued parliament on the 27th of April, and a few days after issued a proclamation, dissolving it, and calling a new one to meet for the dispatch of business on the 22d of June.

The king has granted permission to the 19th light dragoons, the 74th and 78th foot, to assume, in addition to any other devices or badges, to which they may be severally entitled, and to bear in their colours, and on their appointments, the *Elephant*, with the word "*Assaye*," superscribed, in commemoration of the gallantry and good conduct displayed by those corps in the battle fought at Assaye, on Sept. 23, 1803. His Majesty also approves of the 94th regiment bearing the Elephant in their colours and appointments, as an honourable and lasting testimony of their distinguished services in India.

Two sheriff's officers having a writ to arrest a clergyman, who resided in Fenchurch-street, with some difficulty got admittance into the house, when the clergyman shot one of them, but not dead, of whose recovery there is some doubt. The reverend gentleman was with a good deal of trouble secured and sent to the Poultry Compter.

On the evening of the 14th of February last, whilst the Ajax of 74 guns, Captain Blackwood, was lying at anchor with Sir John Duckworth's squadron, off the entrance of the Dardanelles, she unfortunately took fire, and was burnt to the water's edge. The following is Captain Blackwood's narrative of this dreadful accident, before the court, appointed to enquire into the causes of the fire.—"At nine

Digitized by Google

o'clock, *p. m.* on the 14th of February, 1807, at anchor off the mouth of the Dardanelles, in company with the squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. just as I had gone to bed, the officer of the watch ran into my cabin, and acquainted me there was a great alarm of fire in the after part of the ship; I immediately ordered the drummer to beat to quarters, which was effected; and instantly as I came out of my cabin, I directed the proper signal to be made, and repeatedly enforced it by guns at intervals. I called some of the senior officers of the ship, who went down with me to the after cockpit and the lower deck, from whence the smoke issued. I immediately ordered as much water as possible to be thrown down, and the cock to be turned, which I found had been previously done. When I made the signal, I ordered a boat with Lieutenant Wood, a midshipman, and a boat's crew, to go and inform all the ships near us of the unfortunate situation of the Ajax. I had scarcely been three minutes on the lower deck, when I found the impossibility of any officer or man remaining in the cockpit, to endeavour to extinguish the fire, perceiving, from the quantity and thickness of the smoke, that several men fell down with buckets in their hands, from suffocation.

"To obviate this, I desired the lower deck ports to be hauled up, to give air; but very soon finding the harm it produced, I directed them to be lowered down, and the after hatchway to be covered up, in order to gain time, by stopping the vent of the smoke, for the boats to be hoisted out; which measure I was induced to adopt, finding that the fire was of that nature, that the ship must soon be in flames. Owing to there not being any cock leading to the after magazine, I ordered the carpenter, with his crew, to scuttle the after-part of the ship; but by this time (a period from the commencement of not more than ten minutes, as near as I can judge) the smoke, though endeavoured to be stifled, had gained so much, that, though it was bright moonlight, we could only distinguish each other, even on deck, by speaking or feeling; consequently, all attempt to hoist the boats out, were ineffectual, except in the case of the jolly boat, which began to take up the men who had jumped overboard. Immediately as the flames burst up the main hatchway, which divided the fore from the after-part of the ship, I called to every body to get to the foremost part of the ship; and as all hopes were at an end of saving her, I desired every one to save himself as fast as he could. I had scarcely reached the forecastle, when I saw all parts from the centre of the booms aft in a raging flame. When the fire had reached the other part of the forecastle, after exhorting the officers and ship's company, to the amount of 400, who were on the forecastle and about the bowsprit, to be cool, and depend on the boats; and also seeing all hopes of saving the ship were vain, I jumped overboard, from the spritsail-yard, and being about half an hour in the water, I was picked up by one of the boats of the Canopus, and taken on board that ship, much exhausted.

"In the execution of the duty which devolved on me as captain of the ship in such a situation, I derived much assistance from all the officers, but particularly from lieutenants Proctor, Brown, Mitchell, and Sibthorpe, as also the Master and Captain of Marines; and with respect to the ship's company, under such circumstances of fire, more rapid than I believe was ever before known, with hammocks below, under the impression of terror, which fire at any time creates, but particularly when men were just out of their beds, no people could have behaved with more coolness or perseverance than they did.

"In pursuance of the standing orders, I had received the report from the First Lieutenant of his having visited all parts of the ship, with the Warrant Officers and Master at Arms, which he had found clear and safe; I had also received the particular report of the Master at Arms, but not that of the Lieutenant of the Marine Guard, who was accustomed to visit all below, and report to me at nine o'clock, at which hour this unfortunate event took place."

Captain Blackwood's narrative here

Digitized by Google

losed, and several evidences being alled into Court, were examined. The Court having deliberated on the ame, unanimously *acquitted* Captain Blackwood, his Officers, and crew.

A similar honourable acquittal was pronounced by the Members of a Court Martial held off Cadiz, by order of Lord Collingwood.

A duel was fought on Saturday the 3d of May, between Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Paull, in Coombe Wood, near Kingston. The parties assembled at the same house, but no intercourse whatever took place between them, and at the hour appointed, seven in the morning, they were both upon the ground. Sir Francis was attended by Mr. Bellenden Ker Gawler, as his second, and Mr. Paull by Mr. Cooper. No attempt at accommodation or explanation was previously made upon the ground, the dispute having been carried to too great a length to admit of an amicable adjustment. Every necessary preparation having been made, the parties received their pistols from their seconds, and took their ground. They both fired at the same time, but without any other effect than the loss of part of Mr. Paull's left curl. Sir Francis's second then asked whether Mr. Paull was satisfied? and was answered "No." Upon which they fired again, and both fell. The ball had struck the left leg of Mr. Paull, near the front, a little below the knee, splintering the bone. The ball from Mr. Paull's pistol wounded his adversary in the right thigh. It passed through about the middle, on the inside, near to the part called the pope's eye, but without injuring any leading vein or artery. They were now reconciled and put into Mr. Paull's coach, in which, as soon as they were seated, they shook hands, and expressed the greatest concern for each other. The dispute originated in an advertisement from Mr. Paull, which stated that Sir Francis would take the chair at a dinner, which was to be held at the Crown and Anchor, when the baronet had given no authority for such an use of his name. Mr. Paull alledged on the contrary, that he did; and as the other persevered in the denial, a hostile meeting was the result. Since this event Sir Francis has been elected member of parliament for Westminster, without any solicitation of his own; and, on his being declared representative for that city, has published one of the most inflammatory, seditious, and revolutionary addresses to the electors that ever disgraced the pen of an Englishman; being worthy of the horrible days of Robespierrian tyranny.

*Married.*] At Messina, in Sicily, Lieut.-Col. Bunbury, Quarter-master General to the British army in that island, to Miss Louisa Fox, eldest daughter of General Fox, and niece of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox.—By special licence, at the house of William Adam, esq. M.P. Bloomsbury-square, John Anstruther Thomson, esq. of Charlton, in the County of Fife, to Miss Adam, only daughter of William Adam, esq.—At Gretna Green, William Green, esq. Proctor of Doctors Commons, to Miss Mary Brewster, eldest daughter of John Brewster, esq. of Brandon, Suffolk.—At St. Martin's in the Fields, Robert Heathcote, esq. to Miss Searle, late of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.—Capt. John Alex. Paul Mac Gregor, of the Bengal Infantry, to Miss Jane Ness, of Baker-street, Portman-square.—At St. George's Church, George Warwick Bamfylde, esq. only son of Sir Charles W. Bamfylde, to Miss Sneyd, only daughter of the rev. Ralph Sneyd, precentor of St. Asaph.—At the same church, the Honourable Colonel Crewe, only son of Lord Crewe, to Miss Hungerford, of Cavendish-square.—Capt. John Croft, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Buckworth, of Finsbury-square.—At Mary la bonne Church, Major General the Hon. Charles Hope, to Miss Finch Hatton, eldest daughter of George Finch Hatton, esq. of Eastwell Park, Kent.—At St. George's Church, Lord Chartley, eldest son of the Earl of Leicester, to Miss Gardner, daughter of W. D. Gardner, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street.

*Died.*] In the Fever Institution, Gray's Inn Lane, on the 18th of April, Robert Heron, author of the History of Scotland, Tour to the Highlands, and several works of merit. He was a native of Scotland, and bred to the church, and being a young man of promising abilities, was patronized



Digitized by Google

by Dr. Blair, who appointed him his assistant, in which capacity he officiated for some time. He was a man of multifarious erudition, and during his residence in Scotland, wrote, translated, and compiled, several reputable works in various branches of literatue. His views of church preferment not answering his expectations, he abandoned his native country, and came to London, where his talents soon procured him the countenance of some eminent booksellers, as well as the friendship of literary men. Soon after his arrival in London, two newspapers, The British Press and The Globe, were established under the patronage of the booksellers, and of these he was for some time the editor. Last year he commenced a weekly newspaper called "Fame," which, not succeeding, involved him in pecuniary difficulties, that probably induced the fever, which terminated his existence.—After a lingering illness, John Charnock, esq. F.S.A. late captain in First Regiment Royal Tower Hamlets Militia. *A biographical account of the life and writings of this gentleman in our next.*—In child-bed, Mrs. Ebers, wife of Mr. John Ebers, librarian and stationer, Old Bond-street, who, with three children, have deeply to lament their irreparable loss.—In Wimpole-street, aged 55, Colonel Henry Fane, member of parliament for Lyme Regis, and a near relation of the Earl of Westmoreland. He was aid-de-camp to the king.—Of an inflammation in the bowels, on the 6th of May, John Peter Hankey, esq. Alderman of the Ward of Candlewick, and one of the candidates to represent the city of London in parliament. The first symptoms of his complaint appeared about eight on the preceding evening, when he complained of great fatigue and extreme thirst. He preferred wine and water to tea, which had been recommended to him, and felt himself so refreshed for the moment that he proposed to proceed on his canvass in the neighbourhood, but that proved only a momentary design, which he found himself unable to execute. His disorder now increased with an uncommon rapidity, and he expired about six o'clock in the following evening. This catastrophe occasioned a scene of distress in his family and commercial establishment, which proved the estimation in which he was held by those who were most intimately connected with him, while the regard which had been shewn him by his fellow-citizens, and the honour that seemed to await him, are no slight proofs of his public virtues. He was elected alderman in the beginning of 1806, and was also one of the managers of the London Institution.—On the 24th of April, at an advanced age, Mrs. Kemble, relict of the late Roger Kemble, esq. and mother of Mrs. Siddons and Messrs. Kemble. This venerable lady was the daughter of Mr. Ward, who was contemporary with Booth, Quin, &c. on the London stage, and who, after he quitted the metropolis, was the manager of a respectable provincial company for many years. Mr. Ward was esteemed a very good actor in that style which prevailed before the appearance of Garrick. Mr. Roger Kemble was an actor in Mr. Ward's company, and married Miss Ward early in life. The late Mrs. Kemble possessed a sound understanding, was well acquainted with the world, and a very judicious actress, but never appeared on the London boards.—In Kingsgate-street, Mr. Frodsham, aged 79, 64 of which he followed his profession as a watchmaker, &c.; he was one of the commissioners appointed by act of parliament, in the year 1763, to inspect the principles of the time-keeper of Mr. John Harrison.—In the Adelphi, Benjamin Booth, esq. for many years a Director of the East India Company.—At Draper's Hall, aged 72, the Rev. George Walker, F.R.S. and President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.—On the 20th of April, the Right Hon. Lawrence-Harman Parsons, Earl of Ross, 1806, Viscount (1795) and Baron Oxmantown, 1792; and one of the Representative Peers of Ireland in the British Parliament. His lordship married Lady Jane King, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Kingston, by whom he has left one daughter, who is married to Lord Erris, the nephew of the Countess of Ross, and who now inherits the immense fortune, real and personal, of her late father. The title devolves to Sir Lawrence Parsons, bart. the

Digitized by Google

Earl's nephew, who is now Earl of Ross. The deceased nobleman will be long regretted by his family, tenantry, and friends. He was of a retired disposition, and a great agricultural improver, and lived in the most princely stile of hospitality in Ireland; his equipage, horses, and liveries, being always most magnificent. His lordship had only just arrived in town from Ireland to attend his parliamentary duties.—In Broad Court, Bow-street, Mr. Mark Supple. He was a native of the South of Ireland, and upwards of twenty-five years a Reporter of Debates in Parliament. —Sir James Winter Lake, bart. a Fellow of the Royal Society, and much known in the literary world.—In Russell-street, Mrs. Egan, many years wardrobe-keeper, and principal dressmaker to the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.—Mr. Fellowes, printer of the Morning Advertiser, a daily newspaper, in Catherine-street.—In Charter House Square, Thomas Harvey, esq. one of the Directors of the South Sea Company.—At his house, in Old Broad-street, Dr. William Hamilton, one of the Physicians to the London Hospital.—Charles Dilly, esq. aged 67, formerly an eminent bookseller in the Poultry, at whose hospitable table Dr. Johnson, and the literary men of the day, so often assembled. He went to Ramsgate, on a visit to a distinguished literary friend, and died suddenly. It is said he has left property to the amount of 150,000l.—In Berners-street, John Buller, esq. Member of Parliament for East Looe, in Cornwall, being the second Parliament in which he sat, and was also recorder of that borough. He held a commission in the Cornish militia.—April 11, Mrs. Beard, wife of John Beard, esq. of Charter House Square, after a very painful and lingering disorder, which she supported for upwards of two years with the most christian fortitude and resignation, her amiable disposition, made her very justly beloved in the circle of her numerous acquaintance.

---

IRELAND.

On Saturday, the 4th of April, the Duke of Bedford laid the first stone of the foundation of a new vice-regal chapel, in the Castle-yard, Dublin. In a cavity of the stone were deposited coins of the present year of his majesty's reign, and a plate with the following inscription: "Hanc Ædem Deo optimo maximo olim dicatam vetustate penitus dirutam denuo exstrui jussit Joannes Bedfordiæ dux Hiberniæ pro Rex ipseque fundamina posuit. Anno a Christo nato M,D,CCC,VII." The plan is by Mr. Francis Johnstone, architect and inspector of public buildings.

Parliament has recently granted one thousand pounds for defraying the expences of his majesty's gold mine at Croaghan, in the county of Wicklow, for the year 1807; and 21,600l. for promoting and encouraging the linen and hempen manufactures.

The exports of provisions from this country, for the last year, are greater than have ever been known. In the town and neighbourhood of Waterford alone, no less than 50,000 hogs have been killed and salted for bacon, for exportation to England, in addition to the large quantity annually taken for the army and navy. The exports from Cork have been proportionably large.

There are now 200 artificers employed by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, in Dungarvan, in the construction of a magnificent street and quay, adjoining which it is intended to erect a handsome bridge, over the much admired Dungarvan Prospect.

A temporary chapel, erected at Killyman, for the accommodation of the Roman Catholics of that parish, has been set on fire, and burnt to ashes.

It has been resolved by a meeting of the Catholics in Dublin, that a petition for a repeal of the various statutes still in force against Catholics, should be transmitted to Mr. Grattan, for the purpose of being laid before parliament this session.

The parish church of St. Andrew, in Dublin, was opened on the 8th of March, after a lapse of nearly fifteen years, during which time that church had been closed for the purposes of re-building and undergoing the decorations which are now so beautifully displayed in that place of worship.



Digitized by Google

## FOREIGN EVENTS.

### *America.*

Aaron Burr, Ex-Vice President of the United States, has been arrested, and is now a state prisoner, at New York. He was apprehended in Tombighee country, in the beginning of March, on the frontiers of the Spanish territory. He was conducted to New York to undergo an examination before Chief Justice Marshall, several circumstances concurring to recommend the choice of that tribunal.

The president has again suspended the act for prohibiting the importation of certain merchandize from Great Britain, till the second Monday of next December. This is done to give time for the necessary explanations on the part of both the American and British Governments, with respect to the late treaty entered into between the two nations, previously to its ratification.

---

### GAZETTE LETTERS.

The Gazette of April 14, contains two letters from Admiral Dacres, at Port Royal, Jamaica; the one from Captain Briggs, of his majesty's ship Orpheus, relating the capture of a Spanish schooner; and the other from Captain Inglefield, of his majesty's sloop Hunter, announcing the capture of a Spanish schooner privateer.

This gazette also contains two letters from Admiral Cochrane, at Barbadoes, inclosing one from Captain Sayer, of his majesty's ship Galatea, mentioning his having taken the French Imperial corvette, Le Lynx, of 16 guns and 161 men; and another from Captain Cochrane, of the Jason, stating the capture of La Favourite, late in his Majesty's service, of 29 guns, and 150 men.

The Gazette of April 21, gives the Swedish official account of the raising of the siege of Stralsund, and the subsequent expulsion of the French forces from Swedish Pomerania, which was transmitted by the Baron Rehausen, the king of Sweden's minister at London, to Mr. Secretary Canning.

The Gazette of April 25, contains a notification from the King of Sweden's minister, that his Swedish Majesty had established the most strict and rigorous blockade at the mouth of the river Oder.

This Gazette also contains a letter from Captain Maitland, of the Emerald, to Lord St. Vincent, stating his having captured the French privateer Austerlitz of Nantz, of 14 guns and 96 men.

Admiral Dacres incloses two letters from Jamaica, from Captain Dacres of the Bacchante, stating his having taken the French national schooner, Dauphin. He also mentions his having, in conjunction with Captain Wise, of the Mediator, destroyed the forts of Samana, a celebrated resort of French privateers.

A letter from Captain Matson, of the Venus, to Admiral Cochrane, at Barbadoes, dated Feb. 22, announces the capture of the French privateer, L'Etoile, of 6 guns and 54 men.

The Gazette of May 5, contains a letter from Lord Collingwood, inclosing three from Sir John Duckworth, dated without the Dardanelles, March 6, of which the following are copies:

My Lord,

Together with this letter, I transmit to your lordship two letters of the 21st and 28th ult. the former of which will have informed you of my arrival with the squadron near Constantinople, and the latter of the unlucky attempt, in which the marines and boats' crews of the Canopus, Royal George, Windsor Castle, and Standard, had been engaged.

It is now my duty to acquaint your lordship with the result of the resolution which, for the reasons I have already detailed, I had adopted of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles. My letter of the 21st is dated at anchor eight miles from Constantinople, the wind not admitting of a nearer approach; but the Endymion, which had been sent a-head with a flag of truce, at the request of the ambassador, was enabled to anchor within 4 miles. Had it been then in our power, we should have taken our station off the town immediately; but as that could not be done from the rapidity of the current, I was rather pleased than otherwise, with the position we had been forced to take; for in the conferences between his Majesty's minister, Mr. Arbuthnot, and the Captain Pacha, of the particulars of which your lordship is in possession, it was promised by Mr. Arbuthnot, that even when the squadron had arrived before Constantinople, the door to pacification should remain open, and that he would be

Digitized by Google

illing to negociate on terms of equality nd justice. In consideration of this promise, and as it would convince the Porte of is Majesty's earnest desire to preserve eace, as well as possess her ministers with confidence of the sincerity of our professions, it was the opinion of Mr. Arbuthnot, n which I concurred, that it was fortunate we had anchored at a little distance from he capital, as a nearer approach might have given cause for suspicion and alarm, nd have cut off the prospect of an amicable adjustment of the differences which had arisen.

At noon of the 21st, Ysak Bey, a minister of the Porte, came off; from whose expressions Mr. Arbuthnot thought it impossible not to believe, that in the head of the government (for in the present instance, every circumstance proved that, between him and the armed populace, a great distinction is to be made) there really existed a sincere desire for peace; and the negociation was carried on, as will appear by the documents transmitted to your lordship, till the 27th; but from the moment of our anchorage, till we weighed, on the morning of the 1st of March, such was the unfortunate state of the weather, that it was not at any time in our power to have occupied a situation which would have enabled the squadron to commence offensive operations against Constantinople. On Sunday the 22d alone, for a few hours, the breeze was sufficient to have stemmed the current where we were placed; but such was the rapidity on shore where the Endymion was at anchor, that Captain Capel thought it very doubtful whether the squadron could have obtained an anchorage, though it had been held in preparative readiness, by signal, from day-break; but the peculiarly unsettled state of the weather, and the minister's desire that I should give a few hours for an answer to his letter, through Ysak Bey, prevented me from trying.—Before five o'clock, P.M. it was nearly calm; and in the evening the wind was entirely from the eastward, and continued light airs or calm till the evening of the 28th, when it blew fresh from the N.E. and rendered it impossible to change our position.

Two days after our arrival near Constantinople, the ambassador found himself indisposed, and has been ever since confined with a fit of illness, so severe as to prevent him from attending to business. Under these circumstances he had delivered in on the 22d, to the Turkish ministers, a project, as the basis on which peace might be preserved, and at his desire the subsequent part of the negociation was carried on in my name, with his advice and assistance; and while I lament most deeply, that it has not ended in the re-establishment of peace, I derive consolation from the reflection that no effort has been wanting on the part of Mr. Arbuthnot, and myself, to obtain such a result, which was soon seen, from the state of the preparations at Constantinople, could be effected by negociation only, as the strength of the current from the Bosphorus, with the circuitous eddies of the port, rendered it impracticable to place ships for an attack, without a commanding breeze; which, during the ten days I was off the town, it was not my good fortune to meet with.

I now come to the point of explaining to your lordship, the motives which fixed me to decide in repassing the channel of the Dardanelles, and relinquishing every idea of attacking the capital; and I feel confident it will require no argument to convince your lordship of the utter impracticability of our force having made any impression, as at this time the whole line of coast presented a chain of batteries; that twelve Turkish line of battle ships, two of them 3-deckers, with nine frigates, were with their sails bent, and apparently in readiness, filled with troops; add to this, near two hundred thousand were said to be in Constantinople, to march against the Russians; besides, there was an innumerable quantity of small craft, with boats; and fire vessels had been prepared to act against us. With the batteries alone we might have coped, or with the ships, could we have got them out of their strong hold; but your lordship will be well aware, that after combating the opposition which the resources of an empire had been many weeks employed in preparing, we should have been in no state to have defended ourselves against them as described, and then repass the Dardanelles. I know it was my duty, in obedience to your lordship's orders, to attempt every thing (governed by the opinion of the ambassador) that appeared within the compass of possibility; but when the unavoidable sacrifice of the squadron committed to my charge (which must have arisen, had I waited for a wind to have enabled me to cannonade the town, unattended by the remotest chance of obtaining any advantage for his Majesty's service) must have been the consequence of pursuing that object, it at once became my positive duty, however wounded in pride and ambition, to relinquish it; and if I had not been already satisfied on the subject, the increased opposition in the Dardanelles would have convinced me I had done right, when I resolved on the measure as indispensably necessary. I therefore weighed with the squadron on the morning of the 1st; and as it had been reported, that the Turkish fleet designed to make an effort against us, I gave them an opportunity, if

Digitized by Google

such was really their intention; I continued to stand on and off during the day, but they shewed no disposition to move

I therefore, as every hour was of importance, bore up at dusk, with the squadron; we arrived off Point Pesquies, towards the evening of the 2d instant; but the daylight would not admit of our attempting to pass the castles, and the squadron came to anchor for the night: we weighed in the morning, and, when I add, that every ship was in safety outside of the passage, about noon, it is not without the most lively sense of the good fortune that has attended us.

The Turks had been occupied unceasingly, in adding to the number of their fort; some had been already completed, and others were in a forward state. The fire of the two inner castles had, on our going up, been severe; but, I am sorry to say, the effect they have had on our ships returning, has proved them to be doubly formidable: in short, had they been allowed another week to complete their defences throughout the channel, it would have been a very doubtful point whether a return lay open to us at all. The manner in which they employed the interval of our absence has proved their assiduity. I transmit your lordship an account of the damage sustained by the respective ships; also their loss in killed and wounded, which your lordship will perceive is far from trifling. The mainmast of the Windsor Castle being more than three parts cut through by a granite shot of eight hundred weight, we have found great difficulty in saving it. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. T. DUCKWORTH.

*Right Hon. Lord Collingwood, &c.*

P.S. I am sorry to observe, that, in the course of this letter to your lordship, I have omitted to mention that, having placed the Hon. Captain Capel in the Endymion, which had been advanced in the stream of the Bosphorus, for the purpose of ascertaining when the squadron could stem the current, and for a watchful observation of the movements of the Turks, as well as to facilitate communication with the Porte, I feel myself indebted to that officer for his zealous attention and assiduity during the time he was placed in that arduous situation. J. T. D.

*Royal George, off Constantinople,*

MY LORD, *February* 21.

I had the honour of transmitting to your lordship, by the late first lieutenant of the Ajax, the various details relating to the transactions of the squadron till the 17th ultimo. Your lordship will from thence have been informed of my resolution of passing the Dardanelles the first fair wind. A fine wind from the southward permitted me to carry it into effect on the morning of the 19th.

Information had been given me by his Majesty's minister, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Sir Thomas Louis, that the Turkish squadron, consisting of a 64-gun ship, four frigates, and several corvettes, had been for some time at anchor within the inner castle; nd conceiving it possible they might have remained there, I had given orders to Rear Admiral Sir Sydney Smith to bring up with the Thunderer, Standard, and Active, and destroy them, should our passage be opposed. At a quarter before nine o'clock, the whole of the squadron had passed the outer castles, without having returned a shot to their fire (which occasioned but little injury). This forbearance was produced by the desire of his Majesty's minister, expressed to preserve every appearance of amity, that he might negociate with the strongest proof of the pacific disposition of our sovereign towards the Porte; a second battery, on the European side, fired also with as little effect. At half past nine o'clock, the Canopus, which, on account of Sir Thomas Louis's knowledge of the channel, joined to the steady gallantry which I had before experienced, had been appointed to lead, entered the narrow passage of Sestos and Abydos, and sustained a very heavy cannonade from both castles, within point-blank shot of each. They opened their fire on our ships as they continued to pass in succession, although I was happy in observing that the very spirited return it met with had so considerably diminished its force, that the effect on the sternmost ships could not have been so severe

Immediately to the N.E. of the castles, and between them and Point Pesquies, on which a formidable battery had been newly erected, the small squadron which I have already alluded to were at anchor. The van division of our squadron gave them broadsides as they passed, and Sir Sydney Smith, with his division, closed into the midst, and the effect of the fire was such that in half an hour the Turks had all cut their cables to run on shore. The object of the rear-admiral was then to destroy them, which was most rapidly effected; as in less than four hours the whole of them had exploded, except a small corvette, and a gun-boat, which it was thought proper to preserve. I inclose to your lordship a statement of their number; and when I add also an account of the loss his Majesty's ships have sustained, I cannot help expressing my satisfaction that we have suffered so slightly; as, had any of their stone shot, some of which exceed eight hundred weight, made such a breach between wind and water, as they have

Digitized by Google

me in our sides, the ship must have nk; or had they struck a lower mast in e centre, it must evidently have been it in two; in the rigging too, no accident curred that was not perfectly arranged in e course of next day. The spritsail-yard the Royal George, the graft of the Canoas, and the maintop-sail-yard of the Standd, are the only spars that were injured.

It is with peculiar pleasure that I embrace the opportunity, which has been at his time afforded, of bearing testimony to he zeal and distinguished ability of Sir ydney Smith; the manner in which he xecuted the service entrusted to him was orthy of the reputation which he has long ince so justly and generally established. The terms of approbation in which the ear-admiral relates the conduct of Captains Dacres, Talbot, Harvey, and Moubray, which, from my being under the necessity of passing the Point of Pesquies before the van could anchor, he had a greater opportunity of observing than I could, cannot but be highly flattering; but I was a more immediate witness to the able and officer-like conduct which Captain Moubray displayed in obedience to my signal, by destroying a frigate with which he had been more particularly engaged, having driven her on shore on the European side, after she had been forced to cut her cables, from under the fire of the Pompee and Thunderer. The sixty-four having run on shore on Pesquies Point, I ordered the Repulse to work up and destroy her, which Captain Legge, in conjunction with the boats of the Pompée, executed with great promptitude and judgment. The battery on the Point, of more than 30 guns, which, had it been completely finished, was in a position to have annoyed the squadron most severely in passing, was taken possession of by the Royal Marines and boats' crews of the rear division; the Turks having retired at their approach, and the guns were immediately spiked. This service was performed under the direction of Captain Nicholas, of the Standard's marines, whose spirit and enterprize can never be doubted; but as circumstances rendered it impracticable to effect the entire destruction of the redoubt, orders were given by Sir Sydney Smith to Captain Moubray, which I fully approved, to remain at anchor near the Pesquies, and to employ Lieutenants Carrol and Arabin, of the Pompée, and Lieutenant Lawrie, of the marines, to complete the demolition of the redoubt and guns, which when performed, the Active was to continue in the passage of the Dardanelles till further orders.

At a quarter past five, P. M. the squadron was enabled to make sail; and on the evening of the next day, the 20th, came to an anchor at ten o'clock, near the Prince's Islands, about eight miles from Constantinople, when I dispatched Captain Capel, in the Endymion, to anchor near the town, if the wind, which was light, would permit the ship to stem the current, to convey the ambassador's dispatches to the Sublime Porte, in the morning, by a flag of truce; but he found it impracticable to get within four miles, and consequently anchored at half past eleven, P. M.

I have now the highest satisfaction to add, that the conduct of the officers and ship's companies of the squadron under my command has fully supported the character of the British Navy, and is deserving of my warmest eulogium.

Having endeavoured to pay a just tribute to those whose duty necessarily called them into this service, I should feel myself very deficient if I omitted to mention that his Majesty's minister, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Lord Burghersh (who had requested to take a cruize with me) were amongst the most animated in the combat. To Captain Blackwood, who, after the unfortunate loss of the Ajax, volunteered to serve in the Royal George, great praise is due, for his able assistance in regulating the fire of the middle and lower decks; and when the Royal George anchored, he most readily offered his services to convey a message to the Endymion, of great moment, her pilot having refused to take charge of the ship. From thence he gave his assistance to arrange the landing of the troops from the sixty-four, and setting her on fire; indeed where active service was to perform, there was his anxious desire to be placed. His officers too requested to serve in the squadron, and their services, in passing through the Dardanelles, met with approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. T. Duckworth.

A list of Turkish ships and vessels taken and destroyed by the squadron under the command of Vice-admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B. at anchor off Point Pesquies, Feb. 19, 1807, within the Forts of the Dardanelles.

Burnt—1 line of battle ship, 64 guns, 4 frigates, 3 corvettes, 1 brig, 2 gun-boats.

Taken possession of—1 corvette, 1 gun-boat.

(Signed) J. T. Duckworth.

*Royal George, at anchor off Prince's Islands, February*

My Lord, 28, 1807.

I have to inform your lordship, that it was perceived, at nine o'clock yesterday morning, that the Turks had landed on the island of Proto, near which the squadron was anchored, and were erecting a battery in a position to annoy us; I immediately ordered the marines of the squadron to be

Digitized by Google

prepared for landing, and the boats to be manned and armed, and the Repulse, with the Lucifer, having been directed to cover them, they proceeded towards the island. The Turks, on the ships firing a few grape to scour the beach, quitted the island in their boats, when, all but one boat, with eleven men, escaped, the which, with two guns they had intended to mount, fell into our possession.

At half past two o'clock in the afternoon, Sir Thomas Louis sent to inform me, that he had received intelligence of a small number of Turks being still on the island, and requesting permission to send marines to take them. My reply was, that no risk whatever must be run; but if it could be effected without hazarding the people, it might; and a party of the Canopus' marines was immediately sent on shore in consequence, with the most positive orders to Captain Kent, from Sir Thomas Louis, not to pursue the object if he found it attended with any hazard. At four o'clock the party on shore made the signal for assistance, and the marines and boats, manned and armed, were directly ordered away from the Royal George, Windsor Castle, and Standard, with particular directions to bring off the Canopus's people, but to avoid being drawn into danger. A little before sun-set an officer was dispatched with orders for the whole to return on board.

On the return of the boats, which was not till after dark, I heard with the deepest regret of the loss we had sustained, a list of which I herewith transmit, and do most particularly lament Lieutenant Belli, a young officer of the fairest promise, who had never served but with myself. To account in some degree for this unlucky affair, it appears, that the information of a few Turks only having remained on the island, was entirely false, as nearly an hundred of them had retired to an old convent, from the loop-holes in the walls of which they defended themselves with musketry. The people of the Canopus had in the first instance advanced close under the walls; and, in endeavouring to relieve them from their unpleasant situation, the others suffered.

In order, if possible, to prevent the retreat of the Turks from this island, the launches of the squadron, armed with their carronades, were ordered to row guard during the night, under the direction of Captain Elliot, of the Lucifer; but notwithstanding every possible vigilance, they are supposed to have escaped in the night, as the next morning it was represented to me that only seven Greek inhabitants of the place were remaining.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. T. Duckworth.

Abstract of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships under the orders of Vice-Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K B. in forcing the passage of the Dardanelles, on the 19th of Feb; at the attack of Prota the 27th; and on returning through the Dardanelles on the 3d of March, 1807.

Total—42 killed, 235 wounded, and 4 missing.

The Gazette of May 9, contains a dispatch from Major-General A. M. Fraser, dated Alexandria, March 25, 1807, and announcing the surrender on the 20th of that month, of the fortresses of Alexandria, with two Turkish frigates, and a corvette, which were taken possession of on the memorable 21st of March.

---

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

[*Continued from page 381.*]

The *Thirty-third* is dated Berlin, Nov. 17, and says "The annexed suspension of arms was signed yesterday, at Charlottenburgh, and the season being advanced, this suspension establishes the quarters of the army. Part of Prussian Poland is thus occupied by the French army, and part of it is neuter.

"The Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and the King of Prussia, in consequence of negociations opened since the 23d of October last, for the re-establishment of the peace so unhappily interrupted between them, have judged it necessary to agree upon a suspension of arms; and for this purpose have appointed for their plenipotentiaries, viz. the Emperor of the French, the General of Division, Michael Duroc, Grand Marshal of the Imperial Palace, &c. and the King of Prussia, the Marquis de Lucchesini, his Minister of State, and General de Zastrow, who have agreed upon the following articles, viz.

"1. The troops of the King of Prussia, who are now on the right bank of the Vistula, shall assemble at Koningsburgh, and in Royal Prussia from the right bank of the Vistula.

"2. The French troops shall occupy the part of South Prussia, which is on the right bank of the Vistula, as far as the mouth of the river Bug, Thorn, Graudentz, Dantzick, the towns of Colberg and Lenczye, which are to be delivered as security; and in Silesia, the fortresses of Glogau and

Digitized by Google

Breslaw, with the portion of that province which is on the right bank of the Oder, and that part situated on the left bank of the same river; which will have for its boundary a line bordering on that river, five leagues above Breslau, passing through Oblau, Tobsen, three leagues behind Schweidnitz, but without comprising that fortress; and from thence to Freyburg, Landshut, and joining Bohemia to Liebau.

"3. The other parts of Eastern Prussia, or New Eastern Prussia, shall not be occupied by any of the armies, either French, Prussian, or Russian; and if the Russian troops are there, the King of Prussia engages to make them fall back to their own territory; as also not to receive any troops of that power into his states, during the existence of the present suspension of arms.

"4. The fortresses of Hameln and Nienberg, as well as those mentioned in the second article, shall be delivered up to the French troops, with their arms and stores, an inventory of which shall be made out within a week after the exchange of the ratification of the present suspension of arms. The garrisons of those fortresses shall not be made prisoners of war, but shall be allowed to march to Koningsberg, and shall be allowed the necessary facilities for that purpose.

"5. The negociations shall be continued at Charlottenburgh, and if peace should not be the result of them, the two high contracting parties engage not to resume hostilities without reciprocally giving ten days notice to each other.

"6. The exchange of the ratifications of this suspension of arms shall take place at Graudentz, by the 21st of November at farthest.

Given at Charlottenburg, November 16, 1807.

(Signed) DUROC,
LUCCHESINI,
ZASTROW.

The *Thirty-fourth* is dated Berlin, Nov. 23, and states, that no account had been received of the ratification of the armistice. It then announces the surrender of Hameln by capitulation, to General Savary. Nine thousand prisoners, among whom are six generals, magazines for 10,000 men, with six months provisions, and all kinds of military stores; a company of flying artillery, and 300 cavalry, fell into the hands of the French. General Savary afterwards set off to Nieunberg, to force that place to capitulate.

The *Thirty-fifth* is dated Posen, Nov. 28, and states, that Bonaparte left Berlin on the 25th, and arrived at Custrin the same evening. On the 26th he was at Mezeritz, and arrived at Posen on the 27th, at ten at night. The next day he gave audience to the various States of the Poles. Duroc continued his journey to Osterode, where he found the King of Prussia, who declared to him "that a part of his states were in the possession of the Russians, that he was dependent upon them; consequently he could not ratify the armistice which had been concluded by his Envoy, because it was not in his power to fulfil the stipulated conditions."

The Grand Duke of Berg, with a part of the cavalry of the reserve, and the corps under Marshals Davoust and Lasnes, and Augereau, have entered Warsaw. The Russian General Benningsen, who occupied the place before the French arrived, evacuated it on hearing of the approach of the French, and that they intended to give him battle.

Prince Jerome, with a corps of Bavarians, is at Kalitsch. All the rest of the army has arrived at Posen.

Marshal Mortier, after taking possession of the Hanse-towns, proceeded towards Anclam, Rostock, and Swedish Pomerania.

The surrender of Hameln was marked by some particular circumstances. Disorders reigned in the numerous garrison. The officers and soldiers were exasperated against each other. The mutineers broke open the magazines where the brandy was deposited, and having got intoxicated began to fire on each other in the streets. The commandant sent courier after courier, to General Savary, to request him to come and take possession of the place, to which he consented, and entered it through a shower of bullets.

The *Thirty-sixth* is dated Posen, Dec. 1, and repeats the account of the Duke of Berg having entered Warsaw. The Russian General Bennigsen had anticipated the French in the possession of that place, and his ad-



Digitized by Google

vanced posts had taken a position along the river Drzura. On the 26th of November, the outposts of the different armies fell in with each other, and after some skirmishing the French entered Warsaw on the 28th. The Russians retreated over the Vistula. This bulletin says that it would be difficult to describe the enthusiasm of the Poles, their most fervent desire being to become again a great nation. The powerful abandon their castles, and come to implore, with earnestness, the restoration of their nation, and offer their children, their fortunes, and all their influence, towards accomplishing that end. "Shall the Polish throne be re-established, and shall the Great Nation secure for it respect and independence? Shall she recal it to life from the grave? GOD, only, who directs all human affairs, can resolve this great political question."

The day after this bulletin was published, namely, on the memorable 2d of December, there was addressed, in the name of the Emperor, to the Grand Army, the following

PROCLAMATION:
Imperial Head-quarters, at Posen, December 2, 1806.

SOLDIERS—A year ago, at the same hour, you were on the memorable field of Austerlitz. The sacred cohorts of Russia fled defeated before you, or surrounded, laid down their arms at the feet of their conquerors. To the moderation, and the, perhaps, blameable generosity, which overlooked the criminality of the Third Coalition, is the formation of a Fourth to be ascribed. But the Ally, on whose military skill their principal hope rested, is already no more. His principal towns, his fortresses, his forage and ammunition magazines, 280 standards, 700 pieces of cannon, are in our power. Neither the Oder nor Warta, the Desarts of Poland, nor the rude season of Winter, have been capable of arresting, for a moment, our progress. You have braved all dangers, have surmounted them all, and every enemy has fled on your approach. In vain did the Russians wish to defend the Capital of ancient and illustrious Poland. The French Eagles hover over the Vistula. The unfortunate, but brave Poles, on contemplating you, fancy they behold the celebrated Legions of their great Sobieski returning from a military expedition.

Soldiers, we shall not lay down our arms, until a General Peace has confirmed and secured the power of our Allies, until it has restored to our commerce its freedom, and given back to us our Colonies. On the Elbe, and on the Oder, we have re-conquered Pondicherry, all our possessions in India, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Spanish Colonies. What right has Russia to hope that she shall hold the balance of destiny in her hand? What right has she to expect she should be placed in so favourable a situation? Shall there be a comparison made between the Russians and us! Are we not then the soldiers of Austerlitz?

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

The *Thirty-seventh* is dated at Posen, December 2, and gives the following as the particulars of the capitulation of Fort Czenstokaw, 600 men of the garrison, 30 pieces of cannon, and some magazines, have fallen into our hands. A treasure has been found, consisting of a number of valuables, which had been dedicated by the Poles to the Holy Virgin, as the tutelary guardian of the country. This treasure Bonaparte ordered to be given up to the original proprietors. The French army at Warsaw is perfectly satisfied with the patriotism of the Poles; and this day the city of Posen gave a ball in honour of his majesty, who was present an hour. *Te Deum* was also performed to-day, in consequence of its being the anniversary of Bonaparte's coronation.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

After maturely considering the last communication of our correspondent 'Carruth,' it appears to us, as the contest which it embraces has been suspended, if not for the present entirely set at rest, by one of the parties most interested in the discussion, and is most seriously deprecated by another party,—it therefore appears to us altogether adviseable to drop the further investigation of a subject in which so many discordant interests are involved, and the extreme delicacy of which *at this time* might entail many difficulties upon those who engaged in it. We beg, nevertheless, to thank our friendly correspondent for his uniform attention to our publication.

The 'Exordium,' does not properly coincide with our ideas of poetic excellence, nor is it of a character *universally* interesting.

'A Customer' will find that we have attended to his remonstrance. We regret;

Digitized by Google

owever, that it is too late for us to rectify the defects of the transcription to which he as adverted.

Several enquiries having been made after the work from which an extract was given n the State of Public Affairs for March, page 264, we here insert the title:—Lettre a Monsieur A. F. T. Du F****, Membre du Consistoire et Tresorie de l'Eglise Protestante de Rouen. A Paris, 1806. It is a small octavo pamphlet, in fifty-five pages, nd is signed at the end—Photinus, Paris, 6 Decembre, 1806. It will, we believe, soon ppear in an English dress.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED MAY 1807.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

### AGRICULTURE.

THE Experimental Farmer, enlarged and improved according to the latest improvements. By R. Parkinson. 2 vols. 1l. 5s.

General View of the Agriculture of the County of Essex. By Arthur Young, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

### ANTIQUITIES.

Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, containing a Series of elegant Views of the most interesting objects of Curiosity in Great Britain, accompanied with letter press descriptions. Vol. 1. 15s. Large paper, 1l. 4s.

### BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of John Lord de Joinville, Grand Seneschal of Champagne. Written by himself. Translated by T. Johnes, esq. Vol. 1. 4to. 4l. 4s.

The Life and Writings of the late Rev. H. Tanner of Exeter. By Rev. Robert Hawker. 8vo. 6s.

Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. Carter, with a new edition of her Poems; to which are added some Miscellaneous Essays in Prose. By the Rev. M. Pennington, M. A. 2l. 2s.

The Life of the Right Hon. C. J. Fox; comprehending a brief View of the Times in which he lived. By G. Paxton, Esq. 5s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. W. Pitt; comprehending a History of Public Affairs during his Administration. By H. Cleland, Esq. 5s. 6d.

### CHEMISTRY.

Dialogues in Chemistry; intended for the instruction and entertainment of young People. By Rev. I. Joyce. 2 vols. 7s.

### DRAMA.

Town and Country: a Comedy in five acts. By T. Morton. 2s. 6d.

Peter the Great; or, The Wooden Walls: an Operatic Drama, in three acts. By A. Cherry. 2s. 6d.

Whistle for it: a Comic Opera in two acts. By the Hon. G. Lamb. 1s. 6d.

Comments on the Commentators on Shakspeare, with Preliminary Observations on his Genius and Writings. By H. J. Pye, esq. Poet Laureat. 7s.

The Caitiff of Corsica, or the Universal Banditti: an Historical Drama, in five acts. 7s. 6d.

### EDUCATION.

The Juvenile Preceptor, or a course of Rudimental Learning; containing a Spelling and Pronouncing Dictionary, arranged in four parts. By George Nicholson. Vol. 4. 12mo. 4s. Symonds.

Archæologia Græca, or the Antiquities of Greece; being an account of the Manners and Customs of the Greeks: designed to illustrate the Greek Classics. By Rev. J. Robinson. 8vo. 12s.

A New Genealogical, Historical, and Chronological Atlas, from the beginning of the World to the Present Time. By C. V. Lavoisne and C. Gros. Folio half bound. 4l. 4s.

A Complete Set of new Hydrometer Tables; exhibiting at one view the comparative value of every strength of Spirits, from 75 per cent. over proof, to 50 per cent. under, on Clark's Hydrometer. By P. Jonas. 8vo. 7s.

### HISTORY.

Appendix to the History of Great Britain, from the Revolution of 1688, to the Treaty of Amiens 1802. By W. Belsham. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Hollinshed's Chronicles of England,



Digitized by Google

Scotland, and Ireland. Vol. 1. 4to. Containing England. 2l. 2s.

Notes and Observations on the Early Part of the History of the British Isles. By R. Couper. 2s. 6d.

LAW.

A Treatise on the Law of Idiocy and Lunacy; to which is subjoined an Appendix, containing the Practice of the Court of Chancery on this subject. By A. Highmore. 7s. 6d.

The Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. 2, from 1804 to 1806. By T. E. Tomlins, esq. 4to. 18s.

A Table of all the Statutes passed in the 46th of George 3d. By D. Pickering, esq. 14s.

MISCELLANIES.

The Code of Health and Longevity, or a concise View of the Principles calculated for the Preservation of Health. By Sir J. Sinclair, bart. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 8s.

Dialogues on Various Subjects. By the late W. Gilpin, A. M. 8vo. 9s.

A Letter to the Editor of the Times. By Mr. H. Tooke. 1s.

An Inquiry into the Changes induced on Atmospheric Air. By D. Ellis. 8vo. 6s.

Horne Tooke Refuted; or the absurdity of his Calumnious Letter to the Editor of the Times. By Veritas. 1s.

Curious Sydercal Speculation, comprising the Nativity of Bonaparte; with plates. By J. Worsdale. 4to. 6s.

A Mechanical Analysis of the Construction of Trusses used for the relief and cure of Ruptures. By R. Salmon. 3s. 6d.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

The First Lines of the Practice of Surgery; being an elementary Work for Students, and a concise Book of reference for Practitioners. By S. Cooper. 8vo. 12s.

An Essay on the Nature of Fever; being an attempt to ascertain the Principles of its Treatment. By A. P. Wilson. 8vo. 5s.

Discourses on the Management of Infants, and the Treatment of their Diseases; written in a plain familiar style to render them intelligible and useful to all Mothers. By J. Herdman, M. D. 8vo. 6s.

NOVELS.

Elizabeth, or the exile of Siberia, from the French of Mad. Cottin. 4s. 6d.

The Infidel Mother, or three Winters in London. By C. Sedley, esq. 3 vols. 18s.

The English Gil Blas, or the Adventures of Gabriel Tangent. By J. Canton. 3 vols. 13s. 6d.

The Hungarian Brothers. By A. M. Porter. 3 vols. 13s. 6d.

The Libertine. By C. Dacre. 4 vols. 18s.

Henry Hooker. By Mr. Dibdin. 3 vols. 12s.

Love as it may be, or a Season at Bath. By Mrs. Bayfield. 4 vols. 18s.

POLITICAL.

Observations on what is called the Catholic Bill. By a Lawyer. 1s. 6d.

Plain Facts, or a Review of the Conduct of the late Ministers. 2s. 6d.

Letter to Lord Grenville; containing Observations on the Merits of the late Administration. By Poplicola. 1s. 6d.

More Talents Still; being Lord Grenville's Letter to Dr. Gaskin, with Letters in answer thereto. 1s. 6d.

A Letter to the Right Hon. C. Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons. By a Member of Parliament. 1s.

A Letter to Lord Grenville upon the repeated Publication of his Letter to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. By the Rev. H. B. Wilson. 6d.

Sir F. Burdett and J. Paull esq. Speech of Dolly Bull, as delivered by her at the Athenian Lyceum, May 11, 1807, as to the qualification of these Gentlemen to sit in Parliament. 1s.

A Letter addressed to Sir Francis Burdett, bart. on the Conduct which the Electors ought to pursue in the present awful Crisis. By Crito, the Euclidian, P. A. 6d.

A few Observations on the Danger of admitting Roman Catholics into Offices, either Civil or Military. By a Magistrate of the County of Berks. 1s.

Church, King, and Constitution; a Dialogue between John Bull and Simon Weathercock. 6d.

A Sequel to the Serious Examination into the Roman Catholic Claims;

Digitized by Google

containing a more particular Inquiry into the Doctrines of Popery, as formerly held, and as now professed; with Remarks on some late Publications of Mr. Keogh, Mr. Quin, Sir J. Throckmorton, and Dr. Milner. By the Rev. T. Le Mesurier. 3s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

General Reflection on the System of the Poor Laws; with a short View of Mr. Whitbread's Bill, and a Comment on it. 1s. 6d.

A Letter to the Bishop of Durham, on the Principle and Detail of the Measures now under the consideration of Parliament, for promoting and encouraging Industry of the Poor. By T. Barnard, esq. 2s.

POETRY.

The Epics of the Ton, or the Glories of the Great World; in two Books, with notes and illustrations. 8vo. 4s.

All the Blocks!! or an Antidote to all the Talents. By Flagellum. 3s. 6d.

The Groans of the Talents, or Private Sentiments on Public Occurrences, in six Epistles. 3s. 6d.

The Moorland Bard, or Poetical Recollections of a Weaver in the Moorlands of Staffordshire; with notes. 2 vols. 8vo. 7s.

The Triumphs of Petrarch; translated into English verse; with an introduction and notes. By Rev. H. Boyd, A. M. Folio. 7s. 6d.

Poems, by J. Grahame; containing The Sabbath, Sabbath Walks, Rural Calendar, &c. 2 vols. 14s.

Love's Lyrics, or Cupid's Carnival, original and translated. By J. S. Byerley, esq. 8vo. 7s.

All the Talents' Garland, or a few Rockets let off at a celebrated Ministry. 2s.

The Elegies of C. Pedo Albinovanus, a Latin Poet of the Augustan age; with an English Version. 8vo. 4s.

Conversation; a Didactic Poem in three parts. By W. Cook, esq. 4s.

The Alarum: humbly dedicated to Britons of all Descriptions. 2s. 6d.

Lyrics on Love; with Translations and Imitations from the French and Italian Languages. 8vo. 6s.

Tenby: The Navy of England. By J. Baker. 5s.

RELIGION.

Lectures on Scripture Facts. By Rev. W. B. Collyer. 12s.

Parochial Divinity, or Sermons on various Subjects. By C. Abbott. 8vo. 9s.

Lectures on Systematic Theology and Pulpit Eloquence. By the late George Campbell. 8vo. 9s.

A Letter to the Dean of Christ Church, respecting the New Statute upon public Examination. By the Rector of Lincoln College.

The Christian Communicant, or a Suitable Companion to the Lord's Supper; containing Meditations on every part of the Liturgy used by the Church of England. By W. Mason. Revised and corrected by his Son the late Rev. H. C. Mason, A. M. 12mo. 3s. bound

TOPOGRAPHY.

Caledonia; or, an Account, Historical and Topographical, of North Britain, from the most ancient to the present Times. By G. Chalmers, F. R. S. and S. A. 4to. Vol. 1. 3l. 3s.; Royal 4l. 14s. 6d. To be completed in four volumes.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Stranger in England, or Travels in Great Britain; with Remarks on the Politics, Customs, &c. From the German of C. A. G. Goede. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

DIED.] At Windsor, the Rt. Rev. John Douglas, D.D. Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and a Trustee of the British Museum, F.R.S. and F.A.S. *(A further account of the life of this eminent scholar will appear in our next.)*

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Norrisian Prize is this year adjudged to the Rev. Thomas Broadley, M.A. for his Essay, *On the Fulness of Time when Christ came into the world.*

The Rev. Mr. Penrose, A.M. of Corpus Christi College, has been appointed Bampton Lecturer for the year 1808.

The Rev. Herbert Marsh, B.D. Fellow of St. John's-college, has been elected Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, in the room of the late Professor Mainwaring.

Digitized by Google

CUMBERLAND.

The Board of Agriculture has voted their gold medal to the Bishop of Llandaff, for his new and extensive plantations on the banks of the Derwentwater-lake.

DEVONSHIRE.

On Friday, May 22, about twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in a bake-house in the town of Chudleigh, which raged with increasing fury, and, at length, communicated to a house containing two barrels of gunpowder, which belonged to a person employed in blowing up the rocks: this soon took fire, and blew up with a terrible explosion. The wind being very high, and many houses on each side of the street covered with thatch, the whole town became a general conflagration. Only one fire engine could be found in the town, and that was soon after burned. Exeter is the nearest place from which any assistance could be procured, and that being nine miles distant, there was nothing to stop the progress of the flames. The market-house, and all the houses excepting about seven, at the extreme ends of the town, were consumed. Fortunately, no lives were lost; the church being a little to windward of the flames, was saved, and proved an asylum for the distressed inhabitants, whose situation must be truly deplorable. The number of houses destroyed is estimated at 175, the owners of which are many of them now without property, and all without a home. We trust that the purses of Englishmen, which were open to an enemy, the unhappy citizens of Leyden, will not be closed against the no less unfortunate inhabitants of Chudleigh, their countrymen and friends. Chudleigh was a beautiful town, about nine miles W.S.W. of Exeter, with a weekly market on Saturday. The woollen manufacture was its principal trade.

DEVONSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Heavitree, aged 76, the Rev. George Moore, A.M. vicar of that parish, canon-residentiary of St. Peter's, Exeter, and archdeacon of Cornwall.—At Tiverton, Mr. Martin Dunsford, many years a respectable merchant there, and author of the "Historical Memoirs of Tiverton," published in 1792, in one volume 4to, and written with much liberality.

ESSEX.

*Died.*] At Harwich, aged 27, Capt. Dawson, of the 79th regiment, eldest son of John Dawson, esq. of Mosley-hill, Liverpool.

HAMPSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Lady Stuart, widow of the late Sir Simon Stuart, Bart.—At Barton-house, aged 81, Sir Thomas Moore, bart. formerly of Bury St. Edmund's, and the last heir-male of Sir Richard Moore, bart. of Pakenham in Suffolk.—At Alresford, Edward Hopkins, esq. an eminent solicitor of that place, whose death is universally lamented by his numerous acquaintance.—Drowned, in the wreck of the Blanche frigate, off Morlaix (see p. 383), Mr. Goodhew, a gentleman of great talents and attainments. He had contrived a system of naval signals, which received the approbation of the best judges, and will probably be brought into general practice. He was going to superintend the execution of them when the melancholy event happened. As an artist he possessed no ordinary skill, and his drawings are much admired. His poetical effusions manifest humour and fancy.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The result of a course of experiments has been laid before the Hereford Agricultural Society, by T. A. Knight, esq. from which it appears, that the strength of the juice of any cider-apple is in exact proportion to its weight. Thus the juices of the inferior apples are light when compared with the juices of the old and approved sorts. The forest stire outweighed every other, until it was put in competition with the new variety produced by Mr. Knight, from the Siberian Crab and the Lulham Pearmain, nor could another juice be found equal in weight to the latter.

*Died.*] The Rev. Thomas Allen, vicar of Bridstow, and perpetual curate of Brimfield, and a justice of the peace for the county.

LANCASHIRE.

It is mentioned, that by the embankment of Lancaster Sands, at an expense of from 150,000l. to 200,000l. about 38,710 acres might be reco-

Digitized by Google

ered from the sea, which, when improved, would be worth 1,340,000l.

A storm of hail, rain, thunder, and lightning lately took place at Preston, more severe than ever before experienced in that part of the country. Some of the hailstones, which were measured, were upwards of *three inches and a half in circumference.*

*Died.*] At Tower, in Furness, the Rev. Mr. Bell, in his 95th year; and on the same day, and in the same house, his brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. Hemming, in his 91st year. Mr. Bell had been curate of Tower upwards of 51 years; and about seven years ago, two of his predecessors, curates of Tower, were living, one at Seathwaite in Furness, the other at Grayrigg in Westmorland. A short time ago, a gentleman of the neighbourhood asked Mr. Bell what the curacy of Tower might be worth? On which he answered, that it was now a very good thing, viz. about 35l. per annum, whereas, at the time he came there, it was not worth more than 10l. Although Mr. Bell had been blind for many years, yet he performed the occasional duty until a short time previous to his death.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Willingham, near Gainsborough, the Rev. Robert Wells, D.D. and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the parts of Lindsey, aged 74.

LANCASHIRE.

*Died.*] At Everton, suddenly, aged 53, John Gregson, esq. one of the aldermen of Liverpool.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Kettering, aged 71, Mr. Thomas Wright, owner of the waggons for more than fifty years between that place and London.

SUFFOLK.

*Died.*] At his seat at Stanton Downham, aged 71, the Right Hon. Charles Sloane, Earl Cadogan, Viscount Chelsea, and one of the Family Trustees of the British Museum. He was a nobleman possessed of much urbanity, and whose loss will be greatly regretted in the neighbourhood in which he lived. This venerable peer was twice married. By his first lady he had six sons, three of whom died in the service of their country. Thomas, who was in the royal navy, was lost in the Glorieux man of George, who was in the service East India Company, was kill India; and Edward, who was a tain in in the army, fell a vict the climate, at St. Lucie. His ship's two eldest daughters, b second marriage, are the wives Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian lesley, and the Hon. Henry Well brother to Marquis Wellesley. Lordship is succeeded in his title estates by his son Charles Henry count Chelsea, now Earl Cadog

SURREY.

*Died.*] At Ashley Park, age Sir Henry Fletcher, bart. of hall, Cumberland, for which c he was member of parliament 40 Sir Henry was originally broug in the naval service of the East Company, and commanded t its ships, the Stormont and M sex, in succession. On his r home he was chosen a director Company, and continued so f years, except when he went o rotation. He was first retur Member to serve in Parliame Cumberland in 1768; and in we find him approving of the tre peace, so far as regarded the India Company's settlements, a cautious and guarded man When Mr. Fox introduced his brated India bill, Nov. 18, 178 Henry Fletcher was nominated the seven commissioners for t fairs of Asia, along with Lord william, Viscount Lewisham Gilbert Elliott, &c. Sir Hen 1796, voted with Mr. Fox, for a censure on Ministers, on acco having advanced money to th peror and the Prince of Condé out the knowledge of Parliame in 1797, he supported Mr. Gre Lord Howick, in the motion Reform in Parliament.—At Ch aged 65, Mr. R. Wetton.

SHROPSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Church Stretto Rev. John Mainwaring, Lad garet's Professor of Divinity university of Cambridge, to he was appointed in 1788. H native of Warwickshire, an cated at St. John's-college; B.A M.A. 1750; S.T.B. 1758; re Church Stretton, and of Abe

Digitized by Google

in Caernarvon, a gentleman highly esteemed for his classical knowledge and taste. He published, in 1780, a volume of sermons on several occasions, preached before the university, most of which had appeared before singly. These discourses, and the elegant prefixed dissertation on that species of composition, have been highly admired as polished specimens in their kind, and place the genius and judgment of their author in a most respectable point of view. He also published a few occasional single sermons since the above date; and was engaged in a controversy with the late bishop Halifax, about the proper way of quoting passages of scripture: also, a sermon at the primary visitation of Dr. Butler, bishop of Hereford.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

On the 30th of April, at six o'clock in the evening, the thermometer without doors, in the shade, at Bath, stood at the unprecedented height, for the time of year, of 70.

*Died.*] Sir Edward Harrington, knt. He was the only son of the venerable Dr. Harrington, of Bath. He was a member of the corporation of that city, and received the honour of knighthood on presenting an address to his Majesty from his colleagues, at the time Margaret Nicholson attempted to stab the King. He was a man, whose writings discover that he possessed a considerable share of genius mixed with a profusion of eccentricity. He published, in 1786, an account of an *Excursion from Paris to Fontainbleau*, which was written in a humourous and animated manner. In 1793, he published an octavo volume, principally relating to painting, under the affected title of *A Schizzo on the Genius of Man.* This was a medley of a peculiar sort, but it was intended by its author to sound the praises of Mr. Thomas Barker, a painter of Bath, and to review his pictures, and the body of the work was confined to these subjects. In 1796, Sir Edward published *Remarks on a letter relative to the late Petitions to Parliament for the safety and preservation of his Majesty's person*, in which he was very lavish of invective against the philosophic levellers of the day. Sir Edward died early in March, 1807.—At Clifton, Elizabeth, countess dowager of Mayo, relict of the late archbishop of Tuam and earl of Mayo. She was the sister of John, earl of Clanwilliam, and left issue the present earl of Mayo.—At Bath, Gilbert Petrie, esq. of the island of Tobago.—In Seymour-str. aged 77, Ferdinando Anderdon, esq.—At Clifton, Lady Elizabeth Magennis, daughter of the late earl of Enniskillen.—At Bristol, Capt. Dunning, of the Wiltshire militia.—At Bath, Sir Henry Dillon Massey, bart.—At Bath, Mr. Thomas Mann, aged 24, grandson of the late Mr. Thomas Vernor, an eminent bookseller in the Poultry.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Worcester and Birmingham canal was opened on the 30th of March, from Hopwood to Tardebig, an extension of five miles, and in consequence a very considerable increase of tonnage will take place. This barge-canal is completed from Birmingham upwards fourteen miles, half the way to the Severn, near Worcester, without a lock. The conclusion of this important work will be of very great advantage to the port of Bristol, as this canal is intended to enter the deep water in the Severn, below Worcester, which will render the conveyance between the port of Bristol and Birmingham, also the conveyance by the Stratford, Warwick, and Knapton canals, to London, certain, cheap, and expeditious.

*Died.*] At Madeira, in February, where he went for the benefit of his health, the Rev. Edward Wigley, B.D. vicar of Yardley, and formerly fellow of St. John's-college. B.A. 1787. M.A. 1790. B.D. 1797.—At Worcester, on his return from Bath to Edinburgh, John Bonar, esq. solicitor of excise in Scotland.

WILTSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Corsham, aged 78, the Rev. Charles Page, rector of Littleton Drew, and of Biddestone, both in this county.

YORKSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Silkstone, near Doncaster, were lately visited by one of the most alarming phenomena ever remembered. The clouds had portended rain, though none had fallen, when suddenly a torrent of water appearing, from four to six feet in diameter, deluged the town, which is

Digitized by Google

tuated in a valley, and several persons were unfortunately drowned.

*Died.*] At Welburne, near Castle Howard, aged 38, Mr. George Daniel, late of Hull, bookseller, and formerly one of the proprietors of the Hull Advertiser.—At Tadcaster, aged 71, the Rev. Edward Marshall, A.M. formerly Fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge, and late vicar of Duxford.—At Pocklington, in an advanced age, the Rev. Kingsman Baskett, many years master of the grammar-school at that place, and formerly of St John's-college, Cambridge.—At Pontefract, aged 76, Major Fox, formerly town-major of Carlisle.—At Gilling, Lieut. John Sotheran, aged 62, commandant of the Hemsley volunteer infantry.—At Ferham, near Rotherham, Jonathan Walker, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the West Riding of the county of York.—At Barchincliffe Lindley, near Huddersfield, Mr. David Haigh, aged 83, and on Thursday morning following, Frances, his wife, aged 90. They were both interred in the same grave at Huddersfield. It is remarkable, that the husband, on the Friday before his death, had a presentiment that they would be both carried to the grave at the same time. This couple had been married above sixty years.

WALES.

A melancholy accident happened at Holywell early in April, by which 27 men were killed in a coal-mine, owing to the fire damp arising. The distress of the wives and children of the deceased on this occasion is more easily conceived than described.

A bill has been brought into Parliament, to enable the Rev. A. J. T. Gwynne to repair and enlarge, or rebuild the pier within the harbour of Aberayron in Cardiganshire, to improve the said harbour, to establish a market there, and two fairs yearly.

The fire which happened at Hafod, in Cardiganshire, the seat of Thomas Johnes, esq. was an event of so unfortunate a kind, that our readers will doubtless be gratified in knowing more particulars respecting it. The conduct of Mr. Johnes, who has suffered so severely by the melancholy event, is in the highest degree honourable to his character; nor is that of the Directors of the British and Imperial Fire Offices less entitled to the praise of liberality. The extent of the loss, as far as it was possible to ascertain a loss of such vast and various magnitude, has been estimated with great ability, perspicuity, and judgment, by Mr. Abbott, who acted as agent for the adjustment of the claims upon both offices. The following is a succinct account of the supposed origin of this lamentable occurrence.

On the 13th of March, 1807, at a quarter past three in the morning, Mrs. Johnes discovered that the house was on fire, and immediately alarmed the family. Mr. Hanbury Williams, of Colebrook, Monmouthshire, was visiting at the house. Mrs. Johnes attempted to save some of the principal books in the gallery, but could not remain there long enough to render much service. Mr. Williams and his servant completely cleared four book-cases below of their contents, at which time the lead pouring down in showers, drove them from thence. The plate, and some furniture, pictures, china, and glass were saved, but the major part of the books, furniture, including magnificent French glasses, wine, linen, stores, marble busts, Mosaic, musical instruments, ornaments, Mrs. Johnes's private library, dressing-plate, jewels, trinkets, laces, and all her wardrobe, together with the mansion, were consumed in about three hours. Mrs. Johnes and Mr. Williams are of opinion, that, when they arose, the flames were on the garret floor, and Mrs. J. attributed the misfortune to the careless use of a warming-pan in the housekeeper's chamber: all the servants agree in saying, that they discovered the fire on the staircase west of the ante-library: the housekeeper charges the house-maids with taking hot ashes from under the grate, and leaving them in scuttles under the stairs, instead of emptying them in the proper place.

The secluded situation of Hafod prevented assitance; none could be obtained but from the inmates, three men and the gardener, who were called from below the hill, three ladies, and about eight female servants. An engine was kept upon the premises, but no one there could work it, and the flames were uninterrupted in their



Digitized by Google

progress until they had spent their fury, and (excepting the walls and turrets) had levelled to the ground the pride of Wales.

From the period of the destruction of the Alexandrian Library, no greater loss has perhaps befallen literature than the conflagration at Hafod, by which, in three hours, was consumed a collection of precious books, that would have given honour to a sovereign, splendor to a palace—a collection the fruit of 40 years pursuit, formed with a liberality truly magnificent, a judgment correct, a taste refined, and a fortune ample, by a gentleman whose learned labours will transmit his name to posterity, and who can never cease to lament the calamity here recorded. No catalogue of this invaluable treasure was compiled, so that it is now become impossible to specify the different articles that adorned this celebrated mansion; weeks, even months, might be occupied (with catalogues of all other libraries to assist Mr. Johnes's memory) before an enumeration of the major part could be committed to writing. And here it will be proper to premise, that the best copies of the finest editions were studiously sought for, and purchased, regardless of expense.

By great and unwearied exertions, Mr. Johnes was able to effect a salvage, amounting to about 3,500l.: but the candid manner in which the British and Imperial Fire Offices had conducted themselves towards him, induced him to conceive that the benefit arising from that salvage should not be exclusively his own, and therefore he relinquished it entirely in their favour as they were such great sufferers as well as himself by the fatal occurrence. Mr. Johnes testified his sentiments on this occasion, by a letter, addressed to the Directors, in which he takes an opportunity of expressing in high terms his entire satisfaction with Mr. Abbott's delicacy and propriety of behaviour while making his survey, as well as with the ability which he manifested in performing his duty. The loss altogether was adjusted at 20,584l.

SCOTLAND.

It is intended to open a communication by the north side of Loch Ness, through Glenshiel to the Isle of Skye, and from Ribrice, in Glenshiel, to the new road leading across the country to the road called the Loch Housn, or Glengary road, and thence to Fort William road. By these two roads an easy access will be opened from Inverness to the isle of Skye and adjacent islands, and from these islands an easy communication to the south of Scotland. The difficulty of driving the cattle of the Isle of Skye, and from the neighbourhood of Berner, to Fort Augustus, is generally admitted. It is even said, that the annual injury and dangers suffered by droves, in their way over this small portion of the road to Falkirk, is greater than that of the whole of the rest of the journey.

The Dutch frigate Utrecht, of 38 guns, from Helveotsluys to Curaçoa, was wrecked on the island of Sanda, one of the Shetland isles, in one of the late storms. The crew (including about 200 artillery) amounted to 450 men, about 100 of whom were drowned. The remainder surrendered to the people of the island. It was her first voyage. The dispatches she had on board have been saved, and transmitted to the British Government.

The magistrates of Glasgow have contracted for building the new church. It is to be placed in Buchanan-street, and will form, not only an excellent termination to that street, but also an elegant ornament to all that part of the city.

A bill has been brought into Parliament for raising and securing a fund for the relief of widows and children of burgh and parochial schoolmasters in Scotland.

His Majesty has been pleased to institute a Professorship of Natural History in the University of Glasgow, and to appoint Mr. Lockhart Muirhead, A.M. to be the first professor.

*Died.*] At Glasgow, Mrs. Margaret Buchanan, relict of Dugald Buchanan, esq. of Craigievearn. This lady has left great estates both heritable and moveable; but having first executed a deed, leaving the same to Miss Janet Buchanan, daughter of the said Dugald Buchanan, now spouse of Mr. Charles M'Nab, in St. Ninian's, and afterwards deeds conveying the whole to Mr. David Snodgrass, eldest

Digitized by Google

on of Neil Snodgrass, esq. of Coningham-head, mutual reductions have been executed by the parties: so that, until the issue of these questions, it is uncertain to whom the properties will belong.—At Tillicoulty Manse, the Rev. D. Alexander Stirling, minister of that parish.—At the Manse of Kelton, the Rev. Thomas Halliday, minister of that parish.—At Edinburgh, Lady Maxwell, relict of Sir Wm. Maxwell, of Monreith, bart. and mother of her Grace the Duchess of Gordon.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

APRIL 21, 1807, to MAY 19, 1807, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette*]—*The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthesis.*

ATCHISON D. Weedon Beck, Northamptonshire, draper, (Egerton, Gray's Inn) Allen J. Rotherhithe, coal-merchant, (Flexney, Chancery-lane). Abell T. Attleburgh, Norfolk, grocer, (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's Inn). Agar M Austin-friars, ship owner, (Crowder and Co Frederick's-place, Old Jewry).

Bennett M. St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, yarn-manufacturer, (Pearce, Honiton). Burke J. D. Queen's Elms, Chelsea, merchant, (Bousfield, Bouverie-street). Brown W. Liverpool, tailor, (Battye, Chancery-lane) Bowyer J Cheapside, warehouseman, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Braid A. Frith-street, baker, (Martelli, Norfolk-street). Bonwick, J Fair-street, Horsleydown, grocer, (Sherwood, Cushion-court, Broad-street). Barrowclough T. Leeds, clothier, (Sykes and Co. New Inn). Benge W. Park place, St. James-street, broker, (Wadeson and Co Austin-friars) Barnes J. Newport, Isle of Wight, carpenter, (Gilbert, Newport). Bisshop J. St. Swithin's-lane, merchant, (Hester and Co. Lincoln's Inn). Bell J. Fleur-de-lis-street, Spitalfields, soap-manufacturer, (Vincent and Co. Bedford-street, Bedford-square).

Cox S. Gillingham, Dorsetshire, miller, (Dyne, Serjeant's Inn). Cross H. Albany-house, Piccadilly, cook and tavern keeper, (Blake and Co. Essex-street). Chapman J. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, drysalter, (Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street). Cassano A. Piccadilly, auctioneer, (Popkin, Dean-street, Soho). Clayton R. Staley-bridge, Lancaster, victualler, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Colquhoun A. High-street, Lambeth, yeast-merchant, (Marson, Church-row, Newington Butts). Cox R. Castle street, Southwark, carpenter, (Yates, Temple). Clark J. and Hall H. Market-Harborough, Leicestershire, carpet-manufacturers, (Kinderley and Co. Gray's Inn). Cranston W. Drury-lane, currier, (Street and Co. Philpot-lane).

Dawson T. Portland-road, dealer and chapman, (Morgan, Bedford-row). Dodd J. Pall-mall, hatter, (Dawson and Co. Warwick-street, Golden-square). Drake W. Gutter-lane, warehouseman, (Blunt, Old Pay Office, Broad-street). Davis H. Old-street-road, cabinet-maker, (Pike, Air-street, Piccadilly). Dent R. Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, grocer, (Ruddall and Co. Clement's Inn). Dawson W. N. Tabernacle-square, Finsbury, draper, (Hinrich, Palsgrave-place, Strand). Davis P. Manchester, liquor-merchant, (Kearsley and Co. Manchester). Dutton J. Burwardsley, Cheshire, cheese-factor, (Allen and Co Furnival's Inn). Dewhurst R. Preston, Lancashire, upholsterer, (Blakelock, Temple). Dudfield D. Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, innkeeper, (Windus and Co. Chancery-lane). Darnall W. George-yard, Lombard-street, stationer, (Turner, Edward-street, Cavendish-square).

Gosling D. Nottingham, victualler, (Bromley and Co. Holborn-court, Gray's Inn). Gywn E. Belvidere-row, Lambeth, timber merchant, (Clark, Lincoln's Inn). Higham R. Preston, corn-merchant, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Hughes T. Norfolk street, Strand, wine-merchant, (Palmore, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street). Hope W. Manchester, grocer, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Harris R. Fish-street-hill, woollen-manufacturer, (Gale and Son, Bedford street). Hewlett J Gloucester, cabinet-maker, (Jenkins and Co. New Inn). Hickling D. Frisby, Leicestershire, butcher, (Rigge and Co. Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn). Hubbard C Norwich, haberdasher, (Geldard, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn). Hibbs R. and Saxby R. Weeley, Essex, grocers. Hawkins J. I. Dalby Terrace, City-road, manufacturer of musical instruments, (Smart, Clement's Inn).

James J. Sithney, Cornwall, woolstapler, (Roberts, Helston, Cornwall). Jarmy W. Norwich, fellmonger, (Harmer, Norwich). Johnson R. Liverpool, linen-draper, (Parr and Co Liverpool).

Kenyon R. Manchester, muslin-manufacturer, (Johnson and Co. Manchester).

Lolley W. Liverpool, wine-merchant, (Hannam, Covent-garden). Loveday C. Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothier, (Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row). Lansdown E.



Digitized by Google

Bridge-water, innholder, (Bleasdale and Co. New Inn) Levy S. Mansell street, Goodman's fields, jeweller, (Poole, Dowgate-hill). Lycett J. Manchester, calico-manufacturer, (Kinderly and Co. Gray's Inn). Laird M. Redburn, Herts. straw hat-manufacturer, (Motton, Furnival's Inn).

Marke W. Liverpool, timber-merchant, (Blackstock, St Mildred's-court, Poultry). Medley C. Fleet-street, coach-master, (Chappell, New-Inn Buildings). May T. Shepperton, shopkeeper, (Rigge, Carey-street). Morley W. Drury-lane, warehouseman, Hutchinson and Co. Addle-street, Wood-street)

Oates E. Leeds, drysalter, (Allen, Furnival's-Inn).

Poole T. E. Drayton in-Hales, Salop, currier, (Benbow and Co. Lincoln's-Inn). Pearce E. Haymarket, music seller, (Dawson and Co. Warwick-street). Pawson W. Chatham, porter and British wine-merchant, (Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane). Poulden T. High-st. Shadwell, cheesemonger, (Vincent and Co. Bedford-st Bedford square.) Parnell J. Manchester, linen-draper, (Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden). Parry J. Great Portland-street, linen-draper, (Hollamby, Furnival's-Inn). Poole S. Cheapside, haberdasher, (Earnshaw, Red Cross-street). Pollard W and J. Manchester, cotton-spinners, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Palke R. Little Hempston, Devonshire, coal merchant, (Fowell, Finch-lane) Preston J. Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, tanner, (Marris and Co. Barton-upon-Humber). Puckey M. of the parish of Probus, Cornwall, woolstapler, (Edwards, Truro.) Parker J. Ringwood, Southampton, grocer, (Jennings, Great Shire-lane). Parry M Pontypool, shopkeeper, (Whitcombe and Co. Gloucester.)

Reid A. Lower East Smithfield, victualler, (Holmes and Lewis, Mark-lane).

Stevens W. Little St. Thomas Apostle, money-scrivener, (Everest, Epsom, Surry). Shaw R. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, cabinet-maker, (Price and Co. Lincoln's-Inn). Short B. Finsbury-place, merchant, (Drewe and Co New-Inn). Sowley R. and Coles J. Knowle, Warwickshire, and of Banbury, Oxfordshire, cornfactors, (Egerton, Gray's-Inn-square). Scot M. Bury, dealer and chapman, (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry). Suter J. East Retford, Nottingham, mercer, (Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square). Skurray C. T. Lloyd's coffee-house, underwriter, (Robinson, New-square, Lincoln's-Inn). Spring T. jun. Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, ironmonger, (Barber, Gray's-Inn). Smith S. Gun-street, Spitalfields, baker, (Wilkinson and Co. White Lion-street, Spital-sq.). Sayer J. Upper North-place, Gray's-Inn-Lane, and Jeffery J. Titchfield, coach and harness makers, (Becket, Clement's-Inn). Stuart T. Bermondsey-street, hat-manufacturer, (Buffar, Gray's Inn). Squire T. West-square, dealer and chapman, (Holmes and Co. Mark-lane).

Tucker W. Exeter, merchant, (Williams and Co. New-square, Lincoln's-Inn). Thorp J. jun St. Ives, linen-draper, (Swan and Co. Old Jewry). Tredgold W. Southampton, tallow-chandler, (Rake, Southampton).

Valentine R. and J. Mumford's-court, Milk-st. warehousemen, (Latimer, Gray's-Inn-square). Vaughan R. Fore street, linen-draper, (Syddall, Aldersgate-street). Vandrant J. Wood-street, carpenter, (Ledwich, Baldwin's-court). Vipond J. Penrith, Cumberland, flax-dresser, (Wordsworth, Staple-Inn).

Whitaker W. Wakefield, Yorkshire, and Whitaker J. Lee-green, colliers, (Willis, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street). Wells W. Rosemary lane, victualler, (Jones, New-court, Crutched-friars). Wyke W. Preston, linen-draper, (Blakelock, Temple). Williams J. Romney Iron Works, Monmouth, shopkeeper, (Blandford and Swee, Inner Temple). Wright J. Oldham, Lancashire, mercer, (Meredith and Co Lincoln's-Inn, New-square). Wilcock H. and J. Manchester, stay-makers, (Huxley, Temple). Williams J. Bristol, broker, (Berridge, Hatton-garden).

Young W. Leaton, in Holderness, Yorkshire, grocer, (Lowndes and Co. Red Lion-square).

## DIVIDENDS.

Alfrey J. jun. Carshalton, Surrey, May 26. Atkinson R. Watters H. and Ord W. Fenchurch-street, June 2. Arden J and J. B. Beverley, Yorkshire, June 27. Benson W. and J St Mary-at-hill, May 26.

Booker, W. Clanfield, Oxfordshire, June 1. Baillie G and Jaffray J. Finsbury-place, June 2. Bryans J. Little Britain, June 2. Blowers T. London-street, St. Pancras, June 2. Botterill M Great Driffield, Yorkshire, June 2 Binless T. Basinghall-street, June 6. Bell J. Castor, Lincolnshire, June 8. Brooks M. Malmsbury, Wilts. June 9. Bauck T. Queen-street, Cheapside, June 9. Bingley J. Upper John-street, St Pancras, June 13. Budd T. Lyndhurst, Southampton, June 22. Binyon T. Manchester, June 22. Barnley J. Saffron-hill, July 4.

Colwill C. Rathbone-place, May 9. Cundall R. jun. of the Suburbs of the city of York, May 19. Counsell R. Bristol, May 26. Chesterton E. Newport, Isle of Wight, May 29. Cook W. Cannon-street-road, May 30. Cox J L. High-street, Lambeth, June 2 Chandler R. Shoreditch, June 2. Coleman J. Clare-market, June 2. Cave T. Pilton, Devonshire, June 9 Chalklen W. Deptford, June 9. Cullum E. Gras-

Digitized by Google

disburgh, Suffolk, June 15. Croudson T. Wigan, Lancashire, June 16. Cole G. Woodbridge, Suffolk, June 16.

Dobson J. Liverpool, May 22. Doxon J. Manchester, June 8. Drewitt H. Mansfield-street, Southwark, June 9. Dewdney B. sen. Reigate, Surrey, July 4. Dalrymple J. Russel-street, Bermondsey, July 4.

Edwards W. New Bond-street, May 16. Ellis T. Whitechapel, June 20. Entwisle J. Manchester, June 22.

Fuller R. P. Guildford, May 30. Fisher H. Gracechurch-street, June 13. Fitton E. Bolton-on-the-Moors, June 30.

Grant J. Lawrence Pounteney-lane, June 2. Goom R. Old-street, June 9.

Hudson W. Whalley, Cheshire, May 16. Harwood A. Malden, Essex, May 26. Hornby W. Gainsburgh, and Esdaile Sir J. Knt Marden, Essex, May 27. Harvey T. Newport, Isle of Wight, May 29. Hawkes T Dudley, Worcestershire, May 29. Hanford J. Alford, Lincolnshire, June 2. Hopkins T. West-green, June 2. Harris T. Waltham Cross, Essex, June 9. Hannam J. Sloane-street, June 9. Hamilton S. Shoe-lane, June 27. Hookham T J. New Bond-street, July 3.

Irwin J. Wood-street, May 26. Ireland S. St. Clement-Danes, June 27. Ingle J. Ashby-de la-Zouch, June 29.

King J. Yarmouth, May 29. Kampf F. Rathbone-place, June 6.

Lee J. York, May 20 and June 11. Lugg W. J. Worcester June 9. Lindsay P. Greenwich, June 30.

Macdonald D. Threadneedle-street, May 30. M'Kinlay D. and Belesario A. M. Size lane, June 2. Moat T. and Painter G. Halifax, June 2 and 9. Morgan J Conduit-street, June 6. Morris G. Dorking, June 9. Mark G Lisle-street, June 27. Martindale J. New Bond-street, July 7.

NichollsG Portpool-lane, Holborn, June 6. Papillon P. J. St. Swithin's-lane, May 5. Paine W. Ipswich, May 18. Pearson J. Pudsey, Yorkshire, May 20. Perry J. J. Whitechapel-road, May 23. Pattrick T. King-street, Covent garden, May 29. Parnell J. Deal, May 23. Phelps R. Plymouth-dock, June 6. Peterson T. Nicholas-lane, June 6. Phillips B. and Bacon W. Ewer-street, Southwark, June 6. Paton R. Hatton-wall, June 9. Parker J. Edgbaston, Warwickshire, June 13 Parsons T. Marchmont-place, Russell-square, June 23. Pugh E. Franklin's-yard, Circus, June 27. Parkinson T. and J. Coleman-street, June 27.

Rayner A. Manchester, June 2. Steane J. Newport, Isle of Wight, May 28. Simms W. of Birmingham, May 28 Sainsbury R. Bath, June 6. Sheardown R. jun. Louth, Lincolnshire, June 9. Scrape J. Queen-street, Cheapside, June 30.

Thomas H. S. and Lascelles J. Mill-lane, Tooley-street, June 20. Townsend J. Barnsley, Yorkshire, May 26 Tuhmer J. Mary-le-bonne-street, June 6. Thrupp H. White Lion-street, Spital-square, June 9. Thompson W. Great Portland-street, June 30.

Wake J. Witby, Yorkshire, May 19. Weston J. Lane End, Staffordshire. May 21. Wilsone J. Bestinghall-street, May 23 and 30. Williams J. G. Winchester-street, May 26 Waterworth E. Newport, Isle of Wight, May 30 Wallace A. and Pugh J. Lower Thames-street, June 9. Waters J. Old Bethlem, June 13. Webb W. Westminster-Bridge road, June 16. Welsford N. Exeter, July 11. Witke C. J. A. Coleman-street, June 11.

Younghusband W. Colchester, May 30

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

EVERY agricultural process is going on prosperously and in the usual train at this season, reports from no quarter affording any thing particular or new. Although the late rains did an immensity of good to every crop upon the earth, yet the continuance of easterly winds, and a degree of drought since, have rendered warm showers desirable for the grass and latter-sown spring crops and the gardens. The shew for grass in the best meadows is extraordinary, and the bottoms very heavy. All the early-sown spring crops are bulky and of the utmost promise, as are the wheats. Spring wheats a greater breadth than ever, and most flourishing. Mustard, rape, coriander, all the seeds promise full crops. Early potatoes plant finely, and should the season be tolerably moist, we may have another great potatoe year; the last, in some parts of the island, having been so abundant that the roots could scarcely be expended. All kinds of fruit full of the most healthy bloom; and the hop-bine strong and luxuriant. Some smart blights have happened from the easterly winds, and in one instance from the north-west, attended with cold rain; but they were not of consequence sufficient to discolour the corn, or to affect the hop-bine, in any considerable degree.

As has been happily the case for some years past, the cattle crops have a progressive annual increase in extent; and Swedish turnips and the thousand-headed cabbage will be cultivated this year very largely, as is proved by the increased orders for these articles.

Digitized by Google

of the London seedsmen. A nonsensical nostrum has been propagated from Ireland, in the late Reports, of the virtue of brimstone sown with turnip seed, to destroy the eggs of the fly. The publishers of such absurdities ought to be told, that those eggs do not exist until the weather has blighted the leaves of the plant; and that long before they were born, brimstone and many other things had been tried in the case, without the smallest effect. (See 5th edition New Farmer's Calendar.) Considerable damage may be apprehended this season in weeding the wheats, which are generally so large and luxuriant; a very powerful motive for the drill, which however increasing in practice, is yet even unknown in many parts of the country. Disputes on the irksome subject of tithes, it is said, prevail to a considerable degree in different quarters: it is a grievance which imperiously demands the consideration of parliament.

Lean stock increasing in price, the fat stationary Remarkable number of twin lambs in the fall of this year. All the Merino flocks have had a good fall, and the lambs perfectly healthy. An additional demand for Irish provisions for the Baltic, to supply part of the armies of our allies, as well as our own. Prices at Smithfield —Beef, 4s 6d. to 5s. 6d—mutton, 4s to 5s.—veal, 4s. 6d. to 7s.—lamb, 5s. to 7s.—pork, 4s. to 6s. 6d.—London bacon, 6s. to 6s. 6d.—Irish, 5s. 9d. to 5s. 4d —fat, 3s. 2d.

*Middlesex, May* 23. .

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

**By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended May 16, 1807.**

| | INLAND COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | MARITIME COUNTIES. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley. | | Oats | | | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
| | s. | d | s. | d. | s. | d | s. | d. | | s. | d | s. | d. | s. | d | s. | d. |
| Middsx. | 79 | 11 | 44 | 0 | 37 | 1 | 31 | 7 | Essex ..... | 78 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 36 | 4 | 28 | 6 |
| Surrey | 83 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 39 | 10 | 32 | 4 | Kent ..... | 77 | 6 | 46 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 33 | 0 |
| Hertford | 73 | 4 | 43 | 0 | 37 | 6 | 28 | 10 | Sus ex ..... | 75 | 8 | | | | | 32 | 4 |
| Bedford | 74 | 8 | | | 35 | 10 | 26 | 0 | Suffolk ..... | 73 | 8 | | | 35 | 0 | 28 | 8 |
| Huntin | 71 | 1 | | | 34 | 6 | 23 | 6 | Cambridge .... | 71 | 8 | | | 34 | 9 | 20 | 10 |
| Northa. | 73 | 6 | 50 | 9 | 32 | 6 | 23 | 4 | Norfolk ..... | 71 | 2 | 42 | 0 | 32 | 9 | 26 | 0 |
| Rutland | 72 | 3 | | | 35 | 5 | 24 | 0 | Lincoln ..... | 70 | 9 | 45 | 6 | 36 | 10 | 23 | 2 |
| Leicest. | 72 | 4 | | | 37 | 3 | 23 | 3 | York ..... | 71 | 3 | 45 | 4 | 37 | 9 | 26 | 2 |
| Notting. | 76 | 9 | 44 | 0 | 41 | 10 | 28 | 0 | Durham ..... | 81 | 1 | | | 43 | 0 | 27 | 0 |
| Derby | 77 | 8 | | | 41 | 9 | 27 | 6 | Northumberland | 68 | 0 | 50 | 8 | 37 | 4 | 27 | 2 |
| Stafford | 77 | 8 | | | 41 | 6 | 27 | 10 | Cumberland .. | 71 | 3 | 54 | 2 | 42 | 0 | 32 | 8 |
| Salop | 74 | 2 | 57 | 8 | 41 | 3 | 31 | 8 | Westmorland .. | 79 | 3 | 68 | 6 | 47 | 6 | 32 | 0 |
| Herefor. | 71 | 11 | 46 | 4 | 35 | 2 | 31 | 5 | Lancaster .... | 75 | 6 | | | 48 | 7 | 29 | 7 |
| Wor'st | 71 | 7 | | | 39 | 2 | 32 | 7 | Chester ..... | 73 | 5 | | | | | 28 | 9 |
| Warwic | 77 | 3 | | | 39 | 10 | 32 | 2 | Flint ..... | | | | | 44 | 8 | 25 | 6 |
| Wilts | 73 | 6 | | | 37 | 6 | 33 | 8 | Denbigh .... | 84 | 4 | | | 44 | 5 | 30 | 4 |
| Berks | 80 | 11 | | | 36 | 5 | 33 | 5 | Anglesea ..... | | | | | 36 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| Oxford | 75 | 4 | | | 33 | 10 | 30 | 1 | Carnarvon .... | 78 | 4 | | | 41 | 8 | 22 | 0 |
| Bucks | 77 | 0 | | | 36 | 3 | 28 | 9 | Merioneth .... | 75 | 1 | | | 42 | 0 | 24 | 4 |
| Brecon | 70 | 11 | 51 | 2 | 34 | 11 | 23 | 2 | Cardigan ..... | 76 | 6 | | | | | 18 | 2 |
| Montgo. | 71 | 9 | | | 36 | 9 | 28 | 2 | Pembroke .... | 65 | 9 | | | 38 | 8 | 20 | 9 |
| Radnor. | 69 | 8 | | | 35 | 5 | 25 | 4 | Carmarthen.... | 81 | 6 | | | 40 | 0 | 19 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | Glamorgan .... | 80 | 0 | | | 40 | 0 | 25 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | Gloucester .... | 75 | 3 | | | 36 | 10 | 34 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | Somerset ..... | 76 | 7 | | | 37 | 8 | 26 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | | Monmouth .... | 78 | 7 | | | 35 | 3 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Devon ..... | 82 | 4 | | | 36 | 2 | 27 | 7 |
| | | | | | | | | | Cornwall ..... | 85 | 5 | | | 39 | 11 | 23 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | Dorset ..... | 76 | 9 | | | 36 | 0 | 39 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | Hants ..... | 77 | 5 | | | 36 | 9 | 33 | 0 |

***Average of England and Wales.***

Wheat 79s. 6d.; Rye 47s 8d.; Barley 38s. 4d.; Oats 27s. 8d.; Beans 42s. 7d.; Pease 49s. 7d.; Oatmeal 43s. 6d.

## BILL of MORTALITY, from APRIL 21, to MAY 19, 1807.

| CHRISTENED. | | | BURIED. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males 584 | } 1130 | | Males, 525 | } 1026 | |
| Females 546 | | | Females, 501 | | |
| Whereof have died under two years old | | 290 | Between | 2 and 5 - 108 | 60 and 70 - 85 |
| | | | | 5 and 10 - 28 | 70 and 80 - 79 |
| | | | | 10 and 20 - 29 | 80 and 90 - 38 |
| | | | | 20 and 30 - 77 | 90 and 100 - 1 |
| | | | | 30 and 40 - 83 | |
| | | | | 40 and 50 - 124 | |
| | | | | 50 and 60 - 95 | |

Peck Loaf, 3s. 11d. 3s. 11d. 4s.

Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

Digitized by Google

| D. | H. | Baro. | T. out | T. in. | H. | C. | Wind. | | Rain 0.48 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 7 | 29.68 | 35.5 | 44 | 60 | h | WNW | 1 | snow . fair |
| | 2 | 29.77 | 43 | 45.5 | 58 | 5 | E | 1 | hazy : much snow |
| 2 | 7 | 29.92 | 34 | 44.5 | 60 | h | N | 1 | continual snow |
| | 2 | 30.00 | 37 | 44 | 60 | h | N | 1 | much snow . fine eve . clear |
| 3 | 7 | 30.10 | 31.5 | 42.5 | 59 | 1 | N | 1 | hazy |
| | 2 | 30.18 | 41.5 | 42.5 | 54 | 2 | N | 1 | . clear night |
| 4 | 7 | 30 28 | 31 | 42 | 57 | h | N | 1 | not cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.32 | 39 | 42 | 57 | 3 | N | 1 | very hazy . brighter and wind NNE . clear night |
| 5 | 7 | 30 36 | 33 | 42.5 | 56 | 1 | ESE | 1 | . hazy . wind SW |
| | 2 | 30.36 | 48 | 44 | 54 | 3 | SW | 2 | . clear night |
| 6 | 7 | 30.34 | 35 | 43 | 58 | 0 | SW | 1 | hazy |
| | 2 | 30 25 | 45.5 | 46 | 50 | 2 | W | 1 | . clear night |
| 7 | 7 | 30.26 | 36.5 | 44.5 | 56 | 1 | W | 1 | hazy . more hazy . brighter |
| | 2 | 30.26 | 52.5 | 48 | 53 | 1 | W | 1 | hazy |
| 8 | 7 | 30.38 | 44 | 48 5 | 59 | h | NNW | 0 | . foggy . fine at times |
| N | 2 | 30.46 | 56.5 | 52'5 | 56 | 3 | NNW | 1 | hazy . thick upward at times |
| 9 | 7 | 30.49 | 45 | 50 | 58 | 1 | NNW | 0 | foggy . brighter and wind W |
| | 2 | 30.43 | 60.5 | 53.5 | 53 | 2 | W | 1 | hazy |
| 10 | 7 | 30.25 | 45 | 51 | 57 | 5 | W | 1 | hazy . little wet at times |
| | 2 | 30.10 | 52 5 | 53 | 55 | 5 | WSW | 2 | . hazy eve . less cloudy |
| 11 | 7 | 29.86 | 49.5 | 52 | 60 | 5 | SW | 2 | hazy : fine |
| | 2 | 29 76 | 54.5 | 53 5 | 58 | 3 | WSW | 5 | . more wind at night |
| 12 | 7 | 29.56 | 49.5 | 52 | 58 | 2 | SW | 8 | . more wind : less wind |
| | 2 | 29 56 | 57 5 | 56 | 56 | 2 | SW | 5 | . less wind , cloudy night : little rain |
| 13 | 7 | 29.49 | 46.5 | 52 | 59 | 5 | SSW | 1 | . fine . little rain |
| | 2 | 29.48 | 53.5 | 53.5 | 54 | 3 | SSW | 2 | . clear night : thick upward |
| 14 | 7 | 29.53 | 44 | 51 | 60 | h | SW | 1 | . chiefly fine |
| | 2 | 29.52 | 52.5 | 52 | 58 | 4 | SW | 1 | . clear eve : cloudy . little rain |
| 15 | 7 | 29.52 | 43.5 | 49 5 | 6 | h | E | 1 | rain . fair |
| | 2 | 29 51 | 47 | 51 | 61 | 5 | E | 1 | hazy |
| 16 | 7 | 29.68 | 40 | 48.5 | 59 | 5 | NNE | 2 | |
| | 2 | 29.69 | 44 | 47 | 54 | 5 | N | 2 | fine . cloudy eve : fine |
| 17 | 7 | 29.70 | 34 | 43 | 56 | 5 | WNW | 1 | chiefly dark and snow |
| | 2 | 29 94 | 56 5 | 45 | 51 | h | N | 2 | snow . fine . cloudless night |
| 18 | 7 | 30. 2 | 33 5 | 42 | 57 | 4 | WNW | 1 | . less cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.0 | 44.5 | 45 | 51 | 3 | N | 2 | snow . fine . clear night |
| 19 | 7 | 30.12 | 33 | 42.5 | 50 | 0 | N | 2 | . shower of hail and little snow |
| | 2 | 30 15 | 41.5 | 44 | 56 | 3 | NNE | 2 | hazy . little snow at times . cloudless night |
| 20 | 7 | 30.32 | 34.5 | 42 | 57 | 1 | NE | 1 | hazy . cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.4 | 42 | 44 | 52 | 5 | NE | 1 | fine |
| 21 | 7 | 30.38 | 38.5 | 42 | 5 | 3 | NE | 1 | hazy . thick upward . brighter |
| | 2 | 30 52 | 42 | 43.5 | 51 | 3 | ENE | 1 | hazy . less cloudy night |
| 22 | 7 | 30 17 | 36.5 | 42 | 56 | 4 | ESE | 1 | hazy : thick upward |
| F | 2 | 30.09 | 50 | 45 | 52 | h | S | 1 | little wet at and in the night |
| 23 | 7 | 30 12 | 45 | 46 | 57 | h | S | 1 | . cloudy . chiefly fine |
| | 2 | 30.10 | 57.5 | 48.5 | 52 | 2 | S | 2 | hazy . thick upward at eve |
| 24 | 7 | 30.20 | 48 | 49 | 60 | h | W | 1 | . not cloudy . cloudy |
| | 2 | 30.22 | 59 | 52 | 56 | 5 | SW | 1 | hazy . less cloudy at times |
| 25 | 7 | 30.32 | 50 | 52.5 | 5 | h | WSW | 1 | not cloudy |
| | 2 | 30 31 | 63 | 56 | 5 | 4 | ENE | 1 | . less cloudy |
| 26 | 7 | 30 41 | 49 | 53 | 59 | 1 | E | 1 | hazy |
| | 2 | 30.41 | 64.5 | 57 | 54 | 1 | E | 2 | |
| 27 | 7 | 30 37 | 50 | 53.5 | 57 | 1 | E | 1 | hazy |
| | 2 | 30.28 | 78 | 57.5 | 49 | 1 | S | 1 | hazy |
| 28 | 7 | 30 29 | 55 | 58 | 58 | 3 | WSW | 2 | hazy . cloudy at times |
| | 2 | 30.32 | 67 | 64 | 52 | 4 | W | 1 | . less cloudy |
| 29 | 7 | 30.30 | 56 | 59 | 59 | f | W | 0 | not cloudy . cloudy . fine |
| | 2 | 30.24 | 65.5 | 62.5 | 55 | 1 | W | 1 | hazy |
| 30 | 7 | 30.16 | 58 | 57 | 62 | h | E | 1 | not cloudy . fine. |
| | 2 | 30.11 | 70 | 63 | 52 | 1 | E | 2 | |

Digitized by Google

## PRICE OF STOCKS, from APRIL 27, to MAY 26, 1807, both inclusive.

| Days 1807 | Bank Stock. | 3 p. Cent Consols. | 3 p Cent Reduc. | 3 p. Cent. Deferred 1808. | 4 p. Ct. Cons. | Navy 5 p. Cent. | N. 5 p.Ct. | Long Anns. | Short Anns. | Omn. | Irish Om. | Imperial 3 p. Cent | Imperial Anns. | Irish 3p.C | Irish Ann. | India Sto. | India Bonds | Exche Bills | Lottery Tickets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. |
| Apr 27 | | 62¼ 63⅜ | 62¼ | | 80⅜ | 97⅜ | | 17 13-16ths | 11-16ths | 1¼ | 4¼ | | | | | | 5s. pm | 1s pm | 19 18 |
| 28 | 2[illegible] | [illegible] | 62⅜ | | 80¾ | 97½ | | 17⅞ | | 1¼ | 4½ | | | | | | 5s. pm | Pa | 19 18 |
| 29 | 233½ | 62⅞ 63 | 62½ | | 80½ | 97¾ | | 17 13-16ths | | 1⅜ | 4 | | | 91½ | | | 5s. pm | 1s pm | 19 18 |
| 30 | 233 | 62⅝ ⅜ | 62⅜ | | 81 | 98 | | 17⅞ | | 1¼ | 4¾ | | | | | 187½ | 5s. pm | 1s. pm | 19 18 |
| May 1 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | 62⅝ ⅜ | 62⅜ | | 81 | 98 | | 17 13-16ths | | 1¼ | 4½ | | 7 11-16th | | | | | 1s. pm | 19 18 |
| 4 | | 62⅞ ⅜ | 62⅜ | | 81 | 98⅛ | | 17 13-16ths | | 1¼ | | 61⅜ | 7 11-16th | 91⅞ | 2 5/16 | 187 | 5s. pm. | 1s pm | 19 18 |
| 5 | 231⅜ | 62½ ⅜ | 62⅜ | | 81⅛ | 98 | | 17⅞ | | 1⅜ | | | 7 11-16th | | | 188 | | 1s. pm | 19 18 |
| 6 | 231⅜ | 62⅝ ⅝ | 62⅜ | | 81 | 98⅛ | | 17⅞ | | 1¼ | | 61⅜ | 7⅛ | | | | 6s. pm | 1s pm | 19 18 |
| 7 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 230 | 62⅝ ½ | 62⅜ | | 80⅞ | 97⅞ | | 17⅞ | | 1¼ | 4¼ | 61⅜ | 7⅛ | | | | 6s. pm | 1s. pm | 19 18 |
| 9 | 229⅝ | 62½ ⅜ | 62⅜ | | 80½ | 97⅝ | | 17 13-16ths | | 1¼ | 4¼ | | | | | | 6s pm | 2s. pm | 19 18 |
| 11 | 230 | 62⅝ ½ | 62⅜ | | 80⅝ | 97½ | | 17 13-16ths | | 1⅜ | | | ⅛ | | | | 5s. pm. | 1s. pm | 19 18 |
| 12 | 230½ | 62⅝ ½ | 62⅜ | | 80⅝ | 97⅝ | | 17 13-16ths | | 1¼ | | | | | | 186½ | 5s pm | 1s. pm | 19 18 |
| 13 | | 62⅝ ½ | 62⅞ | | 80½ | 97½ | | 17⅞ | | 1¼ | | | ⅛ | | | | 5s. pm. | 1s. pm | 19 18 |
| 14 | 230½ | 62⅝ ½ | 62⅞ | | 80½ | 97½ | | 17⅞ | | 1¼ | | | | | | 186 | 5s. pm | 1s. pm | 19 18 |
| 15 | 231 | 62⅝ ½ | 62⅞ | | 80⅝ | 98 | | 17 13-16ths | | 1¼ | | 61⅜ | ⅛ | 91⅞ | | | 5s. pm | 1s. pm | 19 18 |
| 16 | 231½ | 62⅝ ⅝ | 62⅞ | | 80⅝ | 98 | | 17⅞ | ⅛ | 1¼ | | | 7 9-16th | 91⅞ | | | 5s. pm | 1s pm | 19 18 |
| 18 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Do. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 231 | 62⅝ ⅛ | 62⅞ | | 80⅜ | 98⅛ | | 17⅞ | | 1⅜ | | 61⅜ | 7⅛ | | | 186¾ | | 1s pm | 19 18 |
| 21 | 231½ | 62⅝ ⅛ | 63 | | 80⅞ | 98⅛ | | 17 15-16ths | | 1⅝ | 4½ | | | | | 187 | 6s. pm. | 1s. pm | 19 18 |
| 22 | 231½ | 62⅝ ⅛ | 62⅞ | | 80⅞ | 98⅛ | | 17 15-16ths | | 1¾ | | 62⅛ | ⅛ | | | | 6s. pm | 2s. pm | 19 18 |
| 23 | | 62⅝ ⅞ | 63⅛ | | 81⅛ | 98¼ | | 18 | | 2 | | | 7⅛ | | | | | 2s. pm | New. 19 16 |
| 25 | | 62⅝ ⅞ | 63⅛ | | 81⅛ | 99 | | 18 | | | | | 7⅛ | | | 187½ | 7s. pm | 2s. pm. | 19 16 |
| 26 | 231¾ | 62⅝ ⅞ | 63⅛ | | 81¼ | 99 | | 17 15-16ths | | 2 | | | 7⅛ | | | 187½ | 5s. pm. | 2s. pm | 19 16 |

N.B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given; in the other Stocks the *highest* only.

EDWARD FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 13, Cornhill.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Heywood sculp

*John Opie Esqr. R. A.*

*Published July 1. 1807. by H.D. Symonds.*

Digitized by Google

THE
# UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

No XLIII.—Vol. VII.] *For* JUNE, 1807. [New Series.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### John Opie, Esq. R. A. *and Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy.*

THE feeling which leads us eagerly to contemplate under every aspect men of genius, to view them in public and in private, to view them as men in the social circle, and as superior beings in the theatre of the world, is an instinctive homage which man pays to man, and from its universality it may be pronounced natural to the human breast. But its operation is much restricted during the existence of its object: there are a thousand causes perpetually working on our minds, which prevent the full and perfect emanation of this feeling; envy, prejudice, ignorance, pride, all conspire to turn aside the natural current of our emotions and dictate to us a false language. When death, however, removes the object from the sphere of competition; when praise can give no more delight, nor censure wound by its severity; then it is that we are eager to testify our admiration, and lavish forth encomiums with a spendthrift's hand. Sad reward of genius! that the meed of merit should be reserved only to enwreathe the dull sepulchre, when in the bosom of its cold inhabitant one pulse of joy can no longer be awakened.

These reflections were suggested to us by reflecting upon the life of the subject of the present memoir. He burst forth in his outset into momentary splendour; he was neglected, and for many years his labours were only sufficient for the day that was passing over him. Just when he was again reaching the envied height of renown, when the glittering prize of public applause and public patronage was within his eager grasp, fate doomed him to the grave and left a nation to lament his loss.

John Opie was born in 1761. His birth place was the little obscure parish of St. Agnes, in the county of Cornwall: his father and grandfather were reputable master carpenters in that neighbourhood. It has been related, that a maternal ancestor of Opie's is the author of a valuable history of Cornwall, which was left nearly entire, and is at present in the possession of Lord de Dunstanville. This, whether true or false, can neither add to nor diminish from the individual fame of Opie; he can receive no aggrandisement of reputation from a distant consanguinity with an obscure author of an unpublished and unfinished work.

He was early distinguished for an originality and strength of mind. What education a village school could afford he soon mastered, and was able in a short time to instruct others. He was called the "little Sir Isaac," as probably being a sort of phenomenon among the rustic youth of his own age. It may, indeed, be presumed that he attained to some degree of proficiency in knowledge, for we find him at twelve years of age setting up an evening school in St. Agnes, teaching arithmetic and writing, and reckoning among his scholars some nearly twice his own age.

It was the wish of his father that he should follow the trade of a carpenter, and indeed he followed that business for some time. His father was inimical to his wasting his time in drawing and painting, and used sometimes to throw a hammer at the head of our young artist when he caught him so employed. A rough mode of correction, but suited to the rude ignorance of the corrector.

It were vain to hope we could be able to ascertain by what gradations Opie proceeded in self-tuition. It is said, that his emulation was first excited in his tenth year, by seeing one of his companions drawing a butterfly; he looked eagerly on in silence;



Digitized by Google

and, being asked what he was thinking of, he replied, "he was thinking he could draw a butterfly, if he were to try, as well as Mark Oates." He attempted; he succeeded; and felt, perhaps, the first throb of exultation. After this, he copied the picture of a *Farm Yard*, which hung in the parlour of a neighbouring lady, and successively several other pieces.

About this time his talents became known to a gentleman, who has since rendered himself eminently conspicuous in the literary world; we mean Dr. Wolcot, better known by his cognomen of Peter Pindar. The Doctor was practising as a physician at Truro, and, being upon a professional visit at St. Agnes, he happened to fall into conversation upon the subject of painting with a lady there, who pointed to a well known print of a farm yard, and informed him that there was a sawyer's lad in the parish who greatly admired that picture, and who had copied several figures from it. Dr. Wolcot then enquired where he worked, and being informed he immediately proceeded to the spot. There he found young Opie down in a saw-pit, working with his father. The Doctor called to him, and questioned him about his performances; Opie replied, that he painted *blazing stars! Duke William! King and Queen!* and *Mrs. Nankivell's Cat!* The Doctor requested to see a specimen: Opie tucked up his leather apron, bounced across the hedge, and soon returned with Mrs. Nankivell's *cat*, a *red lion*, and part of a *huge devil*, the monstrous appearance of which (for, in conformity with the vulgar idea, he was equipped with a tremendous pair of horns, asses ears, and enormous goggling eyes) caused a hearty laugh to the Doctor. He desired him, however, to call at his house on the following Sunday. Opie was punctual to the appointment, and his patron provided him with some materials for painting, such as brushes, colours, &c. These visits were repeated, and Dr. Wolcot at length began to perceive some signs of genius, and he now seriously resolved to give him some practical instructions. He was for some time at a loss to ascertain to what particular point to direct his attention: he thought he had powers for landscape, and indeed he has been constantly heard to say, that had he devoted his talents to that branch of the art, he would have been still more eminent than he is. The following anecdote relating to this period of Opie's life serves, in some measure, to confirm this idea; it has never before been given to the public.

Dr. Wolcot used to take young Opie with him into the fields, to give him an idea of landscape and the aërial perspective. One evening when they were at Falmouth they walked into the country, near Pendennis Castle; it was a calm summer's evening; the sea at a distance added to the beauty and majesty of the scene; our young artist contemplated it in silence; he listened to the instructions of the Doctor; and the next day drew the whole from memory. It was finely coloured, and equal to any of our first masters in composition. Opie was at this time seventeen.

His patron, however, thought that personal vanity would insure him a better prospect of success in portrait painting, and he therefore urged him to direct all his powers that way. Opie was a constant inmate with the Doctor, who used to call him up every morning in summer at three o'clock, that he might commence his labours. The consequence was, that in a few months he began to reap the fruits of them; for he now painted half-lengths for five shillings. In the intervals of these pursuits, the Doctor taught him the French language; he endeavoured also to give him some idea of the classics, but in this he was not very successful. We have been told that Opie taught himself the Latin language in his latter years. The German flute too formed part of the instructions of Dr. Wolcot. He aimed also at giving our artist a little exterior polish, by divesting him of his rough and clownish manners, but this he found the most difficult of all. Many Chesterfieldian advices were bestowed upon the Cornish Stanhope; he remained, however, to a certain degree unaffected by them. He advised him also to change his name from *Hoppy* (for that is its original orthography) to the more genteel one

Digitized by Google

f Opie, aware of the influence even
f a name in the outset of an active
d ambitious life.

Opie now began to be of some conquence. His fame increased, and
ith it increased his prices. He never
entured, however, to make any en-
rgement of demand without first
onsulting the Doctor, who, in pro-
portion as he discovered the increas-
ng dawn of his pupil's talents, ad-
ised him to fix a higher reward for
heir. He proceeded gradually from
alf-a-crown to five shillings; from
ve shillings to seven and sixpence,
nd then to half a guinea: at length
e proceeded to a guinea; but this
rogression of pecuniary emolument
as not made without many exclama-
ons on the part of young Opie 'that
e should ruin the county!'

Our artist now, however, began
o rise into consequence. He
ought a horse to go from town to
own; he wore a ruffled shirt and a
ocked hat, and sacrificed a little to
he Graces. Returning home once
fter an excursion through the coun-
ry in which he had amassed about
wenty guineas, he entered the Doc-
or's room with manifest exultation,
nd exclaiming "I shall wallow in
gold!" he actually threw the guineas
n the floor and rolled about in them
ike a pig.

He paid great deference to Dr. Wolcot's instructions. This gentleman has himself devoted some attention to painting. Opie used to stand over him when he was at work, and exclaim sometimes, "Ah! if I could ever paint like you!" But his mentor began now to know the real powers of his pupil; and his constant reply was, "If I thought thou would'st not exceed me, John, I would not take such pains with thee." For nearly two years young Opie would never paint a single picture without his friend leaning over him to correct him as he proceeded, and to give him confidence in his labours. We mention these particulars, which we have from indisputable authority and which have never before been given to the public, because it has been confidently stated by the friends of Mr. Opie and we believe by Mr. Opie himself, that he started forth at once a matured genius; that he was an untutored artist, and owed every thing to nature. The case is exactly the reverse; his first attempts were so rude, that Dr. Wolcot has been heard to say, it was a long time before he believed him capable of any thing higher than to paint signs, &c. One of his earliest attempts was a head of the doctor, which, we have heard, was most frightfully incorrect. But he was enthusiastic, and this added to perseverance overcame all.

The constant advice of the Doctor to his pupil was for him to have two ambitions; the first, to reach the head of his profession; the second, to assist his parents, and take his sister from servitude. How well he has followed the first the world knows; the world also ought to know that his success was equal in the second: He was an affectionate son and brother, and justly offered at the shrine of filial duty the first fruits of his labours.

In painting, as in poetry, genius often starts at once to perfection; and remains afterwards stationary, or sometimes even becomes retrograde. It has been said, that some of Opie's pieces which he did while he was in Cornwall, are equal, if not superior, in colouring, to any thing he afterwards executed. But these examples are rare, and perhaps have less of truth in them than is commonly imagined. Injudicious admiration of present excellence often leads us to transfer our immediate feelings to prior exertions; and seeing through a delusive medium, the accuracy of our estimations is problematical.

The Doctor, pleased with the growing excellence of his pupil, now resolved to remove him to Exeter, which is usually regarded as the London of the West of England. Previously to his departure, much pains were taken to improve his general appearance; to remove the barbarisms that yet adhered to him; to give him a genteel deportment; to clear his tongue from its provincial harshness; and, in fact, to fit him as far as possible for acting a respectable part upon the great theatre of life. It was at this period, we believe, that he changed his name from Hoppy, which was



Digitized by Google

conceived to have something vulgar in it, for Opie, the appellation of a genteel family in the duchy of Cornwall. His success in Exeter was commensurate to his abilities; and every thing seemed to point out the metropolis as the proper sphere now for the display of them.

Previously, however, to departing for London, Dr. Wolcot wrote to Humphries, at that time a celebrated miniature painter, telling him of the uncommon powers of young Opie, and of his intention to visit the capital. Humphries, probably from jealousy of the abilities of Opie, replied, that London was overstocked with artists; that the chances of his success were very few; and endeavoured as far as possible to check the idea of his establishing himself in London. It is worthy of remark, that Opie, after he became a Royal Academician, was solicited by Humphries for his vote, to assist him towards attaining the same honour.

About this time, however, (1780), Dr. Wolcot himself resolved to visit the capital, for the purpose of essaying those talents which have since rendered him so celebrated. He and Opie therefore set off together; and being both unmarried, they agreed to make a common purse, into which their mutual earnings should be put. This plan continued for some time, until Opie, from his increasing connexions, finding that he no longer stood in need of his patron's assistance, signified the same to him while he was in the country, by letter, and consequently dissolved the domestic union. This circumstance, we believe, occasioned a coolness between the Doctor and Opie, which was never afterwards cordially removed. They visited each other; but the warmth and sentiment of friendship had expired. It was from this pecuniary union that arose the insinuation of the Doctor sharing half the profits, and, in fact, living upon the labours of the man whom he affected to patronize. We believe this accusation to be false.

It does not appear, however, that Opie was deficient in gratitude to his friend and benefactor. We have been informed, that the original of the following curious note of hand is still in the possession of Dr. Wolcot; but whether it was given previously, or subsequently to the above, we are not prepared to affirm:—

"I promise to paint, for Dr. Wolcot, any picture or pictures he may demand, as long as I live; otherwise I desire the world will consider me as a d—d ungrateful son of a b—h.

"JOHN OPIE."

This is a curious document, and serves to shew the opinion entertained by Opie of the services rendered him by the Doctor. Nor does it appear that he ever swerved from this voluntary obligation: but the reader will smile when he hears that he always made his friend pay 1s. 6d. for the canvas. Such are the eccentricities of men of genius!

Mr. Opie had not been long in London before his talents rendered him conspicuous. Through the recommendation of Dr. Wolcot, his pictures were shewn to Mrs. Boscawen, and by this lady he was introduced to the late Mrs. Delancy. It was she that procured to our artist the royal notice. Having contrived an opportunity for the royal family to see his '*Old Beggar Man*,' the painter of that picture was soon afterwards honoured with a command to repair to Buckingham House. Opie's account of this affair was given, on his return, in a characteristical manner to the Doctor, who has often been heard to relate it with great humour.

"There was Mr. West," said John, "in the room, and another gentleman. First, her Majesty came in; and I made a sad mistake in respect to her, till I saw her face, and discovered by her features that she was the Queen. In a few minutes afterwards his M—y came hopping in; I suppose," says John, "because he did not wish to frighten me. He looked at the pictures, and liked them; but he whispered to Mr. West,—'tell the young man I can only pay a gentleman's price for them.' The one he bought was that of '*A Man struck blind by Lightning*;' the price given was 10*l.*; and with this John returned to the Doctor full of spirits. His friend, when he heard the story, told him,—"Why, John, thou hast only got eight

Digitized by Google

ounds for thy picture." "Indeed but have tho'," cried John; "for I have ot the ten pounds safe in my pocket." .t this he shewed him the money.— Aye," rejoined the Doctor, "but ost thou know that his M——y has ot the frame for nothing, and that as worth two pounds." "Damn it, o he has," cried John: "I'll go back nd *knack* at the door, and ask for the ame; d—n it, I will." He was about o proceed, but was dissuaded from it y his friend.

The consequence, however, of this oyal interview was, that he immediately became popular. His door was hronged with carriages; the nobility vere eager to have their lineaments raced by the hand of the self-taught oy from the tin mines in Cornwall. But the ladies soon deserted him.— Opie wanted grace: He could paint he stern features of man; the visage of the midnight assassin; the ferocious countenance of the warrior; the conunct appearance of beggary and decrepitude; but could not attain to the power of depicting the soft elegance and graceful loveliness of the female sex. His manner was too harsh and rigid; feminine delicacy of character was lost. The ladies soon discovered this, and transferred their patronage to other artists. Opie was perhaps too punctiliously accurate to please the sex; whatever defects marked the original, even to the minutest, he transplanted to his canvas. This was doing more than perhaps was wanted: the vanity of those who sit for their portraits makes them anxious in general that they should appear something better than nature has made them; that art should lend its hand to decorate and adorn. Very few are those whom nature has formed so lovelily fair, that they can stand the ordeal of correct and minutely faithful delineation. Opie early erred in this respect, if error it may be called. While in Cornwall, a Mrs. Daniel, a lady of Truro, sat for her portrait; but she complained he made her too yellow: Opie, however, had painted her as she was; and he replied, with his usual blunt sincerity, "Will you have yourself? If not, I'll go down to Sir Francis Bassett's, and draw one of the graces from Rubens." What is undoubtedly real grace, our artist deemed affectation; and used often to reply so to the urgent remonstrances of his patron the Doctor. Latterly, however, he acquired more of it; and it is believed, the marked improvement in female portraits in this particular, which he displayed in his latter efforts, was owing in a great measure to Mrs. Opie, who used to stand over him and endeavour to make him sensible of the true grace of the female form.

In 1786, our artist was known as an exhibitor at Somerset House; and soon after he aspired to academical honours. He attained, ultimately, to the rank of a Royal Academician.— But the tide of popular favour, which set in so strongly at first, now turned its current; and we believe that for many years Mr. Opie scarcely earned more by his pencil than sufficed to an independent and liberal maintenance. Yet his merit was conspicuous. Dr. Wolcot, breakfasting one morning with Sir Joshua Reynolds, shewed him one of Opie's pieces: Sir Joshua's observation was remarkable—"Why, this boy begins where other people leave off!" A high compliment, and the more to be valued, because the professional testimony of a man who was himself at the head of the art.

As soon as Mr. Opie perceived himself advancing in fame and fortune, he removed from an obscure house in some court, where he lived, to Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-Fields, and thence to Berners-street, Oxford-road. What time his first marriage took place we have not learned: but it was not felicitous; the lady encouraged a paramour, and the natural consequences were a lawsuit, separation, &c. His second marriage was more happy. On the 8th of May, 1798, he united himself to Miss Alderson, the only child of Dr. Alderson, an eminent physician in Norwich. The lady had, before this event, signalized herself by some poetical productions; but it is the works that she has published since her union with Mr. Opie which have elevated her to so reputable a situation in the walks of literature. Her *Father and Daughter* is an affecting and interesting composition: after

Digitized by Google

this she gave to the world a volume of *Poems*, which reflect a very conspicuous lustre on her talents; nor has Mrs. Opie suffered any diminution in her reputation by her subsequent efforts,—*The Mother and Daughter*, and the *Tales*. We with pleasure pay this tribute to her merits; and we do not hesitate to say, that in pathos, in the power of exciting the passions, she has no equal in the language among her contemporaries, and perhaps no superior in her predecessors. This is undoubtedly pre-eminently her forte—in the delineation of character she is less happy, and particularly in the delineation of eccentric character: a striking instance of this may be seen in her *Mother and Daughter*.

We wish it were in our power to give a complete list of our artist's productions. Every thing relating to a man of genius has a claim upon our curiosity: our feelings interest themselves in the minutest circumstance respecting him. The following are some of his principal pieces:—

I. The death of David Rizzio. This appeared at the exhibition, and is considered as his *chef d'œuvre*. It is a striking proof of what might have been produced by Opie in the historical line, if the want of sufficient encouragement had not driven him to the necessity of sacrificing to our national vanity, by labouring in the humble but more profitable avocation of a portrait painter.

II. The murder of James I. King of Scotland.

III. The presentation in the Temple.

IV. Jeptha's vow. The two last were among those painted for Macklin's edition of the Bible. They are conspicuous for boldness of conception, and for strength of colouring and effect.

V. Hubert and Arthur, from Shakspeare's King John.

VI. Juliet in the Garden: a piece conspicuous for great sweetness of delineation.

VII. Arthur's escape from King John.

VIII. Escape of Gil Blas.

IX. Musidora.

X. An admirable beggar now in the possession of Dr. Wolcot. This was among his earliest productions, while he was in Cornwall, and is esteemed by its possessor as being nothing inferior in expression and originality of character to any of his subsequent efforts. But it is not, we believe, generally known, that there exists a portrait of the learned Mr. Townsend, author of a *Journey through Spain*, the *Physician's Vade-Mecum*, and the *Elements of Therapeutics*, now in the Linnæan Gallery of Dr. Thornton. It was among the very earliest of our artist's productions. It has on the margin *Opie, pinxit. Æt.* 17. It equals Rembrandt in strength of light and shade, and is besides an admirable likeness. The history of this picture is curious, and has not before been given to the public. The sister of Opie lived as a servant with Mr. Townsend. Her brother went to visit her, and expressed a wish to draw her master; she laughed at him; but young Opie took some common colours from a house-painter who happened to be employed on the premises, and actually drew the very picture now in Dr. Thornton's possession. The execution, however, is what confers the high value on this picture; it shews the early dawn of a great mind, the radiance of a rising sun.

Opie is also to be considered as a literary candidate. In Pilkington's Dictionary is a Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds by him, which is written with sufficient knowledge of his subject, and in a correct and easy style. This was his first literary attempt, and it may be conjectured that it received some corrections from his friend. Afterwards he published a letter in the Morning Chronicle, (since republished in "An Inquiry into the requisite Cultivation of the Art of Design in England") in which he proposed a distinct plan for the formation of a National Gallery, tending at once to exalt the arts of this country and immortalize its glories. At the establishment of the Royal Institution, Mr. Opie was chosen as lecturer on painting. His exertions here, however, neither pleased himself nor his auditory; the former probably was a consequence of the latter. His

Digitized by Google

manner of delivery was coarse and unimpressive; he had no fluency; he might instruct, but he had not the art of giving grace to his instructions; his materials were good, but they were not wrought with sufficient elegance and exactness to please the fastidious palates of the male and female philosophers who amble up and down the lecture room of the Institution. He discontinued them. About the same time he was elected Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy. He had before offered himself as a candidate, but was told that he had as a competitor a man, whose genius and learning every way entitled him to preference; it was Fuseli. Opie relinquished his pretensions, but declaring that only to him would he do it: Consequently, when that gentleman was appointed keeper of the academy, Opie renewed his claims, and was elected without difficulty. As a professor he endeavoured to complete what he had left imperfect as a lecturer: to his four lectures at Somerset House he found an audience better suited to their master. Opie was formed to instruct, not to delight.

It has been attempted to crown our artist with the appellation of a *scholar*. It is a profanation of the term; he was no such thing. He knew something of French; a little of Latin; this was the boundary of his intellectual acquirements; by no perversion of language can he lay claim to the name of a scholar. But he was a man of genius, and that perhaps is higher praise. His thoughts and his mode of expression are his own; his mind was vigorous, manly, and original; it was accurate, but not enlarged; it was acute, but not expanded. In his conversation he betrayed more force than depth; he maintained his opinions tenaciously, and was fond of argument. He owed much, however, to cultivation: when Dr. Wolcot first discovered him and drew him forth from obscurity to notice, he was unable to write a common letter; it was the Doctor's friendly task for many years to correct his epistolary labours, and to give him a tolerable style.

Mr. Opie was just beginning to enjoy the well-earned fruits of his genius and labour; he was reaching the zenith of his popularity, beloved by his friends, admired as an artist by strangers, and acquiring every day increasing fame and wealth, when an unexpected termination was put to his earthly career, on Thursday, the 9th of April, 1807, in the forty-sixth year of his age. The disease which occasioned this lamented event originated in a cold, caught in returning from a visit to his friend Tresham. He had been attended by Dr. Ash, Dr. Vaughan, and Mr. Carlisle, and in the latter stage of his illness by Dr. Pitcairn and Dr. Baillie. The symptoms of his disorder were extraordinary. On dissection, the lower portion of the spinal marrow and its investing membrane were found slightly inflamed, and the brain surcharged with blood; with other accordant appearances, constituting a most rare occurrence in the records of Medicine.

On Monday, the 27th of April, his remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, near those of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Great funeral honours were paid him, as a testimony of the high esteem felt for his talents. Almost all his professional friends attended, and the body was met at Temple Bar by the city marshals, who preceded it to St. Paul's. For a more detailed account of this ceremony, we refer our readers to the Universal Magazine for May, p. 446. It is supposed he died worth between eight or nine thousand pounds.

In private life Mr. Opie was generally esteemed. His coarse manners had no influence on the virtues of his heart; the latter appeared only the more amiable, because contrasted by the unpolished rudeness of their investment. He never completely threw off the roughness of his origin; he disliked to be in polished society, for the restraint which it imposed was unpleasant to him. At home he loved to give a loose to, what may be called, the natural propensities of his character. He utterly despised what may be termed the polish of society; he used to condemn it as affectation. We have heard that his regard to cleanliness was so small, that when painting the portrait of a gentleman or lady at their own house, he would not scruple to wipe his brushes on the

Digitized by Google

chintz bed or window curtains. These are the spots of the sun; the blemishes of that which is doomed to remain beneath perfection—the mind of man. We bring them forward, not from invidious motives; we can have none such; we would disdain to have any such; but, because impartiality demands that truth should direct the pen of the biographer. He, who wilfully conceals what cannot derogate from the dignity of human nature, but would serve to complete its yet imperfect characteristics, can justify himself upon no admitted principles of honour, integrity, or honesty.

The merits of Opie as an artist have been variously stated; some have exalted him above, some have depressed him beneath his level. For the satisfaction of our readers we shall close this account of him with the following observations on his professional talents, which, though not strictly just, seems to preserve a medium in its appreciations. It is extracted from a contemporary periodical work.

"Mr. Opie's conception of his subject was original, and his arrangement of it ideal: his execution depended, in a great measure, on the character of the model, which he placed before him for imitation in finishing the parts. He painted, what he saw, in the most masterly manner, and he varied little from it. He rather bent his subject to the figure, than the figure to the subject.

"That may be said of Opie, which can only truly be said of the highest geniuses, that he saw nature in *one point* more distinctly and forcibly than any painter that ever lived. *The truth of colour as conveyed to the eye through the atmosphere by which the distance of any object is ascertained,* was never better expressed than by him. He distinctly represented local colour in all its various tones and proportions, whether in light or in shadow, with a perfect uniformity of imitation. Other painters frequently make two separate colours of objects in light and in shade; Opie never. With him no colour, whether white, black, primary, or compound, ever, in any situation, lost its respective hue.

"For the expression of truth, which he was thus powerful in giving, it was requisite that he should see, or have seen, the object itself in the peculiar situation. The impression never left him, and he transmitted the image with fidelity to the canvas. He resigned himself unwillingly to fancy; yet examples are not wanting, both in historical subjects and in portraits, in which he added to the subject before him with felicity. —His *Arthur supplicating Hubert* (among many others) had an expression which certainly he did not find in his model. In the portrait of an *Artist* exhibited last year at Somerset House, he gave to the representation an ideal elegance, which rendered the head truly poetical, without, in any manner, detracting from the likeness.

"His pictures possessed, in an eminent degree, what painters call *breadth*. They were deficient in some of the more refined distinctions which mark the highly polished works of Raffaelle, Titian, or Reynolds; but they displayed so invariable an appearance of truth, as seemed sufficient to make a full apology, if it had been wanted, for the absence of all the rest.

"On his canvas, in general, no heterogeneous tones appeared; all was played in one key. This principle was observed with the extremest nicety in *single figures*, though not always equally in the *whole*. The figure and the back ground were each *separately* just, but they did not always harmonize. One of the happiest instances of his labours, in the perfect harmony of tone, is the picture of *Belisarius*, at present in the British Gallery, and soon to add value to that of the Marquis of Stafford. His portrait of Mr. Fox, in the exhibition of 1805, and that of the Duke of Gloucester in the present one, are examples of similar excellence.

"In his drawing, the same principle prevailed as in his colouring. Every thing was homogeneous; every thing was marked with precision, and in its place: He gave vivacity and force of expression to every subject of his pencil."

Digitized by Google

## t *the Italian* IMPROVISATORI.* *From the German.*

st Deus in nobis; agitante calescimus illo. OVID.

THE talent of speaking the language of poetry extempore is, the other side of the Alps, so similar an appearance, that they have ere no idea of the art itself, to say thing of the species of intellectual joyment which it procures to social e. The pleasure which a happy impromptu excites in company is no ore to be compared with the pleare which a well executed improviso casions, than a common magazine igram, by X. Y. Z. is with a ballad Bürger, or an elegy of Göethe. It ould even appear, that poetry never ews her power over the mind more rcibly than in productions of this nd, where the poet, in the moment creative inspiration, pours his song rectly into the soul of his hearers. his effect, which the rimes of aniated improvisatori never fail to proice, cannot be occasioned in the same egree by any poem, though carrying ith it every mark of perfection, and iven to the world with all the art of eclamation. The energy, wrought p to its highest pitch, with which the nagination of the poet in these moents works; the continual combat f resisting, and happily conquered, ifficulties, which are here in a manr brought before the eyes; the overerpowering vigour with which the nprovisatore extricates himself from ie labyrinth, in which he had got ntangled; the lively enthusiasm hich, during this contention, spreads om the poet through his audience, id, thus multiplied, re-acts upon the oet and still more powerfully kindles ie flame of inspiration; — all this ust necessarily produce effects, that ven the utmost perfection of art hich is enjoyed only in the calm ntemplation of the work) and the ost masterly declamation never can tain: and, if ever the influence of tellectual powers stretched beyond ie common height; if ever the asendancy of inspired genius over temerate reason rendered itself visible in the production of an artificial work, certainly it is in this of extemporaneous poetry, where the intension of operating power stands in proportion to the length of time necessary to complete its effect; where—but let us rather permit an Italian to depict those symptoms which usually display themselves in scenes of this nature. A celebrated author of this nation, the Abbé Bettinelli, gives in his work *Dell' entusiasmo delle belle arti*, both a lively and striking description of it, which we shall here communicate to the reader:

"I have often," says this author, "had an opportunjty of hearing an excellent Improvisatore, and I have observed him on such occasions with the greatest attention. At first he stands for awhile silent, and as it were irresolute; then he begins slowly and irregularly his song, faultering sometimes for rime, sometimes for thoughts: a proof that the enthusiasm is not yet come, that the poet finds himself yet on the same level with his hearers. But suddenly, before he himself suspects it or you are aware of it, you behold him inspired, heated, elevated; inspiration spreads her wing; and the symptoms of this flight are perceptible in him. With an animated countenance, abstracted from every thing present, he looks towards the heavens; remains motionless, as if forgetting even himself; he is no longer where he was; he sees no longer what he saw. The curtain has fallen; a new theatre, a new perspective, another world presents itself in dazzling lustre to his sight. He talks in dialogue; he invokes; he describes every object so intuitively, every thing so circumstantially, that nothing but the real presence could enable him to do it. This wonderful sight, this animating vision inflames his passions; his participation becomes every moment stronger; he riots in the enjoyment of it. The growing warmth speaks in every vein; his eyes sparkle; a higher carnation tinges his cheeks; an inspired smile dwells upon his lips; he shudders with delight; his whole form is in motion.

"Thus with pure warmth animated and ravished, his voice becomes louder; his gestures become more lively, his affections more vehement. A flood of

* This interesting article was communicated to the celebrated Wieland y the Italian, Fernow.



Digitized by Google

ideas, images, and rimes overwhelm and subdue him; words to clothe them in no longer present themselves; he feels himself confused and anxious. Verses press and drive each other; wave rolls over wave boisterous and noisy; the musician who accompanies the song can scarcely follow him; he is often impelled to rapid and wild fetches; and often driven from the proper time. But unexpectedly he stops, and sometimes in the very midst of his enthusiasm; either because the curtain of his internal vision drops, or because the fibres languish beneath the powerful exertion. At other times the Improvisatore continues for hours, without difficulty, in the same key.

"In these moments the poet utters, often without being himself conscious, the most beautiful and uncommon things; the rimes fall naturally in their places; the most choice, the most elevated and eloquent expressions adapt themselves freely to the thoughts; the most perfect harmony prevails in the syllabic proportions. The poet's soul seems to enter the lists with the most perfect unanimity of power, it shews itself in sovereign independence, speaks its own supernal language, and rises into superiority.

"At the same time a sort of pleasure, a delight spreads through the hearers which, from time to time, breaks forth in loud cries of joy. The audience feel themselves elevated too, and follow the flight of the poet. Like a ball struck to and fro flies the inspiration from the poet to the hearers, and from these back again, and increases, (in the mutual flight continually expanding) in both parties rapture, joy, and inebriation.

"Also the conclusion of such a scene gives room for some remarkable observations, both upon the poet and his audience. Striking is in the former, the exanimation after such laborious execution which seems to exceed the natural powers of the organs; in the latter, silence and a solemn stillness: as if their souls lost in astonishment, yet listened to the echoes of the song; as if they required a pause to recover themselves, to return to earth, from which they had followed the poet into a lofty, unknown sphere. It may also be remarked, that those in the company of the least feeling and sensibility, break silence first, and heap the usual compliments upon the poet; while those, on the contrary, who have felt the most intensely, are the longest before they move and awake from the state of ravishment in which they are.

"All these symptoms do not indeed always display themselves in such scenes, but only when the Improvisatore finds himself in a happy disposition for becoming powerfully inspired, and for communicating the same tone of feeling to his hearers. A choice circle of auditors contributes much towards this effect; and particularly when it consists of the friends of the poet, or of persons much esteemed by him. The applause which they bestow upon the finest passages of his poetry heightens the confidence and feelings of the poet; it is a spur which goads him on and stimulates him to reap new praise. The beauties redouble at every moment, and with them the incitement to bring all points into action; and this mutual emulation is for the poet the finest accompaniment to his song, and the best fire at which to kindle his enthusiasm."

After this description (which is extremely accurate as a general picture) of the effects which these extemporaneous effusions produce, it will perhaps be acceptable to the English reader, as a completion of the above account, to know a little more minutely the details of this scene. When the company is assembled, the Improvisatore demands a theme for the first song. This is commonly left to some lady or to some learned person, or else to a person whom we wish to honour by the preference. The company is then entertained for some time with a symphony, by the music which is to accompany the poetry, during which the Improvisatore prepares himself, without however withdrawing from the conversation. From the constant exercise of his art, he hardly allows it to be perceptible that his mind is occupied with any thing else. The company meanwhile increase and regulate themselves on their seats. Now the symphony ends; the poet repairs to his place opposite to

Digitized by Google

he audience. A glass of water or emonade placed upon a little table ear him is the Hippocrene with vhich he wets his mouth. The mu-ic preludes the melody; the poet in-orms the company of the proposed heme, and begins a few minutes af-erwards his song, to which com-ionly an invocation to some god or fuse serves as a proem; but he often ushes upon his subject at once with-ut any introduction. Every one lis-ens now full of silent expectation; very look is fixed upon the poet; ardly is any one heard to breathe. ut the first happy flight elevates the ind; the enthusiasm of the poet ommunicates itself to the hearers, nd by degrees follow, stronger or eaker, all those consequences de-cribed above. No one remains long ithout the most lively participation. s soon as the thought of a stanza ppears, and the corresponding rime prepared to the one that precedes , immediately the fancy of the hear-rs begins to work with that of the oet, and as often as his thoughts oincide with those of the former, or ey are surprised by some turn con-ary to their expectation, the feel-gs of joy and admiration break forth loud applause, which becomes the ore and more tumultuous, and fre-uently the more the poet and his au-ience are opposed to each other, till t last it bursts forth in one universal y of delight. One act of the piece now finished; the singer recovers imself, dries the perspiration from is glowing bro'v, and unbends him-elf a few minutes in discourse ith the company that press round im. After a pause the music begins new symphony; the Improvisatore sks a new theme; the company ar-ange themselves again; and the same cene takes place a second, sometimes third, a fourth, and even a fifth ime. Before, however, the conclu-ion of the piece, the Improvisatore ndeavours to weave a garland for his alents by repeating in a few stanzas, or n a sonnet, the whole of the senti-ents which he had delivered during he evening, and which he is able kilfully to compress in so short a com-ass.

The Improvisatori sing now in every kind of verse, notwithstanding the many species which belong to Italian poetry. Formerly they used only the *Ottave Rime*, until the beginning of the last century, when was introduced by Perfetti of Sienna the most celebrated Improvisatore of his time, the anacreontic measure, so called; and as it is much easier to compose in this, the *Ottave Rime* are almost supplanted; but a master even yet considers it as more conformable to the dignity of his art to use this last metre, in which only a very skilful and powerful genius can display itself with facility, and they employ the anacreontic measure merely on playful and trifling subjects. The sonnet is used only for impromptus, and an Improvisatore rarely uses this sort of rime for treating a profound subject, because it has too small a circle for the admission of more than a single thought.

The Improvisatore has a peculiar melody for every sort of metre, in which he half sings his verses, half recites them, and which is always pleasing and simple, and unites the more easily with any subject, because the music, as among the ancients, is entirely subservient to the poetry, and serves merely as an ornament and for the filling up the pauses which arise between the stanzas or single verses. The most of the melodies of this sort extant have been invented by celebrated improvisatori.

However difficult this art may be in itself, yet one thing is to be guarded against, not to associate with it additional impediments, which contribute nothing to its improvement or beauty, but only make it more difficult and more surprising; and not willingly to suffer chains to be laid upon a genius striving after honour and applause and certain of success, or rather to fasten them ourselves voluntarily from presumption, and because our victory under all these difficulties will be the more dazzling. Difficulties of this sort are a prescribed measure; a prescribed rime; a certain number of stanzas to which the proposed theme must be extended or compressed, &c. When, as is often the case, two Improvisatori sing alternately in *Ottave Rime*, it is a rule that the rime with which the one closes his stanza shall be taken by the other for the first line of his



Digitized by Google

verse without, however, using the same words. All these difficulties, with which this art is encumbered, could indeed be overcome in no language but in one like the Italian.

This art, which is as old as poetry itself, and among uncultivated people the first appearance of the dawning spirit of poesy, has preserved itself in Italy alone, after the revival of arts and knowledge; and has constituted, since that time, a peculiar branch of poetry, to which many devote themselves exclusively, and the exercise of which demands particular talents and a particular sort of study. He, who does not unite to the talent of poetry that extraordinary celerity of fancy, that elevated enthusiasm and warmth of feeling, by which the mind becomes easily transformed to that state, the description of which we have just read, may perhaps produce very excellent and very perfect verses at his desk; but, as an Improvisatore, he will never succeed. And, in fact, there are and have been many delightful poets in Italy destitute of that capacity which constitutes the peculiar property of an Improvisatore; and likewise others with this talent have been but indifferent poets, because they have neglected the culture of their minds.

*April* 27, 1807. W. M.

[*To be continued.*]

---

*The Evil resulting from Reading not always chargeable on the Author.*

Sir,

THE effects of reading are various. Much depends upon the state of mind in which a book is read; much upon the intellectual vigour of him who reads; and much upon the precision and perspicuity of the author's arrangement. Opinions delivered with negligence or obscurity will generally be perverted, and rendered subservient, as occasion shall require, either to the interests of virtue or vice. An author who uses vague expressions voluntarily subjects himself to the misrepresentations of ignorance and artifice and malevolence, and his labours, whatever they were, are often rendered abortive and ridiculous. But this is not all. The man who is thus negligent in adopting appropriate epithets to convey his meaning, is justly chargeable with a more serious evil. He, perhaps, generates new error, or confirms old. He awakens new ideas, but poisons them in their very birth. He excites sensations probably inimical to virtue, and opens innumerable sources of credulity and ignorance. It is also doubtful if he be not made to espouse principles diametrically opposite to his own; if he be not represented (as contrary passions shall suggest) at one time the champion of right, and at another the base defender of wrong. But these are only a part of the evils arising from such indolence of expression; many more might yet be enumerated, were it not foreign to the purpose of the present essay, the design of which is to ascertain, if possible, how far books may be considered as the corruptors of mankind; and, if they be so, what degree of blame ought reasonably to be attached to their authors?

It is supposed that every man who sits down to read, acts from voluntary impulse; it is neither the effect of imperious command nor servile condescension. The author he adopts for perusal is probably chosen from a multitude of others, and he proposes to himself to investigate his reasonings, to penetrate his obscurities, to detect his errors, and to admit only such arguments as are at least plausible. But, in forming this resolution, he forgets the difficulties he has to encounter. He forgets that vigilance may be sometimes laid asleep by a shew of purity, and that perseverance may be intimidated by intricate reasonings and minute deductions. He forgets that error seeks clouds and obscurity to eject her reasonings from, that false ideas easily spring up in the mind, and that in proportion to the increase of difficulty will be found our willingness to admit.

Much has been advanced concerning the effects of books. While some consider them as certain and invariable, others regard them as depending upon accidental causes, and upon the state of mind in which they are read. Of this latter opinion is a celebrated modern writer, and of this opinion I must confess myself to be. I do not absolutely declare, that no book considered in itself is either virtuous or vicious, and that these attributes arise from the particular constitution and

Digitized by Google

fabric of human sentiment and affection; but I certainly think that less is fairly chargeable to the author than is generally believed.

In our choice of books we act from no constraint. Our minds follow their own bias, and feed upon what is most grateful to them. The amorist seizes with avidity the lascivious Ovid, reads him by day and by night, familiarizes himself with the precepts inculcated, and perhaps makes them the standard of his conduct. The same author, in the hands of the rigid moralist, pleases only from its fiction; and, while he admires the art displayed in describing, he rejects with disgust the obscenity of the ideas. He feels their beauties considered in themselves, but suffers no contamination from their immorality. Here then are two different effects produced by one cause. Can they be accounted for rationally, unless by the complectional difference of the persons who read him? That granted, Ovid must certainly stand acquitted of all opprobrium on his part. In fact, it appears to me highly unjust to censure an author alone for the ill consequences which his book may produce. They are most assuredly attributable more to his reader than himself. The former, in buying, retaining, and perusing his work, incurs the only blame, it being optional in him, and enforced in no manner whatever. It is well observed by the poet, that

> Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
> As to be hated needs but to be seen."
>
> *Pope, Ess. on Man. Ep.* 11, v. 217.

This is strictly just; for displayed in her own true light, we cannot but detest. Yet, by frequently beholding her, she grows less repulsive, and, in time, we learn to endure her from a natural propensity of the human kind to depravity. To be virtuous is an arduous task, and requires perpetual immolations to friendship, love, and every social tie; but still her empire, when once firmly established, is productive of so many intellectual gratifications, is so consentaneous with the ideas of futurity, is so expressive of divinity, and so elevates and purifies the soul, that few, if any, can be persuaded to abandon her decisions and enlist themselves under the banners of her antagonist. A mind must therefore be previously contaminated, which can extract poison from the book which it reads. It must be totally exposed to every contingent evil, and unassisted by any antecedent principles of virtue; and its ratiocinative powers strangely obscured. The reason is obvious; for, though error may sometimes envelop herself in clouds and mystery, yet it rarely happens they are so impenetrable as to defy all attempt to pierce their obscurity; and, though accumulated difficulties may intimidate enterprise, yet perseverance will generally reap the harvest of its labours. The foundations on which error builds her reasonings are ever hollow and unstable, endangered by the minutest investigation of truth, and fades into air before the full beams of her celestial mirror. It is greatly owing to our own indolence, credulity, or previous contamination, if we rise from the perusal of any book infected with vicious principles. We read and we may reflect; we may proceed with caution and precision; we are hurried on by no impulse, as in discourse; we may contemplate, in every point of view, the positions laid down by our author; if they be false, we have leisure to detect their fallacy, and in that case to reject them. Here are large discretionary powers, and adequate perhaps to any task proposed them, if vigorously employed. Let us not then blame those authors for evils not proceeding immediately from them. Let us not stigmatize unjustly their works. Let us not decry them as the pests of society. Let us be candid, and, before we rashly consign to eternal obloquy the elaborate result perhaps of painful and philanthropic study, consider whether our decisions be just, whether we have not in them been swayed by prejudice, or the overweening power of popular opinion. Such an examination vigorously pursued might tend to establish in our bosoms a more equitable principle; if widely disseminated, would infallibly prove of the highest importance to mankind and morality.

To these remarks suffer me, Mr. Editor, to add a few more upon a subject not altogether foreign to the present topic. Criticism, while it appeared as the 'muse's handmaid',

Digitized by Google

was certainly a generous and noble employment. While she 'dressed her charms and made her more beloved', there was certainly nothing in my opinion in which an exalted mind could more delight. But these ends are now defeated by the long established mode of petty cavillings and mean aspersions. There is no mind, perhaps, wholly free from this infection: and its obstinate continuance may, I think, in a great measure, be attributed to the security which the critic enjoys. He is exempt from reply, for he is unknown, and his formidable objections are loaded with merciless fury upon the unhappy delinquent, whom publication has exposed to his censure. Arrogant and assuming, he reprobates with severity the minutest deviation, and views, with the microscopic eye of criticism, the turn of a phrase or the arrangement of a sentence. If he be himself an author, and consequently no stranger to critical despotism, the result is the same; if he be not, the evil is aggravated. For, in that case, his ignorance, which is perhaps equal to his pride, suffers no check, but persuaded that what is above his narrow comprehension must be *stupid*, *incoherent*, *heterogeneous*, *absurd*, &c.; he consigns it to that oblivion which his meretricious reputation empowers him to effect. In either case the situation of an author exposed to such investigations is truly lamentable, for it is no uncommon thing to observe in their decisions keen caustic contempt joined with sarcastic ridicule. Surely this is a disgraceful perversion of the true ends of criticism, and can afford but little exultation to a mind embued with the smallest tincture of generosity or candour. It has besides in it something of brutality, which can delight in thus crushing the modest pretensions of youth and genius, which would perhaps attain the highest perfection, if judiciously stimulated by praise. It is observed by Hume, (Essays, Vol. I. p. 123), that "a writer is animated with new force when he hears the applauses of the world for his former productions; and, being roused by such a motive, he often reaches a pitch of perfection which is equally surprising to himself and to his readers." And he afterwards adds, "The ignorance of the age alone could have given admission to the *Prince of Tyre*; but it is to that we owe the *Moor*: had *Every man in his Humour* been rejected, we had never seen *Volpone*." It is certain, that nothing so effectually nurtures genius as praise well administered; it excites emulation, invigorates despondency, and stimulates to attempts which unqualified censure would have destroyed.

Another ill consequence arises, I apprehend, from the critic's obscurity. No man is, perhaps, so at variance with the world as to be altogether reckless of its opinion and esteem. We would all be acknowledged as possessing some peculiar virtue, or perhaps every one; and, it must be confessed, there are none which more endear a man than candour and generosity. These establish a principle of mutual obligation between men, and form perhaps one of the strongest links of social union. But these are virtues which the critic, from his secrecy, is in no manner compelled to exert, and it very rarely happens that he does exert them. This will appear when we consider the manner in which he examines an author and reports him to the public. A faultless piece is neither to be expected, nor can be performed. A work will inevitably have either some redundancies of expression, some jingle of words, some fallacies in argument, or some asperities of diction. These, however, in an extensive work cannot justly be deemed faults, if estimated by the sufficiency of human power, and still less so if they be but thinly disseminated through a work of real worth or genius. But these, wherever they are to be found, the critic industriously collects, affixes to them their appropriate reproof or ridicule, and exhibits *them* as the constituent parts of the production he criticises. These generally produce an uniform effect, the public (who pay too much deference to these ill-conducted tribunals) are unanimous in their opinions thus adopted, and the poor wretch beholds perhaps the work of years, the elaborate result of painful and laborious study, swept away at once.

ATTALUS.

Digitized by Google

## *On Painted Glass.*

SIR,

OBSERVING, in your interesting Magazine for February last, that, in describing the east window of Guildhall, which has lately been finished with painted glass, you say that "this performance proves the complete restoration of an art so highly esteemed, and which has been for so long a series of years lost to the world as to be thought irrecoverable." Now, as that is not the case, (and if you had taken the pains to have enquired of Messrs. Anness and Co. with whose performances you appear well acquainted, I doubt not they would have convinced you of your mistake, though the art of painting on glass has sometimes lain dormant), I shall beg leave to shew, with your permission, that from the period of the reformation to the present day, there has been a regular succession of artists, who have been in a continual and progressive state of improvement.

When painted glass was first introduced into this country, which is supposed to have been about the time of King John, it consisted of different coloured glass, joined together in some sort of design, the lead joinings forming the harsh outline. The designs were either mosaic, legendary tales, or scripture histories, generally very ill chosen, and worse executed; which, bad as it was, gave a solemn and venerable air to places of worship, and was much encouraged till the time of Henry VIII. when many of the painted windows were destroyed or greatly mutilated. The best of this ancient work, now remaining, is supposed to be in King's College chapel, Cambridge. The adherents of Cromwell were no less inimical to the art, and from that time to the commencement of the present reign, painted glass was but little sought for; and, in consequence so little attended to by artists, that it was by many thought to be lost; but that the fact was not so, the following account of those artists who were painters on glass, and the places where their works are, or were within a few years past, to be found, will prove beyond all doubt.

The first interruption given to this art, as I have just observed, was by the reformation, which banished it out of our churches; yet it was, in some measure, kept up in the escutcheons of the nobility and gentry in the windows of their seats. Towards the end of Queen Elizabeth, it was omitted even there, yet the practice did not entirely cease. The chapel of our lady at Warwick was ornamented anew by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and his countess, and the cypher of the glass painter's name yet remains with the date 1574; and, in some of the chapels at Oxford, the art again appears, under the date 1622, by the hand of no contemptible master. Many dates on Flemish glass will supply a chasm of forty-eight years; but, though the secret was not entirely lost, yet it lay dormant till the latter end of the reign of James I. and that it has not perished since, will be evident from the following series reaching to the present time:

The portraits in the windows of the library at All Souls' college, Oxford.

In the chapel of Queen's College, twelve windows, the date 1518.

P. C. a cypher, on the painted glass in the chapel at Warwick, 1574.

The windows of Wadham College; the drawing pretty good, and the colours fine, by Bernard Van Linge, 1622. This artist was a Fleming, and is supposed to have settled in England, though there is no proof of it, about the middle of the reign of James I. He was the father of glass painting, in its renewed and improved state in this country. The subjects at Wadham College exhibit the types and history of our Saviour, for which the donor, according to tradition, gave 1500l.

In the chapel at Lincoln's-Inn, a window with the name of Bernard, 1623, probably the preceding Van Linge.

In the chapel at Wroxton, subjects from the Bible, by Bernard Van Linge, 1632.

In the church of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, two windows by Baptista Sutton, 1634.

In Christ Church, Oxford, by Abraham Van Linge. He was probably the son of the former, and by his numerous and extensive works must have resided in England. It is fair to conjecture that we owe to him the

Digitized by Google

continuance of this fascinating art, under the auspices of Charles I. who gave a charter to the artists. At Christ Church he finished the subjects of Jonah, Sodom and Gomorrha, and Christ with the Doctors, with the several dates, 1631, 1634, and 1640. Philip and the Eunuch, at Baliol, in 1637; twelve compartments of a window at Hatfield, and a window at Wroxton; Lord Guilford's in Oxfordshire; the Resurrection, at Queen's College, 1635; and windows at University College and Lincoln's-Inn chapel, 1641; with another at Peter House, Cambridge. This artist leaving England, or dying, (for we have no account of either) the secret of glass painting again lay dormant; for those who were employed to refit the mutilated windows after the restoration were incapable of any original work.

The east window in the chapel at University College. Henry Giles, pinxit, 1687. This is the first evidence that occurs of any good artist after the Restoration. The painter, Henry Giles, lived at York, and appears to have established a school of glass-painting in that city, which continued its reputation for more than a century. Of this school were William Price the elder and younger, and William Peckitt, all of whom will be mentioned hereafter.

At Christ Church, Isaac Oliver, aged 84, 1700. This is a small window, and is a singular curiosity; it represents St. Peter and the Angel. As a work of merit, it will attract notice, and there are grounds for conjecture that this artist was connected with the inimitable miniature painters, who were patronised by Lord Arundel, and who gave so much lustre to the age of Charles I.

William Price, the elder, was the most able scholar and successor of Henry Giles; and he acquired fame by his paintings of the Nativity, after Sir James Thornhill, at Christ Church, in 1696. He then stained the Life of Christ in six compartments, in Merton chapel, in 1702, for which he received 200l. This performance loses much of its beauty and effect by having each compartment inclosed in a frame of glaring yellow glass, which was a mere conceit, and certainly an unsuccessful experiment. His brother, Joshua Price, restored with great success the windows at Queen's College, originally done by Abraham Van Linge, which had been broken by the Puritans. The present date is 1715. The chiaro-scuro figures of the Apostles and Prophets in the chapel at Magdalen college are by his hand.

William Price, the younger, was employed for the windows in Westminster Abbey, which were voted by parliament, and were put up in 1722 and 1735. For the chapel at Winton College he stained a window of the Genealogy of Christ; and several at the New College, Oxford, which he had procured from Flanders, originally taken from designs by Rubens and his scholars, were in a great degree made perfect by him. Bishop Benson procured by his hand the subject of the Resurrection for the window of his own private chapel, in the palace at Gloucester. But his chief merit was in his designs and arrangement of mosaic, of which there are many specimens at Strawberry-hill, which are examples of skill and taste. The Herbert family, in a closet at Wilton, after the costume of the earlier centuries, are by his hand. He died at his house in Great Kirby-street, Hatton Garden, July 16, 1765. He was esteemed the most ingenious glass painter in Europe, and was the only artist in this style for many years in England.

After him, a man of the name of Rowell, a plumber, of Reading, did some things, particularly for the late Henry Earl of Pembroke, but his colours soon vanished. At length, he found out a very beautiful and durable red, but he died in a year or two and the secret with him.

Of the school established at York was William Peckitt, whose proficiency was inferior to that of his predecessors, and who produced only an extreme brilliancy of colours. Between the years 1765 and 1777, he finished the windows on the north side of the chapel at New College with arbitrary portraits of the canonized worthies of the church. In 1767, he put up at Oriel College a window of the Presentation of Christ in the Temple, from a design of Dr. Wall of Worcester, a physician who

Digitized by Google

mused himself with painting. In he library of Trinity College, Cambridge, he painted a window from a esign of Cipriani, the subject of hich is the British Minerva presenting Bacon and Newton to his present Majesty. It has one hundred and orty square feet of glass, and cost 500l.

In this reign a new style of staining lass has originated, which is the boast nd peculiar invention of our own tists. The deviation from the hard utline of the early Florentine or Flemish schools to the correct contour of Michelagnolo, or the gorgeous colours of Rubens, is not more decidedly marked than the design and xecution of the Van Linges and rices, and the masterly performances f Jarvis. This artist, who died about he year 1800, was first distinguished or exquisitely finishing small subjects. t Lord Cremorne's villa, at Chelsea, the most complete collection of his rly works, consisting of about twenty pieces. The interior of Gothic hapels and castles is exhibited with ays of sunshine, producing the richst effect.

In priority of excellence, if not of ime, the first of Jarvis's work is the reat western window of the chapel t New College, Oxford. This admirable specimen of art was completed in 1787, and the total expense f the upper compartment was 1108l. nd of the lower 820l. The design vas made by Sir Joshua Reynolds, nd is divided into two parts.

Another fine work of Jarvis, associated with his most successful pupil Forest, is the great eastern window in St. George's chapel at Windsor. The ubject, which was designed by West, s the Resurrection; and it is disposed n three grand compartments.

Beside this, Forest finished three other windows, which add to the late embellishments of that singularly elegant chapel; the designs for which are likewise by West, and are dated 1792, 1794, and 1796.

In 1776, Pearson stained the chapel window of Brazennose College, Oxford, from cartoons by Mortimer, of Christ and the four Evangelists. His wife, Mrs. Pearson, discovered an equal genius, and they jointly executed numerous small pieces of very great merit. One of the most correct and beautiful of them, the Aurora of Guido, is now at Arundel Castle.

Of modern proficients in this exquisite art, one of the most eminent was Mr. Francis Eginton, of Handsworth, near Birmingham. His excellence was progressive, and his industry duly encouraged. Magdalen College, Oxford; Salisbury and Lichfield cathedrals; Arundel castle; St. Paul's church, Birmingham; Wanstead church, Essex; and various others, contain specimens equally honourable to his industry, to his taste, and to his abilities. A catalogue of his works would fill several pages of your Magazine; but, as I have already occupied more space than I intended, you will probably spare me in some future number a little room for its insertion, especially as it will tend to make this account more perfect than it can otherwise possibly be.

I am, &c.

J. S.

---

## PHILOSOPHICAL SPECULATIONS.

[*Continued from page* 415.]

IN truth God Almighty made the elements out of nothing, and all other natural productions what they are, in his infinite wisdom and goodness; and they who curiously examine how, and with what particles, and in what manner, they might be made, &c. will find nothing, and will be happy if they find out their own ignorance, and it be not hid from them covered by their pride and presumption. I mean not, that chymical or other experiments are blameable in themselves, by which many things have been found out very useful, as well as some very pernicious; but if such experiments are used to the impious end for which Polignac says Epicurus contrived his vacuum, viz. that a cause might not be assignable to it. Indeed this doctrine of supposing every natural body of every kind as composed of particles does not please me; it certainly is a relique of Epicurism; for as every particle of matter, though ever so small, is infinitely more than nothing, and the creation of the least of them therefore an infinite effect; and an infinite effect requires an infinite cause, therefore less than Omnipotence could not create the least of them: it is there-



Digitized by Google

fore more worthy the dignity of Almighty God's infinite majesty, and more consonant to the holy scriptures to believe, that he created the elements as a whole, though of such a nature as by their operations on each other, their divisions, and concretions, to accomplish the purpose of his divine wisdom; so that the particles of divided matter are the work of natural causes, according as he has adapted them; yet by him, through him, and in him. The magnitude of the works he performed as first cause being sufficiently set forth in the first and second chapter of Genesis, and to these the Aristotelians attribute a substantial form, since it is impossible that a man can be constituted a man, or a horse a horse, by any assemblage of atoms whatsoever, unless perhaps by Democritus his rational and intelligent atoms above-mentioned. They therefore expressed the nature and constitution of the animals, vegetables, &c. created and made by the particular agency of the first cause, each in their several kinds, by the words substantial form, as all beyond that exceeded the bounds of human understanding.

I request that it be noted, when I speak of any thing as being done or happening by natural causes, that I precisely understand by nature the mode and economy which God Almighty, in his infinite wisdom, power, and goodness, has established for the preservation of what he has created and fitted for the purposes of his divine will, either in themselves or the conservation and propagation in kind and species of every thing that lives or vegetates, with their proper acts and habits conducive to those ends.

It is said, in the history of the creation, that God made every twig of the field before it grew, and in the book of wisdom that he created all things at once. Thus the holy scripture informs us of what constant experience testifies that all vegetable nature was first created in the germ or seed, and therefore are only developed and unfolded, and attain their natural growth, and thence decay in succeeding days, years, and ages, till the end of time. We must therefore suppose, that as man was created the sixth day, the growth of the trees, &c. in Paradise, if not elsewhere, was miraculously hastened by the divine power. This was indeed a miracle as the creation of the world itself was; yet the formation of the seed or germ of all trees and plants; so that all trees and plants that have been, are, or might have been in the world, or even innumerable worlds, to the end of time, were all created in the first seed or germs of each kind, is a consideration which astonishes imagination, and seems like infinity multiplied, and to exceed the power of numbers in a graduated minuteness far beyond our comprehension. The same may be observed in the generation of all that lives. But all this is the ordinary course of nature, at which nobody wonders. Yet, in truth, God Almighty has made every thing in number, weight, and measure, according to its kind, all accidents considered; for one calf in a year is as sufficient for the cow for preserving the species, and even for increase, as perhaps ten or fifteen millions of eggs for the cod-fish. Neither are these wonderful provisions for the conservation and increase of animals and vegetables to be deemed infinite, no more than the extent and number of the heavens and heavenly bodies: for, as the royal prophet says, The heavens tell forth the glory of God, and the firmament the works of his hands. But thou shalt change them and they shall be changed, and they shall all grow old as a garment, but thou art the self same and thy years shall not fail. When the heavens grow old and are changed, all things must end of course. Nor must the growth and attainment of perfection and subsequent decay of all things be attributed to any other efficient cause but to God alone. For in him we live, we move, and have our being, as says St. Paul; and again, From Him all things, and by Him all things, and in Him all things. From Him all things—in their creation, production, formation. By Him all things—in their operations, motions, powers and faculties. In Him all things—in their subsistence, duration, or continuance during His good will and pleasure.

But to return to my intermitted subject; laying aside Descartes, his hypothesis of elementary air and fire,

Digitized by Google

I shall, with due deference to him, whom I esteem as well as Sir Isaac Newton, a man of great genius and respectability, but yet but man, describe my own conceptions concerning fire and its conservation in that fountain of light and heat—the sun. Fire is generally esteemed and numbered as one of the elements, and is certainly worthy of as great honour, as being not only very useful in general but of absolute necessity to the existence of animal, vegetable, nay, and universal corporeal nature; at least to conserve it in its present state, it being also the only thing visible in itself, and by which all other things are seen. Yet it seems to be rather the result of the motion and collision of the other elements, either against themselves or each other, than a permanent and distinct element of itself; but that it is an element universally distributed, as well in the frozen regions of the poles as elsewhere, I see no reason to believe.

It seems most generally believed, that heat is always caused by either latent or visible fire; but, on the contrary, I am fully persuaded that heat and air are constantly the cause of fire in its production, and, as all natural productions are conserved and receive their growth and perfection from the same causes that produced them, so fire also is continued and receives its increase from the same causes of heat and air. This plainly appears when fire is caused by violent friction; as in the method of the Indians in kindling their fire, by twistering a peg of soft wood between their two hands, within a hole of another piece of like wood, till a heat being gradually produced by the violence of the friction at length is increased to a sufficient intensity to set them on fire.

VELLEIUS PROFUTURUS

---

### A FLEMISH TRADITION.

EVERY country has its traditions: which, either too minute, or not sufficiently authentic to receive historical sanction, are handed down among the vulgar, and serve at once to instruct and amuse them. Of this number, the adventures of Robin Hood, of Chevy Chace, and the bravery of Johnny Armstrong among the English; of Kaul Derey among the Irish, and Creighton among the Scots, are instances. The most remarkable one, I ever heard, is one still current in Flanders, a story generally the first the peasants tell their children, when they tell them to behave like Bidderman the wise. It is, by no means, however, a model to be set before polite people for imitation; since, on the one hand, if we perceive in it the steady influence of patriotism; we, on the other hand, find as strong a desire of revenge. But to wave introduction, let us proceed to the story. When the Saracens overran Europe with their armies, and penetrated as far even as Antwerp, Bidderman was lord of a city, which time has since swept into destruction. As the inhabitants of this country were divided under separate leaders, the Saracens found an easy conquest, and the city of Bidderman among the rest became a prey to the victors.

Thus dispossessed of his paternal city, our unfortunate governor was obliged to seek refuge from the neighbouring princes, who were as yet unsubdued, and he, for some time, lived in a wretched state of dependence among them.

Soon, however, his love for his native country brought him back to his own city, resolved to rescue it from the enemy or perish in the attempt. Thus, in disguise, he went among the inhabitants, and endeavoured, but in vain, to excite them to revolt.

Former misfortunes lay so heavily on their minds, that they rather chose to suffer the most cruel bondage than attempt to assert their former freedom.

As he was thus one day employed, whether from information or suspicion was not known, he was apprehended by a Saracen soldier, as a spy, and brought before the very tribunal where he once presided. The account he gave of himself was by no means satisfactory; he could produce no friends to vindicate his character. But as the Saracens knew not their prisoner, and as they had no direct proofs against him, they were content with condemning him to be publicly whipped as a vagabond.

The execution of this sentence was accordingly performed with the ut-



Digitized by Google

most rigour. Bidderman was bound to the post; the executioner seeming to add to the cruelty of the sentence, as he had received no bribe for lenity. Whenever Bidderman groaned under the scourge, the other only, redoubling his blows, cried out 'Does the villain murmur?' If Bidderman only entreated one moment's respite from torture, the other only repeated his former exclamation, 'Does the villain murmur?'

From this period, revenge as well as patriotism took possession of his soul; his fury stooped so low as to follow the executioner with unremitting resentment. But, conceiving that the best method to attain these ends was to acquire some eminence in the city, he laid himself out to oblige his new masters, studied every art, and practised every meanness that serve to promote the needy, or render the poor pleasing; and, by these means, in a few years, he came to be of some note in the city, which justly belonged to him.

The executioner was therefore the first object of resentment, and he even practised the lowest fraud to gratify the revenge he owed him. A piece of plate which Bidderman had previously stolen from the Saracen governor, he privately conveyed into the executioner's house, and then gave information of the theft. The proof was direct in this case; the executioner had nothing to offer in his defence, and he was therefore condemned to be beheaded upon a scaffold in the public market place.

As there was no executioner in the city but the very man who was to suffer, Bidderman undertook this, to him, agreeable office. The criminal was conducted from the judgment seat, bound with cords. The scaffold was erected, and he placed in such a manner as might be most convenient for the blow.

But his death alone was not sufficient to satisfy the resentment of this extraordinary man, unless it was aggravated with every circumstance of cruelty. Wherefore, coming upon the scaffold and disposing every thing in readiness for the intended blow, with the sword in his hand, he approached the criminal, and, whispering in a low voice, assured him that he himself was the very person that had once been used with so much cruelty; that, to his knowledge, he died very innocently, for the plate had been stolen by himself, and privately conveyed into the house of the other.

'O my countrymen,' cried the criminal, 'do you hear what this man says?' 'Does the villain murmur?' replied Bidderman, and immediately at one blow severed his head from his body.

Still, however, he was not content till he had ample vengeance of the governor of the city, who condemned him. To effect this, he hired a small house, adjoining to the town wall, under which he every day dug, and carried out the dirt in a basket. In this unremitting labour he continued several years, every day digging a little, and carrying the earth unsuspected away. By this means, at last he made a secret communication from the country into the city, and only wanted the appearance of an enemy to betray it. The opportunity at length offered, the French army came into the neighbourhood, but had no thoughts of sitting down before a town which they looked on as impregnable. Bidderman, however, soon altered their resolutions, and, upon communicating his plan to the general, he embraced it with ardour. Through the private passage abovementioned he introduced a large body of the most resolute soldiers, who soon opened the gates for the rest, and the whole army rushing in put every Saracen that was found to the sword.

---

### LORD NORTH.

FEW public characters have in their fate resembled this nobleman, who while in power was loaded with opprobrium by the very persons who have since commended his dispositions and eulogized his memory! Of such a minister, and who once filled so important a space in the eyes of mankind, the few following connected particulars cannot be deemed uninteresting.

"When I call to mind," writes Mr. Cumberland,* "the hours I

* See the Supplement to his Memoirs, pp. 33, &c. 4to.

Digitized by Google

passed with Lord North, in the darkness of his latter days; there was such a charm in his genius, such a claim upon my pity in the contemplation of his sufferings, that even then, lacerated as I was in my feelings, I could not help saying, within myself, 'The *minister* has wronged me, but the *man* atones!' His house, at Tunbridge-Wells, was in the Grove: one day he took my arm, and asked me to conduct him to the parade upon the pantiles.—'I have a general recollection of the way,' he said; 'and if you will make me understand the posts upon the foot path, and the steps about the chapel, I shall remember them in future.' I could not lead 'blind Gloster' to the cliff! I executed my affecting trust, and brought him safe to his family; the ministering and mild daughter of *Tiresias* received her father from my hands.—— I do not know the person, to whose society a man of sensibility might have given himself with more pleasure and security than to that of Lord North; for his wit never wounded, and his humour never ridiculed: he was not disposed to make an unmerciful use of the power which superiority of talents endowed him with, to oppress a weaker understanding: he had great charity for dullness of apprehension, and a pert fellow could not easily put him out of patience; there was no irritability in his nature. To his acquaintance and friends, he was all complacency; to his family, all affection: he was generous, hospitable, open-handed, and loved his ease infinitely too well to sacrifice any portion of it to a solicitude about money.

"The vivacity of his natural parts was strikingly contrasted by the heaviness of his appearance: in this particular, and in some others, he would occasionally remind me of (Bubb) Doddington.——He bore his part in conversation, and introduced his anecdotes to the full as appositely as Doddington, but I confess he did not set them off with quite the same advantages of manner. They had both the like propensity of slumbering in company with their ears open, and their wits wide awake; which had a very curious effect when the flash broke out on the sudden in the midst of somnolency, as if the mind had kept watch while the body took a nap.*

"When Lord North lost his sight, he appeared to enjoy a vivid recollection of the pictures he had stored in his memory from men and books; and I have reason to think that, when he ceased to search for fresh supplies, he became the more liberal in dispensing the stock he had in hand, and that was in no danger of being exhausted. He repeatedly expressed a wish to me, that some young man of education might be found, whose business it should be to read to him,

* That Lord North, however, sometimes really was asleep, and dreaming instead of listening, the following interesting anecdote, recorded by the 'Annual Review,' fully evidences. Mr. Cumberland will not, we feel assured, be disposed to take umbrage at its being here introduced.

"Once on a time," says an Annual Reviewer, "Mr. Cumberland invited himself to read to his lordship (Lord North), and the ladies of the family, a piece he had been preparing for the stage. Lord North parried the proposal, as long as it was consistent with good manners so to do. An evening [at length] was fixed, and the reading commenced. My lord availed himself of his constitutional infirmity—to drop asleep; but awoke, almost instantaneously, with a profusion of courtly excuses, and many a dire anathema against his lethargic tendency. The poet admitted the plea, himself, in turn, apologizing for the mere explanatory dullness of a first act: yet he could not help flattering himself that the attention of the company would be awakened, and their interest excited, by the progress and development of the plot. The drowsy fit still returned at intervals: but unfortunately, in one of the most important scenes, on which the whole seemed to hinge, his lordship took it into his head to dream. He fancied himself in his place, in the house; and most provokingly vociferated 'Question? question! question!' with such pertinacity and strength of lungs, as completely to overpower the argument of the play, and the gravity of the little audience."—*See the A. R. vol. 4, p. 533.*

Digitized by Google

and live an inmate in his family. I observed to him, that there were many to be found in either university, of whom he might make choice: but the man who had for so many years been minister of this country, confessed to me that his means were too scanty to provide for that establishment!"

---

BELLA, HORRIDA BELLA!!

IT is the duty of the philosopher and the philanthropist to soften the rigours and calamities of war. If the work of mutual slaughter and destruction be imposed upon mankind as a necessary evil, it becomes the wisest and best of us to endeavour to check the spreading of such calamities as are universally acknowledged to be the attendants and followers of the god of arms.

It must afford considerable satisfaction to the well-formed mind of every Englishman to observe, that those opprobrious epithets and rancorous revilings directed against the chief ruler of France, and which so frequently filled the columns of some of our newspapers, are now disused and discouraged. They never honour the best and strongest cause, but sometimes disgrace the worst and weakest. The conduct which is here so justly condemned, is never adopted with policy towards any man or country with whom we are in hostility; towards France it is with still less, since it is impossible but we must have great intercourse with that neighbouring country whenever the wishes of the majority of its inhabitants are realized. Besides, it must be confessed that, in the article of good-breeding *(bienseance)*, France has never, until the revolution, been deficient. Whatever injury the French may intend their enemies, they employ no abusive language against them; and it is no discredit to us to remember the trite quotation *ab hoste doceri*. Since the late revolution, indeed, the tone of the modern French publicists has been a good deal changed from what it was in the polished days of Louis the Fifteenth and Sixteenth: they have neither imitated the stile nor the moderation of the civilian Puffendorf; still less have they respected the sentiments of the celebrated Vattel, whose treatise on the rights of nations and the principles of natural law, as applied to the conduct of nations and of sovereigns, cannot be too well understood by those to whom the *volo* and *veto* of peace and war are referred.—There are many who wrongly conceive that to make a war popular, it is necessary not only to vilify an enemy, but to belye him. In the less polished, or, in other words, in the barbarous age of Rome, its citizens might find it their interest to represent their enemies as the vilest of mankind; but modern policy dictates a different behaviour, even to the most inveterate of our foes. We are glad to see the Emperor Napoleon relax from the severity of his own resolves, by allowing so many of our countrymen to return to their native home and afflicted friends. It is true it may be said, that these are persons who have not born arms against the French; and that their liberation has been obtained through the connexion and intercourse of Sir Joseph Banks with certain members of the National Institute. Be it so; it is equally a proof of the advantages of cherishing an interchange of sentiment and good offices between the philosophical and enlightened part of both nations. It has been affirmed by the journals of France (no doubt from the representation of the captives themselves), that we have exercised too rigorous a caution towards the French who are detained on board our prison-ships; among whom it is said are several general and field officers, and merchants, who have not been allowed to go on shore, for the benefit of their healths, during twelve or even eighteen months.

An enquiry into this complaint is to be recommended; for it is consonant to the generous spirit of an Englishman to err on the charitable side.—Hospitality is one of the characteristics of our countrymen; and he would rather be first to set the example of its exercise than to follow it. If, too, a treaty of peace should be entered upon, which it is not improbable may soon be the case, no person can say what advantages we may derive by prepossessing and attaching the public opinion of both countries to the liberal and magnanimous deportment of

Digitized by Google

r government. We are persuaded fault can be imputed to the transrt board; but its members cannot vays be apprised of every circumnce that deserves their peculiar atntion.

These suggestions are offered, Mr. litor, to you and the public conleration, not merely as being those a citizen of the world, but as a ritish patriot, whose knowledge of e present sentiments of the two ations concerned in them, entitles im to judge of the mutual advanges which may arise from reciprocal concessions and civilities.

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,
YREEP.

---

KOTZEBUE'S NOVELLETTES.

HAVING promised to our readers a continuation of Kotzebue's Novellettes, we shall now perform it; only observing that, from the necessity of including some articles for the Review department previously to the close of the present volume, we have transferred it from thence, and it now makes a part of our miscellaneous articles.—The following, entitled *The Pigeon*, will be found particularly attractive.

"On the opposite side of the Rhine, lies a village, which was my birth place. My father, who was a rich peasant, died about two years ago. I was his only daughter. When I was little, Fritz was little."

"Fritz—who is Fritz?"

"That is my husband here. When we were both children, we loved each other—and when it was fair time in our village, his parents used to come over to us, and I always saved a piece of the best cake for him; and when it was vintage with them, he used to save the finest bunch of grapes for me. So it went on, until I was confirmed, when our parents had a dispute. My father always kept a large pigeon house, and the pigeons used to go in flights over the Rhine, and eat Fritz's father's corn. At first he spoke to my father about it in a neighbourly friendly manner; but after having repeated this several times, and the grievance still continued, he became angry—my father also became angry. Much ill-nature passed between them, and one day, when our pigeons were gone to feast again upon his corn, he took his gun and shot in among the thickest of them. He repeated it on the second and third day. My father and I looked after our pigeons, but they were not to be found. I cried very much, for I was very fond of them; and as I went up to the pigeon house, I found two young ones with scarcely any feathers on them, and now without a mother. What will become of them? thought I, and carrying them down into my chamber, laid the poor little things into warm wool, and fed them myself. One died, but the other was healthy, and grew large, and because it was an only one, had no friend but myself. I loved it as well as all the rest put together.

"I was really angry with Fritz's father, but not with him: for, thought I, Fritz is good, and would not have done it."

"That was true," interrupted Fritz, "for I said to my father, that I would rather never eat white bread again, than that the good Christal should have a moment's pain; but my father laughed, and shot at the pigeons."

"Yes," continued the wife, "he shot, and my father complained of him to the magistrates, and they had a law-suit about it, which cost each of them as much money as would have bought all the pigeons along the banks of the Rhine; but money on either side would have been nothing, had not they become the bitterest enemies. The next fair, Fritz was not allowed to come over to us, and when it was vintage with them, I was obliged to stay at home. That was the first time I observed that I loved Fritz: for I would not have given a farthing for the whole vintage; it was only for Fritz's sake that I wished to go."

"We, however, contrived to see each other," observed Fritz. "I wish I had as many pistoles, as I have rowed over the stream times. I remember once, when I had not seen Christal for three days, on account of the ice, I could bear it no longer; but springing into my boat, recommended myself to God, and began to row over. Christal stood on the opposite shore, and made a signal that I should go back; but I thought she made a signal that I should come on. Her father

Digitized by Google

came and dragged her away; so that I was obliged to return disappointed and out of heart, with my rudder broken. I ventured, however, another time; and although Christal scolded me for my rashness, I was glad to see she was not at all displeased with me."

"No," said the wife, "I was not displeased with him, but I would rather not have seen Fritz for a month than that he should have run into such danger. My father, however, discovered that I saw him sometimes; he gave me a slap in the face, and threatened to horse-whip me if ever I cast my eyes on Fritz again; but that was of no use; he came twice a week, and always staid until he got to see me. I knew I should always see him at church. He used always to sit near the font, and when he stood up with his hat before his eyes to say the Lord's Prayer, I always saw that he cast his eye towards our pew, and gave me a look of love."

"Indeed," said the peasant, "I went to your church only to see you; but I used often to say, that the parson of your village preached better than ours, and that he spoke more to the heart; yet it was your black eyes which spoke most to my heart. I hated your parson on account of his son; you know what I mean, wife."

"How should I do otherwise: The parson's son was a young fop, and was following me every where. He had studied, and could even make verses. He used to compare my eyes to all sorts of stones, and my neck to all sorts of flowers and animals. Give yourself no trouble about me, said I, to him; but he never regarded me: for my father was a rich man, and his father was willing that we should become husband and wife. My father was also pleased with him as he was in favour with the prince, and likely to become a great man; and still more delighted with the idea of my being a parson's wife, and sitting finely dressed in the pew on a Sunday. But fine clothes and the best place at church are all nothing to me, if the heart be not content.

"The parson's son was a fine gentleman, who went with his hair finely powdered, and looked at me through a glass; but Fritz's brown hair and his dark and sparkling eyes were far dearer to me. I was obliged to suffer a great deal on account of my stubbornness, as they called it. The old parson used often to advise me to marry his son, in the same scolding tone with which he spoke in the pulpit. My father told me that if I would marry the young parson I should love him afterwards; but I knew that it would be better to marry Fritz, and then I should love him both before and after. However, the parson and my father comforted themselves with the thought of my being only a child, and that I should know better when I was older.

"During all this time Fritz had never said a word to me about love; but I always saw it in his eyes as clear as the sun at noon. If he looked round sharply, my heart began to beat, and I was forced to cast my eyes down on the ground. If he took hold of my hand, my cheeks would be as hot as a loaf just out of the oven.

"By this time my pigeon was become quite large, and ate out of my hand and mouth; when I went to walk she would go with me. I thought it was impossible to love her more, but since that I have loved her much more. I one day took a walk to the foot of the mountain, upon which stood the ruins of an old castle, which was only inhabited by owls and bats, and the thick round towers by nests of hawks.

"While I was wandering about and thinking on Fritz, I forgot my pigeon, who had followed me according to her custom. I began to look about and perceived a frightful hawk hovering over her; in the next instant it disappeared with her behind a hill—I shrieked aloud, trembled, and stood motionless with grief. I began at length to cry and complain against Fritz: for if I had not thought so much of him, I should not have so forgotten my pigeon. All on a sudden he appeared at the top of the hill with my pigeon in his hand, which he shewed me was alive and fluttered."

*Peasant.* "It was my custom to go to this old tower, and mount one of the walls, from whence I could see the whole village where Christal lived, and could see her sit knitting at her own door. When I saw her coming I got down, and reached the spot just time enough to save her pigeon, who

Digitized by Google

was not hurt, but only very much frightened; and as I heard Christal crying, I jumped up to the top of the hill, and held the pigeon by its feet that she might see it flutter."

*Peasant's Wife.* "I leaped and clasped my hands for joy; and when Fritz brought it to me he kissed me for the first time; but he kissed me so often that we again forgot the pigeon; but she was now grown shy, and would not go from my side. We sat down on the grass for at least two hours, and Fritz spoke to me about marriage, and how we should raise a farm for ourselves. It was time to separate before we perceived it. Fritz was melancholy, and wished me to give him the pigeon, that he might have something to keep that belonged to me. I must have loved him very much, for I gave him my pigeon—he pressed it to his heart, and smiling on it, said it was dearer to him than his life."

*Peasant.* "That she really was. I carried her about in my bosom; she eat from my hand, and slept in my bed."

*Wife.* "But as soon as Fritz opened the window she flew out and came back to me. When he came again he tried it once more, and finding that she always returned directly to me, he one day tied a ribbond round her neck, and fastened a letter to it for me. What a pleasure this was to me! I hugged and kissed the little creature, and would not have taken a whole flock of sheep for her. By degrees we formed a regular communication in this manner. He took it with him whenever he came to meet me, and sent it back the next day at a certain hour. When she came to my room window she pecked with her bill at the glass. I opened it, took off the letter, and then fed her with the corn which was always ready for her when she came.

"One day the young parson came to visit me; the weather was very fine, and we took our seats before the door. He chattered much about love, and as the air was sultry, I began to sleep; but as soon as I heard the clock strike the hour that my pigeon was to come, I was directly brisk and was going to my chamber, but my young parson would not let me go.—I sat upon thorns.

"He told me that he had observed a young peasant sneaking after me, and that he had also observed him giving me sly looks at church. 'I should be ashamed,' said he.—Here I grew so angry, that I jumped up, resolving to hear no more: he stood in my way, declaring I should not go; when, behold my pigeon came flying close to me—not having been able to get in at my window, she heard my voice and came and sat upon my shoulder I was terrified, and hastily pulling the string with the letter off its neck, put it into my pocket; but the parson had seen it. 'What was that?' asked he curiously; 'Nothing,' said I, angrily; but my red cheeks gave the lie to my words. He then became serious, and looked sharply at me; the more he looked the redder my cheeks grew.—'Ah! ha!' continued he, 'I see how it is.' 'What do you see?' said I; 'that you are more cunning than I thought you; but we shall have this affair looked into.' With these words he went away, giving me at the same time just such a look as a schoolmaster gives to a traunt boy, whom he is going to punish. Let the fool think and believe what he likes, thought I. But this wicked man played me a spiteful trick. Fritz was now very unhappy, because my father had threatened me with nothing less than a curse if I would not give him up. He sent me a letter by my pigeon, in which he cursed the young man, complained of the cruelty of my father, and talked of throwing himself into the Rhine.

"The next time that I was to have a letter by my pigeon, I waited hour after hour, and no pigeon came. I grew melancholy. Fritz had never made me wait—why should he now? Has my pigeon met with any harm? That would be bad. Or is Fritz ill? O! that would be worse.

"I recollected having seen the young parson go with his gun through the village. Has the detestable man shot my pigeon? thought I to myself. Oh no, he preaches the word of God, and could not act in so cruel a manner. I had heard a gun fired during the time, but I knew that the princess was out on the chace, and always liked to ramble about our country; perhaps Fritz is gone upon the chace too.



Digitized by Google

To-morrow my pigeon will come, if not, I must wait patiently till the next day, then Fritz himself will come. Thus I tried to comfort myself; but it would not do. My father wondered why I eat no bacon-pancake, as I used to be so fond of it; and I myself was rather surprised, when the watchman came his rounds, that I had not been asleep.

"I was standing at our door, talking with our neighbour Greschens, when she cried out, 'See, see, Christal! what a fine coach comes driving through our village.' It was finely polished, and drawn by four white horses. The coachman and footman were finely dressed with silver lace, and as they drove through the village all the people came out to look at them. Greschens and I staid at the door to see who was sitting in the fine coach; but when it came up we saw it was empty.

"The coachman had stopped as if he wanted to ask something, and the people pointed towards us. 'What can he want?' said I, and before the words were out of my mouth, the carriage stopped at our door. 'Where does farmer Bergfeld live?' 'Farmer Bergfeld is my father,' said I.—'What did you want?'

"When the footman heard this, he got down and went directly in to speak to my father. He told him that the princess wished him to send his daughter Christal immediately to her. I was frightened, and my father stared. 'Does our princess know you?' said my father. 'I do not know,' said I. We knew not what to think, and the footman could tell us nothing.

"'Well,' said my father, after having given a dozen hems, 'you had better go directly to her highness. She is a very good and pious lady, and no harm can come to you.' I was by no means so satisfied of that as my father. I asked the servant if I should return in the evening, but he could not tell. I now thought that perhaps she might keep me until the next day. Then Fritz would come, and if he could not find me, how uneasy he would be; besides which, I should know nothing of my poor little pigeon. What could I do? I thought that in case of necessity I would tell the princess that I must go, because Fritz was waiting for me.

"I then washed myself quite clean at the well, went into my chamber, put on my best clothes, and was in the yard in a minute. I was quite ashamed that the fine footman should ride behind, and pressed him to come into the coach; but he refused it, laughing. We now drove off. Every bush and tree, which I knew so well when I walked, looked now so differently!

"When I had been about half an hour in the coach, the gentle motion making me quite sleepy, I began to nod, and was frightened enough when we suddenly stopped before a fine castle, where two grenadiers with great whiskers were walking up and down. There was a number of servants running here and there, and a great many cooks with white aprons. I was now to get out and go up the great steps; and when I got into the castle it sounded like a church. They carried me into a room that was full of men and great ladies, who carried some one thing and some another. In this chamber it smelt just like a spice-box, and the ceiling was painted with such fine paintings of ladies and dogs!

"When I had waited a little time in this room I was called up to the princess. As I went in, I was going to make a low curtesy, but I fell my length on the floor, which was as slippery and shining as ice. The princess laughed, but did not want me to see it; for she was a kind-hearted lady.

"'What is your name, child?' said she, when I got up.—'Christal Bergfeld.' 'How old are you?'—'Seventeen.' 'I have heard that you are a good girl, and I wish to provide for you.'—I made a curtesy. 'Would you like to be married?'—I blushed, and said 'Yes.' 'I am glad to hear it,' said the princess. 'I will seek out a worthy man for you.'—'Ah! that would be too much for your highness, and if your highness will let me I can find one for myself.' 'You have, perhaps, done that already.' I stood quite still, and became as red as crimson, for I thought of Fritz; but I did not speak a word, for I thought I must not name Fritz to a great princess. She now began to say a great deal about her butler: she told me I should live in the city, be dressed in fine silk clothes, and have every thing I wanted. A terror came over me; I could

Digitized by Google

not speak, but the tears ran down my cheeks.

" 'What is the matter, my good girl,' said she, with a voice so soft and sweet, that it melted my heart. 'Certainly, you must be in love. Come, tell me every thing without fear.' She had now set me at liberty, and the words ran like a stream from my mouth; I did not keep back a single thought, and Fritz was my every third word. But to make it short—I told her that with her consent I would not marry any other man as long as I lived. I was much afraid she would be offended, but she was as kind when I had done speaking as when I began. 'Only think,' said she, 'if you marry my butler you will have no occasion to concern yourself about any thing; you will have your cook and your maid, and may sit the whole day with your hands in your lap; but if you marry Fritz, you must go into the kitchen, and make the fire and the soup yourself, and wash up the dirty things.'—'Oh,' said I, 'I shall be willing to do all that and much more, if I can but marry Fritz.' 'But do you think you understand what every good wife should know? Can you cook, bake, wash, and work at your needle?' 'O yes, your highness.' 'You are very certain; but if I were to try you, you do not know how to kill a fowl or a pigeon.'—'O yes, that I can do very well.' 'Well,' said she, turning to a handsome young gentleman, who stood behind, and had a silver shoulder-knot, 'go and fetch a pigeon and a knife for me.' He laughed waggishly and went out. 'Do not forget,' said she, 'that if you have boasted of more than you can do, you must marry my butler instead of Fritz.'—I smiled, and promised to marry him on the spot if I could not do it; but I lamented the beautiful floor, which would be spoiled by the blood.' 'That is no consequence,' said she, smiling; and as she spoke the young gentleman came in with the pigeon.——But oh! how frightened was I—It was my pigeon—I knew her at the first look; besides which, it had a little scroll on it with these words: *I am Fritz's pigeon; kill me not.* I stood stupified, looking first at the pigeon, then at the princess, and then at the young gentleman, who I saw could hardly help laughing; but the princess was quite grave. 'Come,' said she, 'let us see your skill.'—'I kill this pigeon!' and the tears came into my eyes; 'I would rather your highness should cut off my own little finger.' I caressed my poor pigeon, and she caressed me; but I now saw that her wing was lamed, and becoming wild with grief, I forgot who I was, and where I was, and began to scold the barbarous man who I thought had done it. 'Come,' said the princess; 'why all this prattle? Will you kill the pigeon or not?'—'I would kill a hundred pigeons,' said I, 'but this one I cannot kill.' 'Then,' said she, 'you must marry the butler.'

" I looked sorrowfully at her to see if she were in earnest; but she put on a severe countenance, and commanded me to stay with her ladies of the bed-chamber until she should want me again. I was now to follow the young gentleman, but my poor pigeon was to stay with the princess. As he went with me he told me, that the day before the princess had been upon the hunt, and as she was riding home towards evening, near the Rhine, she suddenly heard a shot at no great distance from her. She looked about, and saw a pigeon fall among her attendants; and as it had a red ribbon round its neck with a letter, she took it into the carriage with her, and read the letter. The person who shot it was now near, and had on a blue coat with black buttons. He ran hastily out of the bush, and seemed very anxious to get the pigeon himself; but out of respect to the princess, he stood at a distance, with his hat in his hand.

" 'That is the wicked young parson,' said I, crying. The gentleman now brought me to a room full of fine ladies, who were very kind to me, and set coffee and sweetmeats before me; but I could neither eat nor drink. They told me, indeed, that my pigeon's lame wing had been bathed with balsam, and that she would not die; but my heart was full of sorrowful thoughts about the butler, and what would become of Fritz if they should force me to marry him. I told them I wished to go home; but they would not let me go. When night came I was put into a beautiful soft bed, but I could not sleep. While the ladies were



Digitized by Google

snoring around me, I prayed heartily; and, God forgive me, I sent forth many an ill wish against the parson.

"I was up with the sun, and sat crying at the window. The fine ladies laughed at me, and told me to take courage; but where should I get courage without Fritz? I staid there the whole day, and two days besides, and was almost in despair; but at length the young gentleman came again, and ordered me to go to the princess; but now, Fritz, you must tell me what happened to you in the mean time."

*Peasant.* "I rose in the morning joyful and good humoured, never dreaming of what had happened, and began to lave the water out of my boat, that I might go over to Christal. While I was doing it one of the princess's servants came up to me and asked my name. When I told him it was Fritz Heinemann, he commanded me to come directly to the princess, who wanted me. I thought he would make a fool of me, and I paid no regard to him; but he began to curse and to swear, and scarcely left me time to put on my Sunday coat. Willingly would I have delayed it till the next day, because I thought Christal would expect me, and I would rather that the princess should wait than Christal, for I had a great deal to say to her, and not a word to the princess. When we came to the castle I was carried into a large beautiful garden. There sat the princess at the top of an alley, on a seat that was painted green; at the bottom of the alley was a round summer-house, which they called a temple. I think I see it all now before me. I went bowing up to the princess, who had a great many ladies and gentlemen round her. 'What is your name,' said she.—'Fritz Heinemann.' 'I am glad of it,' said she, 'you are a fine lad—you are honest and industrious. I will give you a good woman for your wife.'—'Ah!' said I, 'I have already found one who is very good.' 'Indeed,' said the princess, 'but my butler's daughter is very handsome, and has money.'—'The one I have has also money, and is very handsome. I would run through the fire for her.' 'Will you tell me who this is that you have chosen?'—'Christal Bergfeld, an't please your highness, and I cannot marry any one else.' 'Indeed, but will she also marry you?'—'O yes, if her father would let her. 'You must try to serve her.'—'I love her, and she thinks that service enough.' 'Yes, for Christal, but not for her father. What, if I undertake to court for you?'—I made a bow. 'But I shall not do it gratis; you must serve three years as a soldier.'—'Oh! why not, I am not two-and-twenty, and Christal not seventeen.' They all laughed like so many fools, when I said this in the most sorrowful tone.

"'Then you will become a soldier, Fritz Heinemann?' continued the princess, 'but pray can you shoot?'—'O yes, that is no great art.' 'But can you shoot at a mark?'—'Yes, if the thing I am to shoot at be not too far off.' 'Will you promise to shoot a pigeon at the distance of twenty steps?' 'O yes.' 'Well, we shall see; but remember, if you do not shoot it Christal is not to be your wife.'—'That I agree to; only bring the pigeon.'

"The princess nodded to two servants, who went directly out, and in a short time came back again, one with a gun and the other with a pigeon, which he set upon a bush twenty steps from me. I threw down my hat, and levelled my gun; as I was looking at the pigeon to take my aim—My heavens! it looked like our pigeon. I flew to it like lightning. It was as I thought; round her neck was a piece of ribbon with the words—*Shoot me not, I am Christal's pigeon*, written on it.

"'Merciful heavens!' cried I, 'where do you come from, poor little pigeon?' 'That can make no difference to you,' cried the princess, 'only shoot.'—'No—I would rather have the eyes shot out of my head.' 'But have you not promised?'—'Yes, but I did not know it was Christal's pigeon! You must know that this poor pigeon would not have been alive, but would have been starved to death before it was fledged, if Christal had not fed it with her own hands; for this pigeon's mother was shot, with many more, by my father, for eating his corn; and my father and Christal's father had a great law-suit about it, and became great enemies; and as they would not let her and me see each other, then this pigeon used faithfully to carry my letters to her, and the good God

Digitized by Google

nows I would rather give the finest heep in our flock if I dare only take away with me.' I said all I could, ut in vain; the princess was angry, nd sent me to the guardhouse. There staid three days. They let me want ndeed for nothing, for I dined every ay with the officer; but I was be-ome as thin as a herring; for I was ll day and all night thinking about hat it could mean, and what Christal ould think. At length they told me he princess wished to speak with me nce more: but now, Christal, it is our turn to tell."

*Wife.* "The young gentleman who etched me, took me directly to the lace in the garden, which Fritz has old you about. There sat the prin-ess with her whole court about her. was put on one side, but she did not peak a word to me. I had not stood ong before Fritz came in from the ther side; and when we saw each ther we gave a loud shriek, and should ave flown into each other's arms had ot respect for her highness kept us ack. All the ladies and gentlemen eld handkerchiefs and fans to their aces. I saw that they laughed, but I ould not think at what: but the prin-ess remained quite serious, and look-d as if she were displeased. A foot-man brought our pigeon. She took t into her lap, called me to her, and sked me, 'Will you kill this pigeon r not?'—'Indeed I cannot,' said I, hile the tears ran down my cheeks; my hands would tremble, and my eart would break.' 'Then,' said she, I give you my butler for a husband;' s she said this she shewed me a little andy-legged man, who stood near me nd made me a very kind bow.

"'Dear sir,' said I, 'do not marry e, for I love Fritz, and I foretel that o good can come of it.'

"'There is still a way left,' said the rincess, turning to Fritz; who, during is time had torn a large piece out of is hat, 'if the young man will keep is promise of serving three years as a oldier, and shooting this pigeon di-ectly to prove to us that he can shoot t a mark.'—'That he will not,' said I astily, 'I am sure he will not do it.' Just as he pleases,' said the princess; if he will not do it, his wife stands ear him.' Fritz was frightened, turn-ed round, and saw a great hideous-looking woman, who attempted to smile lovingly upon him, but only looked the more frightful. 'Fritz,' said the princess, 'what will you do? Whom will you marry?'—'What is the use of your highness's asking? I will marry Christal.' 'Then take your gun.'—Fritz looked mournfully at me, and knew not what to do."

*Peasant.* "I thought, after all, a pigeon was only a pigeon; and that it was better for a pigeon to die than that we should never be married. 'So,' said Christal, 'you could really kill our poor pigeon?' I thought if I had only two glasses of brandy I could have done it. But Christal reminded me of the many letters the pigeon had carried, and of my having saved it from the hawk, and that she had allow-ed me the first kiss for it, and that she had fed it with her own hand to save its life; in short, she made me so faint-hearted, that I told her highness she must do with me what she would, for that once for all I could not kill the pigeon. The princess appeared very angry, and said, 'We had to thank ourselves for our misfortune."

"As she said this she set the pigeon on the ground, and it began to run along the alley, straight to a little house which stood at a distance. The princess then ordered us to follow her. We obeyed, and as we went we were grievously mortified at the laughing which we heard sometimes behind us. We went sorrowfully on until we at length came to a door which opened as we came near. Good gracious, what did we see—the young parson in full dress behind an altar, with the clerk near him! We could neither of us speak a word for surprise. I was not at all in a humour for laughing, and yet I could not help it, when I looked at the antics of the parson. 'Our sovereign princess,' said he at last, (his lips trembled, and the end of his nose turned yellow,) 'our sovereign princess has graciously commanded me to unite the first pair who should enter this room.' We did not give him time to say it twice; in five mi-nutes we were man and wife; and be-sides that, the young parson was obliged to wish us joy.

"As we came back Christal's father

Digitized by Google

and my father met us; and as they were now good friends again, embraced us tenderly. There I stood and cried, and Christal stood and cried also. The princess made us many handsome presents, on account of the uneasiness she had caused us; but nothing pleased us so much as the returning our pigeon, which we kept and fed with care and tenderness until the very day when it died of old age."

# ORIGINAL POETRY.

## The Complaint.

IN the grey dappled east glows the dawning of day,
The Sun's rising splendors refulgently gleam,
On the mountain's proud top slants his first purple ray,
And red rolls the streamlet that drinks of his beam.

The wild notes of Nature ascend on the breeze,
The Morn's various melodies sound o'er the plain,
The dew drops of Night softly sleep on the leaves,
And the rose-bud expands to the zephyr again.

But in vain glows the east with the splendor of Morn,
In vain swell the wood-bird's wild notes on the air;
No comfort they bring to the wretch that's forlorn,
No sweet soothing balm to the pangs of despair.

I look to the west where his glories decline,
I watch the last ray as it fades from my sight;
My heart swells with anguish yet dares not repine,
But pours forth its woes to the silence of night.

Ah! thus may I part from this dearly priz'd state;
Thus peacefully sink from attention away;
In the grave's gloomy slumber forget my sad fate,
And rest undisturb'd till Eternity's day!

Oh, then! 'ere life's last, trembling flutter expire,
'Ere my soul, on the wing, leave its mansion of woe,
A fond-cherish'd hope would this bosom inspire,
And teach it with Love's dearest rapture to glow.

'Tis the Hope that my Martha would cherish my name;
On my memory would dwell with the soft-falling tear;
Would view the dull sod that enwrapped my cold frame,
And oft, where I rest, as a mourner appear.

W. M.

## The Literary Breakfast.

AS lately a sage on fine ham was repasting,
(Tho' for breakfast too savoury I ween)
He exclaim'd to a friend who sat silent and fasting,
"What a breakfast of *learning* is mine!"

"A breakfast of learning!" with wonder he cry'd,
And laugh'd, for he thought him mistaken;
"Why, what is it else?" the sage quickly reply'd,
"When I'm making *large extracts from* [*Bacon.*

Quiz.

## The Rose-Bud.

ON slender stem the rose bud waves,
And drinks reviv'd the morning dew,
Expands to the rising sun its leaves,
And emulates the coral's hue.

I mark'd its blush, its modest glow,
I bow'd, and press'd it to my lips:
Thus in the arms of beauty, low,
Man bends to love, and, bending, sips.

The modest wanton wav'd its head,
Nor seem'd to shun my warm embrace;
Till on its luscious bounties fed,
I threw it hence, and left the place.

Ah, thus! my Martha! tyrant man
Too often crops perfection's flower:
Feasts on its charms with curious fear,
The plaything of a sportful hour.

W. M.

## The Attentive Chamber-Maid.

A VET'RAN, who had long serv'd his king,
And lost in his service an eye;
Found honor a sad scurvy thing,
So return'd to his country to die.

Now as two eyes are reckon'd genteel,
And the want of one just the reverse;
The wound which no surgeon could heal,
He fill'd up with one made of glass.

He, happening to be once benighted,
While travelling the North Country road,
Put up at an inn, and was lighted
To bed by a fine strapping maid.

Now, putting his hand in his pocket,
Gave a shilling—'twas all he was able,
Then, taking his eye from his socket,
He bade her put *that* on the table.

The nymph with composure remain'd,
For wonder forbad her to fly;
She curtsied at length, and exclaim'd—
"I'se waiting for *t'other* large eye."

Quiz.

Digitized by Google

# CRITICISM.

*The Life of* THOS. CHATTERTON. *By* JOHN DAVIS, *author of 'Travels America.* pp. 168, sm. 8vo. 4s.

TO those who may be desirous of possessing an account of Chatterton, the present work will not be unacceptable. It contains all that is known of the life of the unfortunate poet, and all that has been published of his correspondence: it is written with interest and discrimination, and it is offered to the public at a moderate price.

Mr. Davis concurs in the sentence long since awarded against Horace Walpole, the late Lord Orford, for his neglect and contempt of 'the boy-bard!' Nor is he much less displeased with the poetical encomiasts of this juvenile adventurer in the regions of Parnassus.—"However the lamentations of [Dr.] Knox," says Mr. D., "the mourning of Mrs. Robinson, the grief of Mrs. Cowley, the woe of Miss Williams, the distraction of Mr. Hayley, and the tenderness of Mr. Coleridge, may exact idolatrous reverence from Dr. Gregory [Chatterton's leading Biographer], I request my reader to ask his conscious heart, whether passion runs after studied declamation, remote similies, or incongruous images?" We shall not obtrude our comments on this censure; but we are not quite so well satisfied with the remarks following.

Having narrated Chatterton's first disappointment on his arrival in London, "It is of little importance to a poet," observes Mr. Davis, "whether he inhabit *a princely chamber* or *a cock-loft*. His mind is abstracted from an attention to external objects. Give him but a stool, a table, and a candlestick, and he is content to lucubrate in a garret. This," he adds, with an air of peculiar exultation, "this is the high prerogative and imperial power of genius, that, happy in its own sensations, it can despise worldly grandeur."

Really!—If so, on what account are we called upon to deprecate the lot even of Chatterton? We confess our regret on meeting with such an observation from an admirer and votary of genius; an observation that we should have felt ourselves compelled to dissent from, had it proceeded from the meer creature of calculation. There is neither wisdom nor humanity in diffusing such an opinion of the compensation due to intellectual worth. We grant, indeed, that a man of truly elevated conceptions may hold himself indifferent to "worldly *grandeur*," but no man, however exalted his mental faculties and acquirements are, can be insensible to the want of those worldly *comforts* without which existence becomes almost insupportable.

---

*Introduction au Lecteur François: ou Recueil de Pièces Choisies; avec l'Explication des Idiotismes et des Phrases difficiles qui s'y trouvent. Par* LINDLEY MURRAY. 1807.

THIS work is distinguished by the same neatness of typography, the same propriety of selection, and the same accuracy of execution as is well known to belong to all Mr. Murray's performances. We recommend it with very great pleasure from a conviction that it will be found useful in public and private tuition.

---

*Observations on a Journey through Spain and Italy to Naples; and thence to Smyrna and Constantinople: comprising a Description of the principal Places in that Route, and Remarks on the present National and Political State of those Countries.* 2 vols. 8vo. By ROBERT SEMPLE. 1807.

THE author of the present work has already appeared before the public; but of his former productions, not having read them, we can say nothing. To judge from the volumes now before us, we are not inclined to place him very high in the ranks of literature; though in saying this, we shall, perhaps, subject ourselves to the silly insinuations of Mr. S., who characterises all those critics who do not praise him as "ignorant and malevolent hirelings." —Pref. We could wish, indeed, that our author had been superior to that petty exacerbation of petty minds, which supposes that the voice of passion can triumph over that of truth; or that by calumniating our judges,

Digitized by Google

we in effect, weaken their decisions.

Mr. Semple informs us in the course of his preface, that it was not until his arrival at Smyrna, that the idea occurred to him of publishing his travels; and that during his passage homewards he seriously laboured in the undertaking: but an unlucky accident befel him. Owing to the heat of the weather and the inconvenience of the accommodations below, he wished to write upon deck. On the first day of his making this attempt, a sudden gust of wind carried all his notes overboard, and he had the satisfaction of seeing them strewed in graceful undulations upon the waves of the Mediterranean. We should hardly have had any cause to regret it had this deterred Mr. S. from future exertions; for all travels that are composed from recollection have so few claims to our belief, that the loss of such can scarcely be deplored as an evil. It is well observed by Gray, that one note made upon the spot is worth a thousand recollections.

It might, perhaps, appear rather singular that Mr. Semple could travel through countries at that time in a state of hostility with Great Britain; but he informs us he is an American by birth, though educated in England, and he concludes by an assertion of loyalty, that he would shed his blood in defence of England. This is a sort of patriotism for which we have no respect:—in travelling through foreign countries he avails himself of the political amity of his native land, yet professes to be the staunch defender of another who is at variance with those very governments whose protection he ensured by his prevarication.

We shall now proceed to select a few extracts, by which our readers will perceive that Mr. Semple is at best but an amusing traveller, who tells of things somewhat different from our usual knowledge, and therefore pleases from the natural curiosity of the human mind. Goldsmith's mock journey through Pancras and Kentish Town might be read as authentic and interesting on the Continent.

At page 12, Mr. Semple observes, that Don Quixote's engagement with the windmills will by no means appear so extravagant to those who have seen them in Portugal and Spain. Judging from what he was acquainted with in his own country, he was often tempted to regard this adventure of the chivalrous knight as somewhat too extravagant; but, says he, "those of this country being little, round sturdy fellows, of about ten or twelve feet in height, might pass for the ghosts of giants, even to a sober English peasant, on a moonlight night."

Arrived at Madrid we have the following description:

"It is on the prado that the stranger may study with advantage the dress, the air, and the gait of the Spaniards; for then all pass in review before him, from the prince to the beggar. The nobleman alights from his carriage, and saunters among the throng, seemingly careless about his fine dress, and the ornaments at his button-hole, although nobody glances at them so often as himself; the citizen dresses in the mode general throughout Europe thirty years ago; whilst the lower classes that venture on the prado, still wear their cloaths thrown over their shoulder, and thus preserve the last reliques of the ancient toga. All the men wear large cocked hats, and all smoke cigars; for this latter purpose boys run up and down the prado with a kind of slow torch, which burns without flaming, and serves to light the cigars. In opposition to them, water-carriers, with their porous earthen vases and goblets, vend the cool water of the neighbouring fountains; and the various cries of fire, fire, and fresh water, water, are heard above the buz of the mingled crowd. But the women principally attract the eyes of the stranger. Their simple and elegant dress, their veils, which serve any purpose but that of concealing their faces, the freedom of their walk, and their looks attractive, but not immodest, tend to make an Englishman forget for a moment, that they are greatly inferior in point of real beauty to the women of his own country.

There is one custom which pleased me much, and which no where produces so striking an effect as on the prado. Exactly at sunset the bell of the churches and convents give the signal

Digitized by Google

repeating the evening prayer to Virgin. In an instant the busy mulude is hushed and arrested, as if by gic. The carriages stop, the women l their faces with their fans; the n take off their hats, and all breathe t, or are supposed to breathe, a ort prayer to the protecting Power ich has brought them to the close another day. After a short, a sonn, and not an unpleasing pause, the n bow and put on their hats, the men uncover their faces, the carages drive on, and the whole crowd again in motion as before. This is e of the few Catholic customs which pears to partake of piety without perstition, and divested of altars, ndlesticks, tapers, and images. I lt no reluctance to uncover my head nong the crowd under so noble a nopy as the vault of heaven, where me of the stars already begin to apear. Those around me mutter a petion or a thanksgiving to their faourite saint, or to the Mother of od; but I have only a heretic though eartfelt prayer to offer for those far istant from me, a parent, a brother, sister, or a friend."

While at Madrid some pious Spaiard picked the pocket of our author s he was attending one of their most olemn religious festivals, that of anta Barbara.

After visiting the Escurial, Mr. emple proceeded towards Cadiz and lgesiras, and on his route encounered at one of the posadas, the folowing romantic adventure.

"It being now quite dark, and the torm continuing, I determined to remain here till day-break. As I had ormed no expectations, I was not hagrined to find so few comforts in Spanish inn. Although drenched o the skin, so that even my boots vere filled with water, here was no heerful fire, no clean room, no ready ttendant. On each side of a large ire-place sat an old woman and her laughter, cowring over two or three moky bundles of wet brush-wood; a chair, a table, and a small glimmering lamp formed the furniture; and here was all to which I had to look for comfort for the night. The old woman, however, received me very kindly, and shewed me to a room, which though also floored with earth like the kitchen, was better furnished, and provided with a bed. While I here changed my dress, she prepared my supper, which consisted of eggs fried in lamp oil, and together with coarse bread and garlick, formed a mess which a long fast and a ride of forty miles made me relish. When I was just ready to choke with thirst, my kind hostess again appeared, and set before me a small pitcher of wine, to wash down this precious composition. This formed my sole companion till I chose to go to rest, when, behold an alarming circumstance, and which might make a figure in romance. On removing a mat which lay at the bed side, I found that it served to cover a hole; the entrance, as I saw by the help of my lamp, to a long dark vault. This, thought I immediately, is to answer two purposes; first, for the murderers to come unawares upon the poor sleeper, and then to cast his body into. After some pause, I covered the hole as before, and then piled up all the chairs in the room upon it in such a manner, that with the least motion they must have fallen; then having bolted the door, I placed my pistols ready cocked under my pillow, and thus secured, in spite of daggers and pale-faced assassins, soon fell fast asleep. Nothing disturbed me till the break of day, when my postilion called me at the hour I had appointed. I then took an opportunity of examining this dreadful cavern; and discovered, oh gentle reader! that it was indeed no other than a large wine vault dug underneath the house, and the roof of which being only supported by beams of wood, had in some places decayed and fallen in; so groundless are often our apprehensions."

Mr. Semple happened to reach Cadiz a few days after the memorable battle of Trafalgar; a battle never to be named by an Englishman but with pride and regret. He gives the following account of what he saw relative to that great event.

"I have already mentioned some of the effects of the great battle of Trafalgar, visible in crossing the bay of Cadiz. There a large vessel bilged and lying broadside upon the rocks, a second stranded, with all her masts gone, and a groupe of others which



Digitized by Google

seemed to have escaped as by a miracle, after being so shattered by the British cannon; all this possessed something of the terrible. But in Cadiz, the consequences, though equally apparent were of a far different nature. Ten days after the battle they were still employed in bringing ashore the wounded, and spectacles were hourly displayed at the wharfs and through the streets, sufficient to shock every heart not yet hardened to scenes of blood and human sufferings. When by the carelessness of the boatmen, and the surging of the sea, the boats struck against the stone piers, a horrid cry which pierced the soul arose from the mangled wretches on board. Many of the Spanish gentry assisted in bringing them ashore, with symptoms of much compassion: yet as they were finely dressed it had something of the appearance of ostentation, if there could be ostentation at such a moment. It need not be doubted that an Englishman lent a willing hand to bear them up the steps to their litters; yet the slightest false step made them shriek out, and I even yet shudder at the remembrance of the sound. On the tops of the pier the scene was affecting. The wounded were carrying away to the hospitals in every shape of human misery, whilst crowds of Spaniards either assisted or looked on with signs of horror. Meanwhile, their companions who had escaped unhurt, walked up and down with folded arms and downcast eyes, whilst women sat upon heaps of arms, broken furniture and baggage, with their heads bent between their knees. I had no inclination to follow the litters of the wounded; yet I learnt that every hospital in Cadiz was already full, and that convents and churches were forced to be appropriated to the reception of the remainder. If leaving the harbour I passed through the town to the point, I still beheld the terrible effects of the battle. As far as the eye could reach, the sandy side of the Isthmus, bordering on the Atlantic, was covered with masts and yards, the wrecks of ships, and here and there the bodies of the dead. Among others I noticed a topmast marked with the name of the Swiftsure, and the broad arrow of England, which only increased my anxiety to know how far the English had suffered; the Spaniards still continuing to affirm, that they have lost their chief admiral and half their fleet. While surrounded by these wrecks, I mounted on the cross-trees of a mast which had been thrown ashore, and casting my eyes over the ocean, beheld at a great distance, several masts and portions of wreck still floating about. As the sea was now almost calm, with a slight swell, the effect produced by these objects had in it something of a sublime melancholy, and touched the soul with the remembrance of the sad vicissitudes of human affairs. The portions of floating wreck were visible from the ramparts; yet not a boat dared to venture out to examine or endeavour to tow them in, such was the apprehensions which still filled their minds of the enemy."

The first volume concludes with some remarks on the manners and government of Spain; but not worthy of transcription. It requires greater powers of mind, more original capacity of association, to depict the general aspect of a country, morally and politically speaking, than we conceive to belong to Mr. Semple. It is easy to say a country is superstitious, bigotted, ignorant in true political economy, and so forth; but to collect adequate data for these assertions, to provide due limitations in making them, and to preserve consistency in the whole, demand an enlarged and philosophical mind.

The second volume commences with his departure from Algesiras for Leghorn, whence he proceeded to Vienna, Rome, and Naples. This country has been too often described by travellers of all descriptions to admit of any novelty. Our author visited of course Vesuvius. At Naples the presence of the French and Joseph Buonaparte created some diminution of its usual gaiety, principally among the upper ranks; the lower classes preserved the same degrading indifference which levels man to a station with the brutes that serve him. They had their carnivals, their processions, and their religious ceremonies; though their country was daily liable to an utter political extinction! Shall we call such men

Digitized by Google

appy? Philosophy perhaps, would avy them, but reason must condemn nem. Read the following, and depise them.

"I cannot refrain from mentioning n instance of what appeared to me ne of the most debasing acts of superition I had ever witnessed. One orning, in a church in the great quare, I noticed a well dressed man ome in, and who crossed himself ith more than usual devotion. Soon fterwards he threw himself down on is knees before a crucifix, and actully licked the pavement with his ongue. After he had done this for ome time in one direction, he repeatd it crossways, and having thus icked the shape of a crucifix rudely pon the pavement, he rose well assured that he had done a most meritorious action. I cannot express my eelings of mingled disgust and pity t the sight of this abject wretch, who hus thought to honour God by debasing his image. My first emotions were to spurn him as he lay, and in order to check these emotions, I was obliged hastily to quit a temple where the bigotry of the votaries was so sadly in union with the mummeries of the priest."

Mr. Semple begins in the second volume to give a sort of journal, by no means a necessary, or an interesting method, in sailing up the Mediterranean. It can give very little pleasure to know that on Monday it rained, on Tuesday it blew, on Wednesday it was fine, and on Thursday it rained. It may furnish amusement to himself to read this commemoration of the weather, and how he spent his time; but the public desire to know only what is valuable.

From Naples our author proceeds to Malta, where he stays some days, then proceeds to Smyrna and Constantinople. This is the boundary of his excursion, and after some deliberation, he resolves upon retracing his steps homewards, instead of prosecuting his journey through Germany or through Russia. In his back passage to Smyrna Mr. S. is struck by a Turk for trespassing unintentionally upon the sacred abode of two fair ladies in a small birth; and the Mussulman perceiving our author to receive this pugilistic admonition quietly, became arrogant, and sought an opportunity the next day to quarrel with him, and struck him again: but Mr. S. vindicated the character of his assumed country (England) and drubbed the votary of Mahomet.

With the following partial delineation of the Turkish character we must close our extracts from these volumes.

"Having acquired these fine countries by the sword, they seem conscious that they hold them by no other right; and go always armed, carrying loaded pistols and a long dagger in their belt, and which being embossed with silver, they delight to exhibit and handle. With these sentiments, and surrounded only by slaves, they naturally acquire a haughty air, which, from the state of their manners, partakes of ferocity. At the smallest provocation, and most often without any at all, their hands are ready to strike an Infidel, and they never dream of his having the madness or insolence to return the blow. If two stout Greeks be fighting in the street, a Turk comes between them, pushes each a different way; and adds kicks and blows, should they still linger near each other. They look upon the life of an Infidel as of little more value than that of a brute; and indeed do not seem to estimate their own at a very high rate. They have some traits of the true military character; are fond of horses and arms; and detest the sea. They delight in the pomp, and noise, and glitter of war; and they can blind themselves for a short time in the hour of battle to its dangers; but its incessant fatigues soon dishearten them; and although they insult the Christians at Constantinople and Smyrna, they have learnt to tremble before them on the banks of the Danube, and the borders of the Euxine. This, then, betrays the whole secret of their haughtiness. It is founded on the conquest of their remote ancestors, not on their own tried strength.

In a word, deluded by the semblance of war, and really enervated by long habits of peace, and by a religion, the rewards of which are entirely sensual, the Turk is willing to have a foretaste in this world of the cooling shades, the pure running streams, the soft



Digitized by Google

slumbers, and the Houris of Paradise. Tents adorned with fringes, horses gaily caparisoned, and splendid arms, serve only to wake him gently from these luxurious dreams, that he may fall to slumber again with a better relish, and dream that he is a soldier. So much of war as consists in that he does not dislike. But long and tedious marches, painful wounds, above all, the profound study and science of war, are wholly unsuited to his temper, at once impetuous and indolent. Where it is possible by a single violent exertion to obtain his end, the Turk may succeed: but disappointed in that first effort he retires like the tiger who has missed his spring, and requires a long interval of repose to recruit his scattered ferocity."

The style of this book is extremely flippant; it is a bad imitation of a bad model; we mean the silly vivacity of some modern French writers. Neither is it free from inelegant and ungrammatical expressions: viz.

"At all public tables, I have seen that a Spaniard eats full as much as the foreigner *alongside of him*." vol. 1. p. 73.

"What man alone could be more happy than solitary *me*?" Ib. 122.

"But many subsequent *acquaintances* of that nation." vol. 2. p. 100. Mr. S. does not seem to know that this word has no plural.

"Being less accustomed than *me*." ib. 113.

"Are prevented from sleep the *whole night long*." ib. 142.

He constantly spells *birth, berth*, contrary to the true orthography of the word; and in the beginning of the first volume says, "We made the Burlings, a cluster of rocks on the *west* coast of Portugal." What other coast of Portugal could be seen in a voyage from England to Lisbon?

We have particularized these few faults for our own justification, lest Mr. S. might be tempted to accuse us of malevolence, which we do assure him is not the case, as we knew not even his name till the present volumes were put upon our table. We hazard this truth without the fear of being replied to by Mr. S. in the words of Milton's devil:

"Not to know me argues yourself unknown."

*An Account of the Life and Writings of* DAVID HUME. *By* THOMAS EDWARD RITCHIE. 1 vol. 8vo. 1807.

A LIFE of Hume executed by an able hand still remains a desideratum in literature; the one before us, in regard to fact, contains nothing that has not been given to the public; and in point of criticism, it is by far too humble to preclude the attempt of any future biographer. Mr. Ritchie has contrived to magnify the simple details given by Hume himself into a volume of five hundred and twenty pages, by a few letters selected from Stewart's life of Robertson, by a re-print of the celebrated "Exposé Succinct" of D'Alembert's respecting the quarrel between Hume and Rousseau; by a translation of the same in the body of the work; by a re-publication of some neglected essays of Hume, to be found, however, in a small Scotch edition, published about the year 1750; and a few scattered remarks upon the philosophical tenets of our author, and upon his style. Such are the materials of the volume before us, and we confess our disappointment has been great.

It would be a waste of time to give our readers a biographical sketch of this celebrated writer; since the few data which he himself gave the world are well known, and beyond these nothing of any importance is to be found in this volume. The most interesting part of its contents is unquestionably the affair between Rousseau and Hume; in many of the letters of the former we find all his wonted eloquence and fire, mixed as usual, with a large share of absurdity and insanity. The character of Rousseau was, perhaps, the most singular that ever existed; vanity was its predominating principle; to this he sacrificed largely, and in his works we often meet with disgusting evidences of it. Horace Walpole, with the flippancy which is distinguishable in all his writings, affected to despise Rousseau as a mere visionary, destitute of talent; but the genius, the pathos, the eloquence of the one will live in the hearts of posterity, when the pert vivacity of the other will be forgotten.

From the life of Hume one conso-

Digitized by Google

ation to literary candidates may be drawn. They will see him encountering the most humiliating neglect in his outset, and rising only by very low steps to reputation. Its greatest fulgence was not indeed till after his death, and he himself anticipates its breaking forth in the sketch of his own life.

We find in this volume a detailed account of the interposition of the general assembly of the Church of Scotland, with respect to the philosophical writings of Hume and Henry Home, afterwards Lord Kaimes. The narrow bigotry of the Scotch clergy has been since shewn in the memorable case of Mr. Leslie; the writer of this article was present at the time, and felt the strongest indignation at the illiberal zeal and persecuting spirit which were displayed by this band of churchmen. Never was religious rancour carried to a greater height; the bloody disciples of Knox were conspicuous in almost all of them; it formed a disgraceful epoch in their ecclesiastical history: while at the same time, it shewed of what ferocious fanatics the presbytery of Scotland is composed. Whoever reads the speeches, made on the occasion, of Hume, Home, and Leslie, and observes what intolerant principles were there maintained, must feel convinced, that the fires of persecution are only slumbering, and that the slightest breath of accident would blow them into devouring and ravaging flames.

Among other interesting details with which this volume is filled, we have a chronological history of all the different clubs at Edinburgh, such as the Poker Club, the Rankenian Club, &c. These curious sources shew that Mr. Ritchie is at least equal to his illustrious countryman Smollet, whom he terms "a veteran in the ingenious science of book making."

In 1701 the Select Society of which Mr. Hume was a member, undertook the task of cleansing from the tongues of their brethren, the impurities of the Scotch accent. They were stimulated to this enterprize by the appearance of Mr. Sheridan among them, whose lectures on elocution were then just fashionable. The Select Society published "Regulations for promoting the reading and speaking of the English language in Scotland," and brought forward many arguments to induce their brethren to be purified; they appointed directors, opened subscriptions, stipulated to procure adequate masters, and did in fact every thing they could. But the prospect failed, and the natives of North Britain were doomed to remain a people distinguished by their tongue.

While Mr. Hume was at Paris in 1763, he seems to have suffered a temporary derangement of his faculties from the extravagant praises which he received in that capital. Hear with what self-complacency the philosopher writes from thence to Dr. Robertson.

"It is probable that this place will long be my home. I feel little inclination to the *factious barbarians* of London; and have ever desired to remain in the place where I am planted. How much more so when it is the best place in the world? I could live here in great abundance on the half of my income; for there is no place where money is so little requisite to a man who is distinguished either by *his birth or by personal qualities*. I could run out, you see, in panygeric on the people; but you would suspect that there was a mutual convention be we n us. However, I cannot forbear observing on what different footing learning and the learned are here, from what they are among the *factious barbarians* above mentioned."

From the letters contained in this volume we select the two following; and the first with peculiar pleasure, because it contains an opinion of Hume's respecting Swift's style, with which we cordially agree; for, by no sophistry whatever could we ever persuade ourselves that the style of Swift was either simple, elegant, or energetic.

*Mr. Hume to Dr. Robertson.*

"I got yesterday from Strahan about thirty sheets of your History to be sent over to Suard, and last night and this morning have run them over with great avidity. I could not deny myself the satisfaction which I hope also will not displease you, of expres-

Digitized by Google

sing presently my extreme approbation of them. To say only they are very well written, is by far too faint an expression, and much inferior to the sentiments I feel: they are composed with nobleness with dignity, with elegance, and with judgment, to which there are few equals. They even excel, and I think in a sensible degree, your History of Scotland. I propose to myself great pleasure in being the only man in England during some months, who will be in the situation of doing you justice; after which you may certainly expect, that my voice will be drowned in that of the public.

"You know that you and I have always been on the footing of finding in each other's productions *something to blame*, and *something to commend*; and therefore, you may perhaps expect also some seasoning of the former kind; but really neither my leisure nor inclination allowed me to make such remarks, and I sincerely believe you have afforded me very small materials for them. However, such particulars as occur to my memory I shall mention. *Maltreat* is a Scotticism, which occurs once. What the devil had you to do with that old-fashioned dangling word *wherewith?* I should as soon take back *whereupon*, *whereunto*, and *wherewithal*. I think the only tolerable decent gentleman of the family is *wherein*; and I should not chuse to be often seen in his company. But I know your affection for *wherewith* proceeds from your partiality to Dean Swift, whom I can often laugh with, whose style I can even approve, but surely can never admire. It has no harmony, no eloquence, no ornament, and not much correctness, whatever the English may imagine. Were not their literature still in a somewhat barbarous state, that author's place would not be so high among their classics. But what a fancy is this you have taken of saying always *an hand, an heart, an head?* Have you *an ear?* Do you not know that this *n* is added before vowels to prevent the cacophony, and ought never to take place before *h* when that letter is sounded? It is never pronounced in these words? why should it be wrote? Thus, I should say, *a history*, and *a historian*; and so would you too, if you had any sense. But you tell me that Swift does otherwise. To be sure there is no reply to that, and we must swallow your *hath* too upon the same authority. I will see you d—d sooner. But I will endeavour to keep my temper.

"I do not like this sentence in page 149. *This step was taken in consequence of the treaty Wolsey had concluded with the Emperor at Brussels, and which had hitherto been kept secret.* Si sic omnia dixisses, I should never have been plagued with hearing your praises so often sounded, and that fools preferred your style to mine. Certainly it had been better to have said, *which Wolsey*, &c. That relative ought very seldom to be omitted, and is here particularly requisite to preserve a symmetry between the two members of the sentence. You omit the relative too often, which is a colloquial barbarism, as Mr. Johnson calls it.

"Your periods are sometimes, though not often, too long. Suard will be embarrassed with them, as the modish French style runs into the other extreme."

Edinburgh, August 16, 1760.

"Sir,

"I am not surprised to find by your letter, that Mr. Gray should have entertained suspicions with regard to the authenticity of these fragments of our Highland poetry. The first time I was shewn the copies of some of them in manuscript, by our friend John Home, I was inclined to be a little incredulous on that head; but Mr. Home removed my scruples, by informing me of the manner in which he procured them from Mr. Macpherson, the translator.

"These two gentlemen were drinking the waters together at Moffatt last autumn, when their conversation fell upon Highland poetry, which Mr. Macpherson extolled very highly. Our friend, who knew him to be a good scholar, and a man of taste, found his curiosity excited, and asked whether he had ever translated any of them. Mr. Macpherson replied, that he never had attempted any such thing; and doubted whether it was possible to transfuse such beauties into our language; but, for Mr. Home's satisfaction, and in order to give him a general notion of the strain of that

Digitized by Google

ld poetry, he would endeavour to rn one of them into English. He cordingly brought him one next y, which our friend was so much eased with that he never ceased so- iting Mr. Macpherson, till he in- nsibly produced that small volume iich has been published.

"After this volume was in every dy's hands, and universally ad- ired, we heard every day new rea- ns, which put the authenticity, not e great antiquity, the translator cribes to them, beyond all question; r their antiquity is a point, which ust be ascertained by reasoning; ough the arguments he employs em very probable and convincing. at certain it is, that these poems are every body's mouth in the High- nds, have been handed down from ther to son, and are of an age be- nd all memory and tradition.

"In the family of every Highland ieftain, there was anciently retained bard, whose office was the same ith that of the Greek rhapsodists; d the general subject of the poems, hich they recited, was the wars of ingal; an epoch no less celebrated nong them, than the wars of Troy mong the Greek poets. This cus- m is not even yet altogether abo- shed: the bard and piper are steemed the most honourable offices a chieftain's family, and these two haracters are frequently united in he same person. Adam Smith, the elebrated Professor in Glasgow, told ie that the piper of the Argyleshire ilitia repeated to him all those oems which Mr. Macpherson has anslated, and many more of equal eauty. Major Mackay, Lord Rae's rother, also told me, that he remem- ers them perfectly; as likewise did he Laird of Macfarlane, the greatest ntiquarian whom we have in this ountry, and who insists strongly on he historical truth, as well as on the oetical beauty of these productions. could add the Laird and Lady Macleod to these authorities, with nany more, if these were not suffi- ient, as they live in different parts of he Highlands, very remote from each ther, and they could only be ac- uainted with poems that had be- ome in a manner national works, and had gradually spread themselves into every mouth, and been imprinted on every memory.

"Every body in Edinburgh is so convinced of this truth, that we have endeavoured to put Mr. Macpherson on a way of procuring us more of these wild flowers. He is a modest, sensible young man, not settled in any living, but employed as a private tutor in Mr. Grahame of Balgowan's family, a way of life which he is not fond of. We have, therefore, set about a subscription of a guinea, or two guineas a-piece, in order to enable him to quit that family, and under- take a mission into the Highlands, where he hopes to recover more of these fragments. There is, in parti- cular, a country surgeon somewhere in Lochabar, who, he says, can recite a great number of them, but never committed them to writing; as indeed the orthography of the Highland lan- guage is not fixed, and the natives have always employed more the sword than the pen. This surgeon has by heart the epic poem mentioned by Mr. Macpherson in his preface; and as he is somewhat old, and the only person living that has it entire, we are in the more haste to recover a mo- nument, which will certainly be re- garded as a curiosity in the republic of letters.

"I own, that my first and chief objection to the authenticity of these fragments, was not on account of the noble and even tender strokes which they contain; for these are the off- spring of genius and passion in all countries; I was only surprised at the regular plan which appears in some of these pieces, and which seems to be the work of a more cultivated age. None of those specimens of barbarous poetry known to us, the Hebrew, Arabian, or any other, con- tained this species of beauty; and if a regular epic poem, or even any thing of that kind, nearly regular, should also come from that rough cli- mate or uncivilized people, it would appear to me a phenomenon altoge- ther unaccountable.

"I remember Mr. Macpherson told me, that the heroes of this Highland epic were not only like Homer's heroes, their own butchers, bakers, and cooks, but also their own shoe- makers, carpenters, and smiths. He

Digitized by Google

mentioned an incident which put this matter in a remarkable light. A warrior has the head of his spear struck off in battle; upon which he immediately retires behind the army, where a forge was erected, makes a new one, hurries back to the action, pierces his enemy, while the iron, which was yet red-hot, hisses in the wound. His imagery you will allow to be singular, and so well imagined, that it would have been adopted by Homer, had the manners of the Greeks allowed him to have employed it.

"I forgot to mention as another proof of the authenticity of these poems, and even of the reality of the adventures contained in them, that the names of the heroes Fingal, Oscur, Osur, Dermid, are still given in the Highlands to large mastiffs, in the same manner as we affix to them the names of Cæsar, Pompey, Hector, or the French that of Marlborough.

"It gives me pleasure to find, that a person of so fine a taste as Mr. Gray approves of these fragments; so it may convince us, that our fondness of them is not altogether founded on national prepossessions, which, however, you know to be a little strong. The translation is elegant; but I made an objection to the author, which I wish you would communicate to Mr. Gray, that we may judge of the justness of it. There appeared to me many verses in his prose, and all of them in the same measure with Mr. Shenstone's famous ballad,

"Ye shepherds so careless and free,
"Whose flocks never carelessly roam, &c."

"Pray, ask Mr. Gray, whether he made the same remark, and whether he thinks it a blemish?

Your's most sincerely, &c.

Of the style of this work we can by no means speak favourably. It is flimsy, and apes a sort of sententious dignity that looks ridiculous. Often too it is vulgar and incorrect. A few specimens will shew this:

"That a *lad* of only twenty-seven years of age should fail, &c." He is speaking here of Hume after the publication of his "Treatise on Human Nature." But this is, we know, partly a Scotticism: our author, however, should remember, that in England, and in serious composition we apply that term only to extreme youth, and not at all to a person of respectability.

At page 9, we are told of a "rare instance of *early* precocity." An elegant pleonasm. In the same page Mr. Ritchie pretends to correct the language of Hume, who said of his *Treatise* that it fell "dead-born from the press." Mr. R. puts *still-born*, though it would be difficult to discover a motive of preference. But the idea as well as expression are not his, though often quoted as such. He took them from Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, l. 226.

"All, all but truth drops *dead-born* from the press,
Like the last Gazette or the last address."

And Pope probably had Dryden in his eye, who says in his prologue to the *Pilgrim*,

"For all the former fustian stuff he wrote
Was *dead-born* doggrel or is quite forgot."

At page 11 we are told of a general *abandonment* of prior opinions," and at page 18 we are informed, that the "*most devious* fancy could not surmise the extent and force of the Aristotelian philosophy in the middle ages;" and at page 51, it is intimated to the reader, that Mr. Hume (whom our author often politely terms merely David) "*plucked up courage*" to go on with his history in consequence of the approbation of Dr. Stone, the primate of Ireland.

At p. 306 this gentleman modestly informs us, "that if an uncouthness of style occasionally appear in the detail of Mr. Hume's opinions in this work, it will serve as an apology that his own language is always employed, which, in his earlier productions, was not very remarkable for its classic elegance and correctness." This is kindly intimated lest the style of the historian of England should be mistaken for that of Thomas Edward Ritchie, the compiler of his life.

Our author pretends also to criticise and correct the language of Hume. It is not that his language is faultless; on the contrary, we know it to have many conspicuous defects; but we do not conceive Mr. Ritchie competent to the task of pointing them out, if we may judge from the following specimen. Hume originally wrote in his history the following

Digitized by Google

entence, "that the event however rosperous," which he afterwards ery properly altered to "how pros-erous soever;" but Mr. Ritchie in-orms us "the expression in the first dition was correct. In the words *whosoever, whatsoever, howsoever,* he pronoun or adverb cannot be pro-erly disunited from *soever*." Had Mr. R. been in the least acquainted with the English classics, he would now that this separation is itself a eauty; in confirmation of which we ould quote numerous examples from ohnson, Burke, Gibbon, Blair, Ro-ertson, Smith, and others.

It appears that Mr. Ritchie applied to the family of Hume for some au-hentic documents for the life of their kinsman. But this they very proper-ly refused, unless they were permitted to see the work in MS. that they might be certain it was not an at-tempt to injure the reputation of the historian. Mr. Ritchie declined com-plying with this request, and his work consequently became meagre and uninteresting. There is disco-verable, in many parts of it, a petty inclination to calumniate, and a pee-vish carping at the statements of Hume in his own life. The reader is left to suppose that this work is a joint production, for the first person plural is constantly used; as "*we* have discovered," "we *will* be par-doned," "*our* remarks on them, &c."

# THE NEW PATENTS.

*To* Richard Friend's, *(Southwark) for improvements in the construction and working Gun-Carriages.*

THESE carriages are so con-structed, that the bed, when the un is fired, shall slide back upon a ide or traversing platform, similarly o the slide of a common carronade, ith the addition of two iron plates or the wheels of the carriage to run pon, and is fixed to the ship's side in he same manner. For garrison ser-ice the slide is made similarly to that or sea service, except that instead of he plates called breast plates, at the ore-end of the slide, an iron with two raps and an eye at the end is substi-ated. This iron is fixed to a piece of ood, between the sides of the slide, xtending to any length that may be equired; the eye at the end hanging pon a pivot or bolt, fixed in the floor f the garrison; and the slide, resting pon four wheels, may be traversed o as to point the gun in any direction. he slide may be hung in various ays, as the nature of the ship or gar-ison may require. After the gun is red and the carriage forced back upon he slide by the recoil, the carriage is aised on four wheels by means of an on spindle, with pinions upon it, and our iron cranks with cogs or teeth in he end, which work in the pinions on he spindle; and the wheels running n the iron plates let into the slide, nables the gun to be got forward gain without tackle, and in conside-rably less time than the common car-riage.

The carriage is made of two wood sides or brackets, or bed or bottom, and a transum or cross piece framed together. The iron spindle mentioned above is fixed about the middle of the carriage, a little above the bed or bot-tom. It is round, and passes through the sides or brackets; at the inside of which are two pinions of six teeth, and a half pinion of three teeth on the middle. The ends on the outside are made square to fix wrenches or han-dles to, to turn the spindle. Four iron levers or cranks are then fixed to the bed of the carriage, by an iron bolt passing through them, two at the fore and two at the aft part on the in-side of the brackets. The two at the fore part are made with a hole at one end, through which and dougla groove or channel in the bed an iron axle-tree passes; on the ends of which at the outside of the levers or cranks are two iron wheels. At the edge of the wheels a bolt passes, and serves as a bearing for the levers to act upon, and also to hold the carriage together. The other end is made with three or more teeth, which work in the pinions of the spindle. The two levers at the after part of the carriage are made in a reversed shape, so that by turning the spindle one way the carriage will be raised upon its four wheels at once. The carriage is held upon the slide si-milarly to a common carronade.



Digitized by Google

The patentee has a carriage and a gun mounted, according to this invention, at his manufactory, No. 11, Broad-way, St. Thomas's, Southwark.

*Mr.* JOHN MABERLEY'S, *(Bedford-Row) for making Tents, Poles, and other Machinery, so as to carry off noxious air, by a more effectual ventilation than is at present used.—March 7, 1807.*

A CAP or piece is made of wood in the form of a vase, or of any other suitable figure, in which are perforations communicating obliquely with a central perforation, which is open at bottom, but does not proceed through the said vase at top. The tent poles are formed of a hollow pipe, or cylinder, of plate iron, in which is a wooden pipe or tube, bored not quite through at the bottom, where it is secured in the cylinder by a pin, and holes are made through both the wood and metal, and communicate with the interior space. The lower part of the metallic cylinder, where there is no lining of wood, is fastened by pins. The canvas of the tent is securely fastened on the conical surface of the neck of the vase, and a piece of leather is firmly fixed below the projecting part, in order to cover and defend the place of junction from the weather. The tent pole being fixed in its socket is introduced by its upper part into the cavity, which is lined with metal, and supports the tent. In this situation it will be easily understood that the heated air will rise to the most elevated part of the tent, where it will pass out through the holes in the iron cylinder and its wooden interior into the atmosphere, and by these means the ventilation will be kept up with more or less rapidity in proportion to the temperature of the tent.

*Mr.* THOMAS PATY'S, *(Kent Road, Camberwell) for a method of spinning, dyeing, weaving, and manufacturing East-India Sun Hemp into Carpets and Carpet Rugs.—April* 11, 1807.

THE sun hemp is taken from the bale, as imported, and dressed into three sorts. The first, or longest sort, is spun into yarn for the warp; the second is spun for the pile; and the third for the weft of the carpets. The yarn used for the pile is dyed in the skain of various colours at pleasure, by means of cochineal, argol, fustick, &c. &c. The materials being thus prepared are wove in a loom into carpets; the warp is in general dressed with starch made of flour and water, and in the beaming of it is received through a raddle with iron teeth. The shuttle is worked by the hand, and is nine inches in length by four and a half in breadth; the harness consisting of four wings when at work, two being up and two down, parts two warps in half every time the shuttle passes through the centre. The pile is raised by means of a rod of iron, copper, or brass, with a sunk-in-groove of about three-eighths of an inch; the rod varying from one inch and a quarter to two inches in circumference, according to the length of pile required. The yarn dyed and prepared for the pile is wound round the rod by hand, being threaded through every two threads of the chain or warp, and, when struck up by the batten, is cut with a sharp instrument down the groove of the rod, by which means the rod is immediately extricated; the cut ends of the yarn form the pile on the upper side of the carpet, and the shoot forms the ground or back. The rug or carpet is finished by chipping and trimming the pile with a pair of shears.

## TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

### SOCIETY OF ARTS.

THE anniversary of this society for the distribution of premiums and bounties awarded within the last year, was held on Tuesday, the 26th of May, at the society's house in the Adelphi. The president, the Duke of Norfolk, was in the chair, and the business commenced with the usual oration from Dr. Taylor, the secretary.

Mr. David Day had a silver medal awarded to him, for planting ash trees; he stated several particulars relating to his long experience as a planter of ash, and said, that on particular small spots the produce of his plantation

Digitized by Google

has increased in value no less than 480l. per acre in three years. He stated, that neither chalk or clay are well adapted to the growth of ash, but that sand is highly so; that comparatively poor land will pay the best for planting, though he had succeeded on most soils with ash, which pays better than oak in general.

Miss D'Oyley, of Yorkshire, had a silver medal for her improvement on the Egyptian mode of raising chickens by art. This was stated to consist principally in causing the same hens to sit upon and hatch successive sets of eggs, and raising the chickens by means of apparatus, called "artificial mothers," calculated to give the shelter and warmth to these tender creatures usually derived from the wings and feathers of a hen.

Lord Redesdale had a silver medal for the discovery and account of an ore of zinc, of from three to six feet in thickness, found in certain caverns on his lordship's estate, at Malham Moor, near Craven, in Yorkshire, which is either applicable in its present state for making paint, instead of white lead, or for preparing metallic zinc.

Mr. Edmund Tyrrell received ten guineas for his newly contrived muffle, for chemical purposes, the novelty of which consists in forming them in moulds in the cylindrical form wanted, instead of bending flat pieces of a soft composition over a mould for this purpose.

Mr. Alexander Duff, of Bethnal Green, received fifteen guineas for his improved loom, for weaving figured goods without draw-boys; of which looms, he stated, that three hundred were in use, and that two hundred of them had been made since Christmas last for silk weaving, but that they were alike applicable to cotton or thread weaving.

Mr. George Smart had a second gold medal, for his chimney sweeping apparatus, for obviating the necessity of employing climbing boys. Mr. S. stated, that his brush, made of the same material as whisks and carpet brooms, is found capable of ascending any chimney, if only six inches square, not one in a hundred being found, on trial, not adapted to the apparatus; that he has for years past constantly had two men employed in using these apparatus, and others in making them for sale; and Mr. S. stated, that scarcely a great town in the kingdom is now without one or more of his machines, of which he has sold more than one hundred.

Mr. Joseph Davis received a silver meda for a machine similar in purpose, next in merit to the above.

Mr. Christopher Wilson received a gold medal for a secure sailing boat or life-boat. This boat differs from Greathead's life-boat, in its buoyant property being derived from air tight lockers in the sides of the boat, instead of cork, and which, by widening the upper part, made her capable of carrying more sail, or bearing greater inequalities of weight on her sides without oversetting. On trial, this boat was found to sail one third faster than any other boat of the same tonnage, and had been tried with perfect success at Newhaven and other places.

Mr. J. W. Boswell received a gold medal for his contrivance for avoiding the surging of a cable or messenger, during the heaving of the anchor of a ship; by the common method of doing which, the lives of seamen were sometimes lost. Mr. Boswell also laid claim to part of Mr. Wilson's invention above.

Mr. F. C. Daniels received a gold medal for his life-preserver, or air tight leathern bag, for saving persons from drowning.

Mr. W. Hardy received a silver medal for his method of occasioning the long and short vibrations of the balance of a watch for nautical purposes, to be performed in equal times.

Mr. Henry Ward, of Blandford, received a silver medal for a new compensation pendulum for a clock, to vibrate equally in hot as in cold weather, consisting of two iron rods with one of zinc between them.

Mr. S. Mendham, the like, for a new watch escapement, whereby friction in this essential part of a chronometer is entirely obviated.

Mr. J. Broad, of Downing-street, the like, for a guage, or long pair of callipers, for taking the dimensions of standing timber. Two rods fourteen feet long turn on a pivot, and, when one end embraces the tree at the girt-



Digitized by Google

ing place, the other end shews the quarter girt on a graduated arc.

Mr. A. Stass, the like, for a machine for boot closers and others who sew flat-seams in leather, to enable them to work in a standing position.

A silver medal was delivered to Mr. William Bond, of Canada, in North America, but now in England, for his model of a simple machine to be worked by a stream of water, and removed before the frosts set in, for beating and preparing hemp, and for his useful information respecting the timber and warren-rabbits of the British colonies in Canada.

After several other premiums had been adjudged, Dr. Taylor concluded his address by acknowledging very valuable presents of scientific and useful boons for the library of the society, and mentioned that one hundred and forty-two new members had been elected within the past year.

# MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

## IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

*With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.*

THE Rev. John Oldisworth, of Swansea, proposes to publish by subscription a new edition of Nicholls's Paraphrase on the Common Prayer and the Psalms of David, with some alterations and observations, taken from various eminent authors.

The Rev. J. H. Bransby, of Dudley, is preparing for the press, two volumes of serious practical Sermons, for the use of Unitarian Christians, particularly those who are the heads of families.

A new and splendid edition of Helvetius' Essays on the Mind, accompanied with an elegant portrait, will be published in a few days. To it will be prefixed a copious life of the author, and some original prefatory strictures on the work, by Mr. Mudford.

Miss Bower has in the press, a Collection of Miscellaneous Poems, which is nearly ready for publication.

The fifth and last volume of Ogle's edition of Dr. Leighton's Works, is in considerable forwardness, and will shortly appear.

Mr. Card, author of the History of the Revolutions in Russia, has in the press, a Life of Charlemagne, which will be published in one vol. octavo.

Dr. Miller, public lecturer on chemistry at Edinburgh, has undertaken to prepare for the press, a new edition of Williams's Mineral Kingdom. He proposes to revise the original work with great care, to expunge all extraneous and irrelevant matter, to correct and polish the style, and to add to it whatever valuable discoveries may have been made in mineralogy since its publication. Dr. Miller has made an actual survey of all the principal mines in the kingdom; and this edition may be expected to be executed in a scientific manner. It will be in two volumes, octavo.

Dr. Walker has prepared for the press, An Essay on Vaccination; with some account of its rise and progress; of the authors who first established the practice; and the associations formed in the metropolis for its future propagation.

The second volume of Mr. Jones's History of Brecon is nearly completed for the press.

The Rev. Mr. Collinson has in the press, A Life of the Historian Thuanus, which will be comprised in an octavo volume. From the distinguished rank which Thuanus held amongst the literary men of his age, this promises to be an interesting volume.

Mr. Elton has nearly completed a poetical Translation of Hesiod, with dissertations and notes.

A volume of Poems, from the pen of Lord Byron, who is not yet of age, may shortly be expected.

Mr. Coleridge will shortly publish two new volumes of Poems.

Mr. Sowerby intends to publish a concise Prodromus of the British Minerals in his Cabinet, as a sort of Essay towards forming a new, natural, and easy arrangement with reference to his British Mineralogy, and designed for those who may find it more useful for a library than a ta-

Digitized by Google

elling book. A new edition of his botanical Drawing-Book is also in the ress, to which he has made great additions and improvements. Mr. S. has so in hand an Essay towards forming new, useful, and universal Chroatic Scale, or list of colours.

Colonel Thornton, of sporting celerity, is arranging for the press marials for Memoirs of his own Life. we may judge by what the Colonel as already presented to the public, the result of his literary and sporting labours, these memoirs must produce the most lively interest among ose of his friends who are best acuainted with him.

Mr. Egerton Brydges has printed a ife of Lord Chancellor Egerton, ith portraits of the Lord Chancellor nd the late Bishop of Durham of that ame. We believe this work is not ublished, though Mr. Brydges has resented a copy to some learned ocieties.

Sir Richard Hoare has ready for ublication, a Tour in Ireland.

Mr. Malcolm has just finished at ress the concluding volume of his ondinium Redivivum.

Dr. Nevin, who was exiled to America for the part he took in the rebelion in Ireland, and who at present esides at New York, is employed in riting the History of Ireland for the ast twenty years; in which it is said e has made great progress.

The Clarendon Press is now emloyed in printing Wyttenbach's Notes n Plutarch's Morals, in quarto and ctavo; an edition of Sophocles in reek, with notes by Elmsley; the lergyman's Instructor, being a kind f sequel to the Clergyman's Assistant; ew editions of Davis's Cicero de Naura Deorum; Musgrave's Euripides; lorus; Homer's Iliad and Odyssey; ishop Butler's Works, in two vols. ctavo; and Shuckford's Connection.

---

FINE ARTS.

In the summer of 1804, a number f ancient allegorical, historical, and egendary paintings in fresco, were iscovered on the walls of the chapel f the Trinity at Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire. Drawings were ade from them, at the time, by Mr. homas Fisher, who proposes to pubsh seventeen of them by subscription, with views and sections illustrating the architecture of the chapel. The greater number of these paintings represent various incidents relating to the finding, recovering, and at length placing the Holy Cross at the Gate of Jerusalem. They exhibit specimens of the art of painting in two distinct ages, but both prior to the Reformation; and were brought to light by the accidental removal of white-wash, during the repair of the chapel in 1804. The subsequent destruction of the originals suggests the propriety of now offering copies of them to the public. As specimens of the arts of painting and design in the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries, they will be found curious; especially to those who are fond of comparing the progressive advancement of this divine art from the rude beginnings of uninformed genius to the perfection of modern times. Descriptions of the paintings, and of the style and probable periods of their execution, will be annexed; and the size will be super-royal folio. The publication will be in three parts, at two guineas each.

---

*Bohemia.*

A periodical work is published at Prague, entitled, Hlasatel Cesky, or Bohemian Intelligencer, by John Negedly, LL.D. and Professor of the Bohemian Language and Literature in the University of Prague. The principal object of the editor is to improve the language and literature of Bohemia; and the articles in the numbers which have already appeared, are well calculated for that purpose, consisting chiefly of translations from Lucan, Cicero, Pope, the Messiah of Klopstock, and biographical accounts of eminent Bohemians.

There has been established at Prague a school for the deaf and dumb, which is supported by subscription. The children of those parents who are in good circumstances, are received into the House on paying annually 125 florins, for which sum they are provided with food, lodgings, and instruction; and the directors of this establishment are, by these means, enabled to afford gratuitously the same advantages to a certain number of deaf and dumb children belonging to poor parents. The whole is under the di-

Digitized by Google

rection of M. Florian Klein, who is assisted by several other able instructors.

*Denmark.*

The news which has been received at Copenhagen from M. Giesecke, who is making a geological and mineralogical survey of Iceland, is very satisfactory. He has made some useful discoveries at the foot of Mount Hecla and in the interior of the country.

*France.*

There is now living at Marseilles, a girl, called Rosalia-Zaccharia Ferriol, aged 10 years, and born in that city of French parents, who possesses all the characters of the Albinos. The colour of her skin is of a dull white; her hair is straight and somewhat harsh to the touch, and is of a shining white colour, as are likewise her eye-lashes and eyebrows. Her eyes are large and rolling, the iris being of a clear blue with red streaks; and the cornea of a bright and vivid red. The sensibility of the visual organs is very great, the child not being able to bear much light, that of the sun obliging her to close her eyes. This girl, though much deformed in person, enjoys good health, and has never been afflicted with any disease, except the small-pox. She is very fond of high seasoned food, is lively and intelligent: the father has chesnut coloured hair, and appears to enjoy good health; the mother is a brunette, strong, and neither her nor her husband have ever been afflicted with any severe disorder; she has had five children, who are all living, but never during pregnancy was indisposed more than women usually are. All her children, except the above girl, have chesnut coloured hair, and are perfectly well formed.

*Holland.*

Holland still possesses several artists, who maintain the glory of the ancient Dutch school. M. Buch, director of the academy of design, at Amsterdam, is estimated to be a good historical painter. The pictures of flowers and sea-pieces, by De Vanos, are spoken of with great praise. The landscapes of Haag and animals of Schouwman are much esteemed. Kuiper has exercised his pencil with success in allegorical pieces; and Portman has given specimens of distinguished talents in engraving Kuiper's two pictures of Peace and War. Vinckles and Hodges have long enjoyed the reputation of skilful engravers. Schwegman has obtained a prize, given by the National Economical Society, for a new invention of engraving, in imitation of chalk; and the society of Haerlem has bestowed another on Horstock, a painter of Alkmaer, who has found out a method of rendering water-colours more durable.

The Botanical Garden, at Leyden, occupies about four acres of land, and is kept in excellent order. The Botanical Gardens of Upsal and of the Dublin Society, are described as greatly superior in value and arrangement to this of Leyden. Amongst the plants are the remains of vegetable antiquity in the shape of a palm, which stands in a tub in the open air, supported by a thin frame of iron work. It is about fourteen feet high, and was raised from seed by the celebrated Carolus Clusius, who died professor at Leyden in 1609. This plant is said to be the palm mentioned by Linnæus in his *Prælectiones in Ordines Naturales Plantarum*, published by Giseke in 1792, at Hamburgh, which Linnæus suspected to be a *Chamærops*; but which, as Dr. Smith observes, his editor rightly refers to the *Rhapis flabelli formis*. It comes from China and Japan, and there is a tree of this kind, and about as large, in the Botanic Garden at Paris, and another at Pisa. In this garden is also the Ginkgo of the Chinese, a standard twenty feet high; Strelitzia Regina, which has never yet flowered in any garden out of England; the Olea laurifolia, a new species according to Van Royen; Royena lucida in flower as large as a moderate hawthorn-tree, and thought to be very handsome; and a singular plant from the Cape, supposed to be an *Echites*, with a large tuberous root raised high above the surface of the ground, two or three weak stems a foot high, and large dark brown flowers. In the University Library is Rauwolf's Herbarium, which is very magnificent, and the plants well preserved; also Boccone's Herbarium of the plants described in his Fasciculus Plantarum, published by Morison, at Oxford, in 1674—these specimens are very poor; Herman's Collection of Ceylon plants is also

Digitized by Google

ere, and a volume of West-India ants belonging to Herman, which e very scarce in Holland.

*Italy.*

An old national diversion has lately en revived at Pisa, by order of the ueen of Etruria. It is called *Giroco l Ponte.* As the river Arno divides e town into north and south, 180 habitants of the north quarter con- nd with an equal number of the uth quarter for the possession of its arble bridge. They attack by di- isions of 30; the struggle lasts three uarters of an hour, and consists in e parties pushing against and driv- g back each other. Those who pe- etrate beyond the middle of the idge are proclaimed victors. The ntest concludes with a splendid re- ast and a ball. Pisa having been unded by a Greek colony, this fes- val is thought to be a remnant of the ncient Greek games. It had ceased be celebrated for the last 22 years.

There had long been in the city of enoa an hexagonal vase, known by e name of *sacro catino,* the sacred late, which was supposed to be an merald, and, in consequence, of an estimable value. On plundering taly, during the last revolution, it as sent to Paris, and deposited on he 20th of November last, by the mperor's orders, in the cabinet of ntiquities, in the Imperial Library. his vase was considered as a precious elic; and father Gaetano, a learned ugustin monk, published, in 1727, t Genoa, a dissertation, in which he serted all the authorities that tended prove that this was the very vase in hich the paschal lamb had been of- red to Christ and his Apostles, on he evening of his passion. He ac- ounted for its falling into the hands f the Genoese in the following man- er:—These people distinguished hemselves in the first crusade, and articularly at the taking Cæsarea, in 101. An immense booty was found in this place, which was divided into three parts, one of which consisted of nothing but the *sacro catino.* All the crusaders agreed that the Genoese should be recompensed for their in- trepidity, in first entering the town, by having the first choice; and they chose the *sacro catino.* They kept it with the most sacred care, in an ar- moury, made in the wall of the cathe- dral at Genoa, and the keys of which were deposited with the most distin- guished personages of the republic. No person was permitted to touch it; and it was shewn to the faithful only twice a year at a great festival. Thus it was not possible to examine whe- ther the vase was an emerald or not; and this examination has just taken place by a commission of philoso- phers from the institute, consisting of Messrs. Guyton, Vanquelin, and Hany. They have declared that the *sacro catino* is nothing more than a lump of coloured glass; but they think it worthy of preservation, on account of its having been such an object of piety, and because it is a cu- rious specimen of the art of glass making in the lower empire at such an early period. It is supposed to have been made at the time when Constan- tine established the seat of his empire at Byzantium.

*Sardinia.*

The Baron de Prunner, a Captain of Chasseurs, founded in 1804, at Ca- ligari, a society, denominated The Royal Society of Agriculture and Rural Economy, which boasts of seve- ral distinguished foreigners as cor- responding members.

*Sweden.*

It is intended to establish in Sweden an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, their number being very considerable in that coun- try. In the dioceses alone of Upsal, Vexio, Calmar, Ikera, and Carlstadt, more than 280 of these unfortunate people have been enumerated.

## ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

JOHN CHARNOCK, Esq. F.A.S. *whose Death was announced at* p. 466.

[T is worthy of remark, that although common conjecture would be apt o imagine otherwise, the life of an au- thor seldom wants interest, or matter of entertainment. The notion that it is necessarily composed of a series of peaceful years, dedicated to science and the *belles lettres,* free from those

Digitized by Google

events which mark the story of the man engaged in the bustle of the world, is erroneous. Vicissitude is generally at hand to chequer, and disappointment to blur the pages of the annals of the man of genius. Egregious opinions, or eccentricities of habit, the result perhaps of strong but noble passions, may occasion the mind to swerve from the consideration of its proper interests; may mar the prospects of life, or retard the fortunes of the man of merit. The present memoir will verify the truth of our assertion.

John Charnock, Esq. was born Nov. 28, in the year 1756; and was descended from an ancient and respectable family. There was a Sir John Charnock, a baronet, who died in the year 1680, but whose heir left the country and was not heard of afterwards, unless in the person (which is the most probable fact) of a Stephen Charnock, who, twelve years afterwards, went from Boston in New England to Barbadoes, where he settled some time in the year 1690, and from whom the subject of this memoir, who was the son of John Charnock, Esq. and Frances daughter of Thos. Boothby, of Chingford, in the county of Essex, both now alive, was lineally descended.

Mr. Charnock was, in the year 1767, placed under the care of the Rev. Reynell Cotton, at Winchester; from whence he removed, in 1772, to the college, and was under the immediate protection of the Rev. Dr. Warton, being a commoner. In the year 1773 or 1774, he obtained the silver medal annually bestowed for elocution; and about the latter part of 1774, he was entered a gentleman commoner of Merton College, Oxford.

The expectations of Mr Charnock were such as to make the pursuit of a profession inconsequential; he was, however, it appears, a volunteer in the navy in his youth, we believe with his friend the late Capt. Locker, where he acquired that knowledge of naval tactics which enabled him afterwards to present to the world several useful and elegant works; and that he was since in the army. The politics of the times, also, engaged Mr. Charnock's attention: he had naturally a strong and active mind, full of power and discernment, and pure from venality or corruption. His first work was a pamphlet, entitled *The Rights of a free People*, 1792, which was written with much spirit. His next was the *Biographia Navalis*, a faithful record of the achievements of that class of heroes who are indigenous to the climate of England only, and who continue to be its great glory and protection.

In the year 1798, Mr. Charnock published a pamphlet *On Finance and National Defence*; which was followed by an elaborate work, in three vols. quarto, entitled *Marine Architecture*, on which much praise has been deservedly bestowed.

Mr. Charnock's last work was the *Biographical Memoirs of Lord Viscount Nelson, with Observations critical and explanatory*; and perhaps never were richer materials afforded to a biographer than in the life of that naval officer:—replete with the grandest scenery and effect, it would seem that the author had little else to do than describe the engagements in which the hero had fought, ever glorious, and ever ending in victory. The nobleness of the theme, however, though an advantage to a narrator on one hand, demanded on the other a considerable portion of talent and information to do justice to it; and perhaps few, if any, were better qualified for the task than the gentleman who is the subject of this memoir. Well read in naval history, stored with naval anecdote, a master of naval tactics, and himself a living witness of the hero's fame; he might be said to have had all the parts of his work prepared to hand, and which only required to be put together. Subjoined to this volume were some original valuable private letters of Lord Nelson, given exclusively to the author by a private friend, and which bear the character of his Lordship's mind and manners; plain, but not inelegant; clear, but not diffuse; and which prove sufficiently that the hero of Trafalgar was as gentle and social in private life, as in his public he was brave and full of glory. This interesting and well-written volume will long have a distinguished place in the libraries, for the authentic intelligence it affords, and for the masterly manner in which the character of the hero is displayed.

Besides the above works, Mr. Char-

Digitized by Google

ock has contributed, from time to ime, a variety of interesting articles o this Magazine; the readers of which ave lost a valuable correspondent, articularly in the department of naval iography.

We should be happy if we could ursue the narration of this gentleman's life through that brilliant career f success which his talents, estimable haracter, and expectations might ustly have promised; but the duty of he biographer is to relate the truth. Whether Mr. Charnock miscalculated is prospects, exceeded his income, r suffered from the natural openness nd liberality of his disposition, which as but too inviting to the artful and varicious, we cannot pretend to say; ut the latter years of his life were cerainly obnoxious to many unpleasant isappointments, and to a result which t is not necessary for us in this memoir to explain.

Mr. Charnock died on the 15th day f May, 1807, in the 51st year of his ge, and was interred at Lee, in the ounty of Kent.

Some incidents in the life of Mr. harnock bear a resemblance to the istory of the unfortunate Savage; ut on that subject the biographer hall touch with peculiar delicacy: ertain it is, however, that even in his ast illness he wanted countenance and rotection where it might most naturally have been expected. It frequently appears, in the affairs of men, hat something is left, as it were, for he greater work of retribution beyond he grave.

The character of Mr. Charnock was uch as obtained him, through life, he friendship of great and good men. He was, when a youth, highly esteemed by Dr. Warton; and his latter years were soothed with the enlightened conversation of many public characters, among whom we may rank Colonel Beaufoy, Mr. Coomb, Mr. Lodge, &c. He was a kind friend, social, and benevolent; full of anecdote, and not without humour: an honest irritability against meanness, baseness, or oppression, sometimes indeed broke forth in his discourse, and which at times the slight oppositions of argument even would produce; nevertheless there was a nobleness and generosity in his mind, that would not suffer him to preserve resentment where the slightest apology or atonement was offered, which instantly subdued the *assumed* dignity of the offended. Mr. Charnock had been often, in the society of his particular friends, compared to the character of *Sir Christopher Curry*, in the comedy of *Inkle and Yarico*, and with which pleasant satire he was never displeased. He had in his mind all the dignity of an honest man, and his manners displayed the solid attainments of the gentleman of the old school: his independent spirit, indeed, at times, we believe, warred against his interests in the affairs of the world.

Mr. Charnock has left a widow, a lady of many estimable virtues, and for whom it is hoped some provision will be made.

We understand that, previous to his death, Mr. Charnock was occupied in editing a new and improved edition of *Falconer's Marine Dictionary*, and which laborious work he left nearly completed; as he did also an ingenious invention entitled the *Soldier's Pastime*.

---

*Rev. Dr.* DOUGLAS, *Bishop of Salisbury, whose death was announced at page* 477.

THIS distinguished prelate and literary veteran was a native of Scotland, and was born in the year 1721. His first education was at Glasgow, from whence he removed to Oxford and entered a student of Baliol College, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded to the degree of Master of Arts, Oct. 14, 1743, and accumulated the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity, May 6, 1758. Shortly after he had taken orders, he was presented to the rectory of Eaton Constantine, in Shropshire, on the presentation of the Earl of Bradford. Mr. Douglas was at this time tutor to the son of the Earl of Bath, and therefore did not reside much upon his living; he, however, commenced his literary career at this place, and laid the foundation of his future advancement in life. In 1747, William Lauder, a native of Edinburgh and a schoolmaster in Scotland, a man of considerable talents and learning, excited general attention by a most fla-



Digitized by Google

gitious and unaccountable attempt to subvert the reputation of Milton, by shewing him to have been little better than a copier or translator of the works of others. He charged him, not in very gentle terms, with having borrowed, or more properly speaking, with having stolen, the plan, the arrangement, the division, and indeed the whole superstructure of his Paradise Lost, from some obscure Latin poets of modern date, without the least acknowledgment of his obligation to their superior genius. This attempt, as bold as it was iniquitous and vile, was first made in a series of letters, published in the Gentleman's Magazine, in the year 1747, to which he gave the title of "An Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns." Answers were given to this essay through the same channel, but they failed of their object in vindicating the fame of Milton, because none of them pointed out the fraud of which his calumniator had been guilty. Flushed with his apparent success, Lauder ventured, in 1750, to publish his essay at large in a separate form, in which he dwelt upon the supposed plagiarisms of Milton, in a strain of triumph and impudence, which, excepting the forgery of the Shakspeare papers by Ireland, it would be difficult to parallel in the history of literary imposture.

Several long passages were specified by him, and pointed out as being little more than an English version of certain poems, by Masenius, Grotius, Staphoristius, Fox, and others, whose names were scarcely ever heard of before, as having existence in the literary world. Many became the dupes of the fraud; and among others, strange to say, Dr. Johnson himself, who, on the papers printed in the Gentleman's Magazine being collected into a volume, was so far imposed upon as to be drawn to write a preface which was prefixed to them. One passage from this scarce and curious performance may be amusing to the reader, as displaying the spirit of Lauder and his unblushing effrontery:—"And here," says he, "I could produce a whole cloud of witnesses as fresh vouchers of the truth of my assertions, with whose fine sentiments, as so many gay feathers, Milton has plumed himself; like one who would adorn a garland with flowers, secretly taken out of various gardens; or a crown with jewels, stolen from the different diadems or repositories of princes, by which means he shines indeed, but with the borrowed lustre of surreptitious majesty." The admirers of Milton were astonished at the boldness of his assailant, and most of them were appalled at the sight of the numerous passages in which the parallel readings were too striking to have been casual or common to different writers.

Such was the anxious state of the literary world, that every one wished to clear our immortal bard from the weighty charge brought against him; but it seemed to be a consummation rather to be desired than hoped for, when Mr. Douglas, who was too cool an observer to be misled by evidence which appeared in many points extremely defective, having examined the subject with commendable attention found reason to conclude that the whole was a most glaring fabrication and imposture. He published, in consequence, in 1750, a most able and masterly reply to the Scotch critic, in a pamphlet, which appeared in the form of a letter, addressed to the Earl of Bath, entitled "Milton vindicated from the charge of Plagiarism brought against him by Mr. Lauder." In this tract, Mr. Douglas defended Milton from the alleged plagiarism, by shewing that an author may, on many occasions, and with the greatest propriety, avail himself of the suggestions and even adopt the very ideas of other writers without being chargeable with servilely copying and imitating them. This he shews to have been done by the first poets, by Virgil and others, without leading to any suspicion of their deficiency of original invention and poetical abilities, and justifies on the authority of Longinus and other critics of eminence.

Supposing therefore that Mr. Lauder could make good his assertion that Milton had actually borrowed the leading thoughts which form the subject of some of his books, Mr. Douglas denies that he is chargeable with plagiarism. Mr. Douglas, however, would not admit that Milton, in any material passage, had copied the plan and ideas of others, and therefore proceeds to

Digitized by Google

harge the accuser with the forgery, nd the wilful interpolation of the nes on which he principally grounds is accusation. To substantiate this harge Mr. Douglas was at the trouble o collate and examine, with the nicest are, the Latin extracts, which Lauer had given as the supposed originls of Milton's most admired pasages. By inspecting a copy of Staoristius in the Bodleian Library, Ir Douglas discovered several variaions in Lauder's extracts, and several nes added, evidently by design, which n further examination proved to be art of Hogg's Latin translation of Paadise Lost; "so that our famous criic," says Mr. Douglas, "would fix he charge of plagiarism upon Milton or stealing from his own translator." Lauder adduced also a verse and a alf, in English, which he said were Milton's, and which were certainly a ranslation from Grotius, but on invesigation they were nowhere to be found n Paradise Lost, but were conjured ip by the genius of Lauder, to add veight to his imposition.

The detection of this infamous raud was so complete, that Lauder's ooksellers insisted on his disproving he charge, by producing his vouchers n correct editions of the works which ie had mentioned, or of confessing iis guilt. Lauder chose the latter, nd, in a letter which was published, ie assigned the reasons for his conluct, and his pretended contrition for he offence. That this expression of ontrition was pretended is certain, or the impostor published soon afterards another attack on the character of Milton, charging him with having nade additions to the *Icon Basilikè* of King Charles I. for the purpose of inuring that monarch's reputation. This calumny was soon made manifest, and Lauder was rendered so infamous, that he quitted the country, nd died some years after in the island of Barbadoes.

In 1754, Mr. Douglas published his most valuable work, entitled "The Criterion; or, Miracles Examined." This judicious and able production was designed as a refutation of the specious objections of Hume and other unbelievers, to the reality of the miracles recorded in the New Testament. Mr. Hume had maintained in effect, that there was as good and satisfactory evidence to prove the genuineness of the miracles related to have taken place among the ancient heathens, and those said to have been wrought in later times in the church of Rome, by the sainted votaries of her communion, as there was to support that of the miracles recorded by the Evangelists, as resulting from the divine power of Jesus. This assertion Mr. Douglas refuted, by pointing out the plain difference between true and false miracles, as well as the manifest difference which the most careless examiner might perceive, in the weight and degree of evidence by which they are severally attended. This excellent book having become very scarce and dear, was reprinted a few months since, being the last literary undertaking in which its venerable author engaged, and which ought to be carefully and attentively read by every young person, who will find it admirably adapted to fortify the mind on an important subject against the artful attacks of infidelity.

His next literary engagement was in detecting the pretensions of Archibald Bower, author of the Lives of the Popes. Bower was a native of Scotland, educated in Italy, and belonged to the society of Jesuits; he had filled a situation in the Court of the Inquisition, at Macerata, in Italy, which country he was obliged to quit in consequence of a shameful dereliction of duty, and after many extraordinary adventures arrived in this country, where he contrived to interest the public in his behalf, by foisting up a most pitiable romance, as the alleged cause of his precipitate flight, and by pretending to be a persecuted convert from popery to protestantism. Here he publicly abjured the Romish religion, and obtained some powerful friends. Having accumulated some money, he paid it to a Mr. Hill, a jesuit, and in consequence was readmitted into the society in 1744, but afterwards quarrelling with his associates he recovered his money by a suit at law.

When his History of the Popes came out, his negociations with the jesuits were made public, and several pamphlets were published by him and his adversaries. But his falsehood



Digitized by Google

and hardened hypocrisy could not escape the penetration and assiduity of Mr. Douglas; he perforated the veil of imposture, and exposed the delinquent to the contempt and indignation of an insulted public.

The victory was not, however, gained without severe struggles; the controversy was carried to considerable length, and maintained by both parties with great ability, but with widely different tempers; and the result was as honourable to the one as it was mortifying and disgraceful to the other.

The service done by these several publications of Mr. Douglas to the cause of literature and religion, greatly advanced his reputation among literary men, and gained him many friends in the first circles of society, and among others secured him the esteem of Ld. Bath, who, on his death, in 1769, bequeathed him the whole of his valuable library. He was received a member of the Essex-street literary club, and was one of the St. James's coffee-house party, who came under Goldsmith's lash, in his poem of Retaliation, in which he was described in the following line:

"And Douglas is pudding, substantial and plain."

In 1757, he was presented to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Durham, in which he took his degree of Doctor in Divinity. In 1762, he was appointed one of the canons of Windsor; and, in 1766, was made a canon of St. Paul's. In 1788, he was once more removed to Windsor, and advanced to the deanery of that church. His next elevation was to the episcopal bench, in 1783, bring promoted to the see of Carlisle, on the death of that distinguished prelate Dr. Law; and, in 1791, on the removal of Dr. Barrington to the see of Durham, he was translated to Salisbury, and made chancellor of the Order of the Garter, an honour attached to that see. During these years, Dr. Douglas did not enjoy in idleness the rewards which his talents and literary industry had procured him.

On the return of the ships which had been sent out on the voyage of discovery, under Captain Cook, the care of examining, arranging, and preparing for the press the journals and observations, which had been made during the expedition, was committed to him; and it is almost superfluous to add that he completed his undertaking to the greatest satisfaction of all who were competent to judge. He prefixed to the work an elaborate and excellent introduction; in which he gave a succinct view of the progress of maritime discovery down to the time of Cook, and pointed out the great general benefits likely to result from the voyages of that navigator; and he concluded with some moral reflections naturally suggested by the subject, and a dissertation on the original population of the continent of America and the islands on its western shores. The curious reader will find in this introduction many things worthy of notice.

Dr. Douglas married, in April, 1765, Miss Rooke. His character as an enlightened scholar stands deservedly high; he was a warm friend to men of learning and genius, however they might differ from him in religious opinions, and as a proof of his liberal spirit in this respect, it may be mentioned, as a circumstance equally honourable to both parties, that the late Dr. Price used to be a frequent and favourite guest at his table. His episcopal character will be a subject of universal admiration, and benevolence and candour distinguished him in private life. Regular in the discharge of the duties of his high station, he commanded the love and respect of his whole diocese. In short, as a dignified clergyman and scholar, a gentleman and a christian, he was equally respected and admired. His death took place at Windsor, on the 18th of May, 1807; and, on the 25th of the same month, his remains were removed from his house, in Windsor Castle Yard, to the west door of the cathedral, where they were received by all the gentlemen belonging to the church. The gentlemen of the choir sung a Funeral Service up the middle aisle into St. George's chapel. The procession proceeded in the following order:

The Porter of the Cathedral, with his silver staff, covered with black silk;
The six poor Naval Officers, who have an establishment at Windsor, two and two;
The twelve poor Knights of Windsor, two and two;
Ten singing boys, two and two;

Digitized by Google

Twelve Laymen Clerks, two and two, singing the service, likewise the boys;
Six Minor Canons, two and two;
The Verger, with his silver staff, covered with black silk;
Six Canons, two and two;
The two porters of the Church;
Plume of feathers;
THE BODY;
The Rev. Drs. Coxe and Browning held up the front of the pall;
The Rev. Mr. Griffadier and the Rev. Mr. Tew held up the end of the pall;
The Chief Mourner was the deceased's son, the Rev. William Douglas;
He was followed by Col. Rooke and Son, Dr. Lind, and Mr. Battiscomb;
The Servants of the Family, &c. &c.

After the service was performed in St. George's Chapel, the body was brought out in the same order, down the middle aisle, and up the side aisles, and the burial service sung into Bray Chapel, where the body was deposited in the family vault.

The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Champneys.

The Duke of Sussex attended the funeral, and sat in his stall, in the chapel, during the service.

The service and all the music were the same as performed at Lord Nelson's funeral.

---

Rev. GEORGE WALKER, *whose Death was announced at page* 566.

MR. WALKER was born about the year 1734, at Newcastle upon Tyne, in which town his father was a respectable tradesman. He was sent at an early age to the free school of his native place, then under the care of the Rev. Dr. Moises. In this seminary he gave very early tokens of an uncommon capacity for literary acquirements; and passed some years with the advantage that might be expected under a master whose professional reputation was very high, and whose success in instruction has been proved by the eminence to which several of his pupils have risen, among whom may be enumerated the present Lord Chancellor, and his brother, Sir William Scott. It may be interesting to mention that Mr. Walker, about four years since, visited his first venerable instructor, then in extreme old age, who gave him a most cordial reception, and spoke of him as one whom he had a pride in numbering among his scholars, and who had fully realized his expectations concerning his future proficiency.

At the age of ten, he was sent to his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Walker, a dissenting minister of great respectability at Durham, who had hitherto directed his education, and continued to superintend it with the view of fitting him for his own profession. In this city he pursued his classical studies in the grammar school, then flourishing under a head master of great abilities, whom his scholar always recollected with a kind of enthusiastic veneration. He was thoroughly grounded in the Greek and Latin languages, and was, besides, furnished with much general knowledge from his uncle's instructions, when he was removed to the University of Edinburgh. He was there a pupil of that eminent mathematician Dr. Matthew Stewart, from whom he imbibed that pure and elegant taste in mathematical speculations, by which both tutor and pupil have been so much distinguished. He did not, however, find this school favourable to those theological studies on which his mind was principally bent; and he removed to the University of Glasgow, then in reputation for its lectures in divinity and moral philosophy, and there completed his education.

Mr. Walker's first settlement as a minister was at Durham, about the year 1756, as the successor of his uncle, who had removed to Leeds. He continued there about seven years, and then accepted an invitation to Yarmouth. Of the general respect and esteem which he enjoyed in that place during a residence of several years, there are still living witnesses. Few men, indeed, have been better qualified to shine and interest in society. Well acquainted with all the best authors, especially in history, ancient and modern; accustomed to a free and enlarged discussion of topics of the greatest importance to mankind; and gifted with a warm and copious eloquence, he attracted general notice and deference in conversation. At the same time, his thoroughly amiable and benevolent disposition, his cheerful, open, and companionable nature, and his unaffected simplicity, endeared him in an

Digitized by Google

uncommon degree to all within the sphere of his intimacy. He married at Yarmouth in 1772, and not long after removed to Warrington, as mathematical tutor in the academy at that place.

To the affection and regard which he inspired in the breasts of all with whom he was connected in that institution, the writer of this can bear a heartfelt testimony, as he had the happiness of being one of the social circle to which he imparted so much animation. He had, unfortunately, too much cause to be dissatisfied by the failure of the moderate expectations of emolument which were held out to him on his removal; but, in fact, the *alma mater* of Warrington was ever a niggardly recompenser of the distinguished abilities and virtues which were enlisted in her service. Mr. Walker, while a single man, had exercised a prudent economy, which had enabled him to collect a valuable library, and also to indulge his taste for prints, of which he possessed a number of specimens from the early Italian and other masters, purchased with judgment, and at a price greatly inferior to that which they at present bear. As a housekeeper, his inclination led him to a boundless hospitality; and though his personal habits of life were simple and unexpensive, in the calls of charity and of social entertainment he knew no stint. At what period he became a fellow of the Royal Society, cannot be ascertained; but he was so when he printed at Warrington, his "Doctrine of the Sphere," a quarto volume published in 1775, with many plates of a peculiar construction, and which cost him much labour. This, I believe, is considered by the best judges as a very complete treatise on the subject, and an example of the purest method of geometrical demonstration.

He removed about the beginning of 1775 to Nottingham, to occupy the station of one of the ministers of the High Pavement Meeting.

This town was the place of his longest residence, and the scene of his principal activity as a *public character*. Mr. Walker had long been a deep thinker upon political subjects, and had imbibed, with all the ardour and decision of his character, those principles of civil and religious liberty, which are by many regarded as fundamental to a free constitution, and of the highest importance to human society. Nottingham is one of the few places in this kingdom in which such principles are allied to municipal powers and magistracy; he had, therefore, a large field for extending the influence of his knowledge and eloquence over public assemblies. As the period of his residence there comprehended the whole of the American war, the efforts made for the reform of parliament, the first applications for the abolition of the slave trade, and the discussion of various other important points, his advice and assistance were frequently called for in political measures adopted by the town and corporation of Nottingham; and nearly all the petitions which at different times were thence addressed to the king and house of commons, were the productions of his pen, and were marked with his characteristic energy of language and sentiment. One of these, the petition for recognizing American independence, made such an impression on the mind of Mr. Burke, then a distinguished champion of the same cause, that in the debate consequent upon it, he declared he had rather have been the author of that piece than of all his own compositions. Although, in the contest of parties, the zeal and warmth of Mr. Walker necessarily gave much occasional offence to persons in opposite interests, yet the kindness of his heart, and the even playful ease and cheerfulness of his social conversation, softened animosity, and would not permit those to hate the man, who hated his principles. It is needless to add, that by those who agreed with him in sentiments he was beloved and valued to the borders of enthusiasm.

The death of some of his most intimate friends, and the prospect of extending his usefulness in a different sphere of action, induced him, after a residence of twenty-four years at Nottingham, to accept the post of theological tutor and superintendant of the dissenting academy at Manchester, which was in some degree the successor of that at Warrington, though upon a more contracted scale. Al-

Digitized by Google

though, in point of extent of knowledge, and disinterested zeal in performing the duties of his office, Mr. Walker was excellently qualified for such a situation, yet it must be confessed, that an habitual want of punctuality, and a forgetfulness of engagements, occasioned by the ardour with which he entered into any present subject of meditation or discussion, were unfavourable to the maintenance of that order and discipline which are essential to an institution for education. His advancing years likewise rendered the labours of such a charge more burdensome to him; and at the same time the institution was languishing under some external causes of decline. At length, the whole burthen of theological, classical, and mathematical tuition, having fallen upon him, he found himself unequal to the task, and finally resigned his office. It should be added, that during his residence at Manchester, he was an active member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of that place, before which he read several papers, and which, upon the decease of Dr. Perceval, chose him for its president.

His final removal was to the village of Wavertree, near Liverpool, which situation was selected by him on account of its vicinity to some warm and congenial friends, with whom he hoped to spend the tranquil evening of his days. His principal employment here was to revise and put into order his various compositions, both printed and manuscript. He had published several single sermons on particular occasions whilst at Nottingham, and had printed two volumes of sermons in 1790. These were all distinguished by singular spirit and vivacity of expression, and a manly, fervid, and original cast of thought. He had also written an "Appeal to the People of England" upon the subject of the test laws, which was considered as a piece of peculiar excellence by that liberal and enlightened statesman, the late Mr. Fox. Besides his work on the Sphere, he had published the first part of a "Treatise on Conic Sections," a work worthy of his mathematical reputation. The republication of his Sermons, with the addition of two more volumes, and also of two volumes of Philosophical Essays, was an important concern which brought him to London in the spring of the present year. Soon after his arrival, the writer of this was favoured with a visit from him of great cordiality, in which he pathetically observed, that they two were the only remaining relics of the Warrington Academical Society. Mr. Walker appeared not at all declined in health and spirits, though with some marks of increased age. He himself, however, was probably conscious of more debility than was apparent; for he dropped several expressions denoting that he did not expect long to survive. He was soon after attacked with what seemed to be a severe lumbago, which rendered motion extremely painful, and fixed him, at first to his chair, and then to his bed. His recollection at the same time became sensibly impaired, and at length totally left him. Under these symptoms he rapidly sunk; and on the morning of April 21st, after an act of fervent prayer, expressed by his folded hands, when the power of articulation was nearly gone, he calmly resigned his soul to his Maker. From the house of his kind friend and former pupil, Mr. Smith, of Draper's Hall, with whom he had been a guest, his remains were carried, with a respectable attendance of friends, for interment in Bunhill Fields. He left a widow, together with one son and a daughter, married to Sir George Cayley, Bart. of Brompton House, near Scarborough.

This account must not be closed, without adding a sketch of Mr. Walker's character from the masterly hand of a friend who resembled him in several striking features, the late Gilbert Wakefield. In his "Memoirs," after giving a just estimate of Mr. Walker's intellectual talents and attainments, he thus proceeds: "But these qualifications, great and estimable as they are, constitute but a mean portion of his praise. Art thou looking, reader, like Æsop in the fable, for a man? Dost thou want an intrepid spirit in the cause of truth, liberty, and virtue—an undeviating rectitude of action—a boundless hospitality—a mind infinitely superior to every sensation of malice and resentment—a breast susceptible of the truest friendship,

Digitized by Google

and overflowing with the milk of human kindness—an ardour and enthusiasm in laudable pursuits, characteristic of magnanimity—an unwearied assiduity, even to his own hinderance, in public service? My experience can assure thee, that thy pursuit may cease, thy doubts be banished, and thy hope realized; for this is the man."

To such praise, which honours equally the giver and the receiver, it would be impertinent to make any other addition, than a testimony of its justice.

## ENTERTAINMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

HAY-MARKET, June 15.—This theatre opened with the comedy of the *Heir at Law*. Much pains have been taken to prepare the house, and the improvements both ornamental and useful are considérable; among the latter, the new lobby is a great additional accommodation. Matthews in old Dowlas, and Fawcett in Dr. Pangloss, were much applauded. The farce was *Catch him who can*, and the whole went off with great spirit.

DRURY-LANE, June 16. This evening this theatre closed, after a season in which great exertions have been made for the gratification of the public. The play was *The Rivals*, and the entertainment *The Young Hussar*.

COVENT-GARDEN, June 23.—This theatre closed for the season this evening, with the tragedy of *Hamlet* and the most successful pantomime of *Mother Goose*. At the end of the play Mr. Kemble came forward, and returned thanks to the audience.

VAUXHALL, June 15.—The delightful gardens of this place opened for the season, this evening, under the direction and management of Mr. Perkins, and were crowded with elegant company.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

NO POPERY! NO POPERY! NO POPERY! This tocsin of the ministerial party ceases to alarm, yet let it not be forgotten by those who are not of that party, or indeed by any one who has at heart the good of his country. Popery is a complication of mischief; wherever it is to be found, it injures the heart, and destroys the understanding. But we do not speak of the Popery only of Rome. The power of that See is sinking fast into contempt. The Popery of the Protestants is just as bad, or worse: for, pretending to separate from that base church, if they rake in the worst of its errors, their superior knowlege renders them only more criminal. We repeat it, Let Protestants beware of the leaven of Popery. It will ferment to as bad purposes in a meeting-house of Dissenters in the church of England, or in the church of Scotland, just as much as in the church of Rome. Protestants beware of the leaven of Popery. Reader! examine your heart; is it not working in your own bosom?

The men who raised this cry begin to be ashamed of it. It has not answered their purpose so much as they expected. They have begun to calculate; and they find that the public mind is far more enlightened than in the year 1780, and in the days of Sacheverell. Men begin to think; to examine into the nature of the cries raised by different factions, just as they suit a purpose. They wish to know, in what manner the great bulk of the country are benefited by *this* or that set of men coming into power, and deluging the country with another set of dependants. The cry has made the people of England, of Scotland, of Ireland, think of their religious differences. The Scotch, even the Scotch, have at last entered into very spirited resolutions on this subject. They say, and with reason, that the presbyterian church is as much an established church of this kingdom as the church of England: and well may they enter into spirited resolutions, for never was a nation in the eye of reason more degraded. Their principal men formerly, on coming to London, went to the meetings of their own persuasion; but it ceases to be the fashion. The supple Scotchman is a presbyterian in Scotland, and a

Digitized by Google

hurch of England man in England. hame on such double minds. Their ncestors were of a different spirit, nd we who regard with an equal eye oth churches, and think that the less man has to do with either of them, ne better it is for him, are glad to ee the Scotch enquiring why their rave men, who fight the battles of heir country, are, on passing a river, ubject to pains and penalties, because hey do not profess a religion, esta- lished only in the southern part of ne island. The subject is too ridi- ulous; and this cry of no popery will ssuredly lead to the sweeping away f all religious tests, or confining iem, if necessary, to those who are aid for teaching whatever the state ay prescribe.

We mentioned in our last, that an ccurrence had taken place, by which iere seemed to be a probability of adging, whether and how far the hurch of England was carried away y the spirit of popery. The case of Ir. Stone, an aged presbyter of the hurch of England, is one of those by hich churches are tried: just as the ase of Professor Leslie at Edinburgh ately afforded an opportunity of adging the spirit of the presbyterian lergy in that district. No persons re- oiced more heartily than ourselves t the defeat of the presbyterian lergy upon that occasion; because hey were interfering in a matter in h ch they had no business, and it is ighly for the interest of every na- ion, to keep down as much as possi- le the spirit of priestcraft. The ase of Mr. Stone is different. He is clergyman of the church of Eng- and; and after a study of the holy criptures for fifty years, has been iving to the public the result of his nquiries. He may doubtless be rong, for all men are liable to error; ut a man of seventy years of age, who has been making the scriptures is study for the whole of his life, is ot to be lightly called in question or his opinions: at any rate, the per- ons who do call his opinions in ques- ion, should give us some reason to elieve, that they are interested in he cause of religion, and that they re competent to examine the subject.

We thought that the controversy had been between the Bishop of London and Mr. Stone, both of them aged men, both of them men of learning and study from their youth. Such a controversy, conducted with christian temper, could not fail to have been edifying. The mildness of the paternal authority of the bishop would naturally have led him to enquire into the nature of Mr. Stone's opinions; to discuss them with the aged presbyter; to point out where the errors, if any errors there were, laid; and would have guarded the church, if necessary, against the repetition of them. But we find upon enquiry, that nothing of this kind has taken, or is likely to take place. The bishop has not exercised the mildness of paternal authority; he has not discussed with Mr. Stone; every thing as yet has been carried on with the high hand of authority; and, on examining the letters of Paul to Timothy and Titus, concerning the conduct of a bishop towards a presbyter, we cannot discover on what part of the scriptures the proceedings against Mr. Stone are founded.

There is a place in London called Doctor's Commons; a place behind St. Paul's, to the south of that church, inhabited by gentlemen called Doctors and Proctors. Here is a court of a good size, well suited for the hearing of causes: but for some reason or another this court is used for mere forms, and the greater part of the business is transacted in an adjoining parlour, where are seldom other persons present, besides those whom sad necessity or the business of the court constrains to be there. Mr. Stone has been cited, it seems, to appear in this court, for maintaining doctrines contrary to the church of England, and against an old law made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. To this citation Mr Stone appeared by his proctor, and protested against a cause of this kind being discussed by doctors and proctors; before a doctor, who is a knight also, and the education of all of them seemed very unlikely to lead them to a knowledge of the scriptures, which the church of England professes to make the ground of its faith. The protest, however, was in vain; for the judge has declared himself to be a competent judge of the controversy, and the accuser is to bring in his charges.



Digitized by Google

It is to be recollected that Mr. Stone preached a sermon by desire of the archdeacon, before a body of clergy. The reader might expect then, to hear that some of this body were the accusers. No such thing! The clergy have not accused him; nor has the bishop called him to account. It is a private individual, a Mr. Bishop. Not a bishop; but a Mr. Bishop: and what is more singular, this Mr. Bishop is a proctor; and this Mr. Bishop is not only a proctor, but the king's proctor; and what is very extraordinary, this Mr. Bishop did not bring his accusation forward, till just after the late ministry were dismissed, and the cry of no popery was raised. Now, if this Mr. Bishop has really at heart the good of religion; if he has really studied the scriptures; if he is really competent to discuss the subject; and if he dreads the promulgation of such doctrines as those taught by Mr. Stone; we lament only, that he did not enter first, as the church prescribes, into an amicable discussion on the points, on which they are at variance; but has taken a course, which assuredly excites suspicion, that punishment, not the conversion of an aged brother, is the object of his pursuits. It is a singular thing also, that a proctor should enter upon such a cause. Does he act for himself or for others? He has already employed three doctors. The question is of great importance to the clergy. We shall continue our remarks upon this curious cause as it goes on, as well as on a similar subject among the dissenters; among whom, one of their clergy has started a doctrine similar to that of Mr. Stone, and some of his hearers were for censuring instead of examining his opinions. So biassed are most people in all ages in favour of opinions, with which the chance of birth has filled their heads: so true is the remark of Gibbon, that it was an even chance at one time, whether the cross or the crescent should be fixed on the walls of Oxford.

The disputed contests for elections are over, and every one is looking to the grand contest in the House of Commons. Both parties are mustering their forces for an early day, and before this statement appears in public, the relative strength of the parties will be tolerably well ascertained. We shall observe only upon this point, that if the authority of the newspapers may be depended upon, an irregularity has taken place, introduced in these later and corrupt times, which deserves the severest animadversion. Mr. Perceval has written letters, according to the newspapers, to all the members of his party, desiring their earliest attendance, as matters of the greatest importance will be brought forward. But pray, who is this Mr. Perceval, that writes such letters? Is Mr. Perceval king of the country? Is Mr. Perceval vested with any authority for this purpose? Has not the king called his parliament only together? and have not the Speaker and the House the right to interfere with the appearance or non-appearance of their members? We shall be told that Mr. Perceval is Chancellor of the Exchequer. So much the worse. He is using the privilege of his office for a private purpose: he is exercising the authority of a servant of the crown in a matter which does not concern him. The House of Commons does not know the Chancellor of the Exchequer in its body. All the members are equal, and it is a great defect in our constitution, that a Chancellor of the Exchequer should be permitted to have a seat amongst them. But his conduct arises from a variety of causes, which proceed from the degradation of the House of Commons, by the permission of placemen and pensioners to hold a place in that body. We despair of seeing Mr. Perceval called to account for writing this letter; but if he really did, he ought, in our opinion, to be brought to the bar of the House, and compelled on his knees to beg pardon for the insult offered to its dignity.

It will be curious, when the members are assembled, to calculate the price at which each holds his seat. Yorkshire sends only two members to parliament, and the contest for the seats is supposed to have cost between two and three hundred thousand pounds; and Mr. Wilberforce had more votes than return one third of the members of the House. Yet the vote of Mr. Wilberforce stands for

Digitized by Google

no more than the vote of the members for Melcombe Regis, or for New Romney, or for Old Sarum. What an absurdity! Every body is conscious of it. Every body allows it in private. Yet, if reform is spoken of, an outcry is raised, and it is attributed immediately to jacobinism and democracy. No wonder. The men, who raise this outcry, know their own business: they know, that if the House of Commons were made what it ought to be, they would no longer have the opportunity of plundering the country in the manner they have done for the last twenty years. It would be unaccountable almost, if we had not some means of ascertaining the point, that men of great landed property, the representatives of counties and large cities, should be contented to be placed on the same level with the purchaser of an insignificant borough. That one man should give himself an infinity of trouble and vexation, and spend from ten to a hundred thousand pounds for what another, sitting at his desk, and writing a check on his banker, gets, without trouble, for five thousand pounds. But we may talk of the constitution as long as we please, the spirit of it is fast evaporating. The House of Commons is the scene of influence, and rich men have sons and nephews and cousins to be provided for; and the nod of the minister of the crown is unfortunately of much more consequence with us than it is even in the most despotic country in Europe.

The triumph in Yorkshire was supposed to be great. It was celebrated by Lord Milton, and his friends, by a public dinner in London, and at that dinner the health of Mr. Wilberforce was not drank. But the real triumph was that of Mr. Wilberforce—it was the triumph of character over immense wealth and aristocratical influence. Mr. Wilberforce was upheld by the people; and the contest between the sons of two lords was a contest of pride and family spirit. Lord Milton, however, stood upon the old whig interest; and in this respect, if the whigs had not so fatally deceived our expectations, would have been entitled to the utmost support. At this dinner the heads of the party met, and there these honest whigs gave for a toast—Lord Grenville, and the men who dare be honest in the worst of times. What a strange association! Lord Grenville, the author of the gagging bills, the great friend of Mr. Pitt! If the whigs have chosen Lord Grenville for their head, they may be assured of this, that they will not find the people with them in their contest. At this dinner it was first held out, that no toast should be drank but what had a connection with Yorkshire, and on this account the triumph of Westminster, in the purity of election, was rejected. The rule was however broken in favour of Lord Grenville and Mr. Sheridan. By small circumstances the spirit of a company may be discovered; and we do not look for the reform of parliament to Lord Milton and his friends.

Yorkshire, besides the political struggle, entertained the public with a duel, and a more ridiculous one, on a more ridiculous occasion, was never fought. It was not between men of opposite sides, on some high principle of honour; but from two men of the same side, who the day before were intimate friends, and who risked their lives on a trifle. We should like to see these men in the field of real battle, against the enemies of their country, though their levity on this occasion gives no reason to expect that they would discover much of either skill or prowess, when such qualities were requisite. We hope that both of them are ashamed of their conduct; and that some friend will tell them, that there is still a British public, which looks with contempt upon such bravoes. In Ireland also, there has been duels, but this we expect from that country; and two rival candidates for a county decided the contest in a field by pisol and ball, instead of polling the freeholders, one receiving a ball through his heart. The Irish will in time learn better; but we must make allowances for their *egarements du cœur et de l'esprit:* for the quickness of their feelings, and want of sufficient intellectual balance.

The triumph of the Westminster election received an alloy in the apprehension of some persons, from the manner in which Sir F. Burdett returned his thanks to his constituents for the honour conferred upon him.



Digitized by Google

The honest baronet spoke plain truths in a plain manner, and the ins and outs were equally offended. A noble peer is said to have expressed himself in very plain terms also upon the occasion. On reading the advertisement he exclaimed, Damn the scoundrel for wishing it, but every word he says is true. We do not blame the honest baronet for his expressions. If he tells the people plainly that he despairs of doing good; this is much better than to act as those gentlemen did, who, under fair pretences and names of friends of the people, made great promises, not one of which did they perform, or attempt to perform, when they came into power. If the baronet uses the strange metaphor of a gang of robbers falling out about the division of the plunder, who can deny, that in the eagerness for places and pensions, and in the discoveries lately made of rapacity and peculation, there is too strong a ground for such a metaphor. If he exclaims in very bitter terms against the red-book, we see no reason why every page is to be involved in the same censure; and common sense and common candour would explain his expression in the obvious meaning. The baronet does not object to honours and rewards being bestowed on real merit; it is against the profusion of both on the undeserving, that he complains. But the whigs will not forgive Sir F. Burdett, because he points out to the root of the evil; he would leave to the king his entire prerogative, but he demands for the people the restoration of their privileges; he has undertaken a most arduous task; if he succeeds in it he will gain immortal honour; if he fails he fails in a great attempt.

Μεγαλως απολισθαινειν αμαρτημ' ειναι.

Domestic concerns have not entirely occupied the attention of the ministry Europe affords, indeed, sufficient business for the cabinet, and a vast expedition has been prepared. One thing is settled, that is, the appointments for the staff, and part of the German Legion is on board. Where it is to land, and what is its object, occasions various surmises. Some say Stralsund; all conjecture that it is for a point in the Baltic. Wherever it lands we do not apprehend that it will produce any effect whatsoever in the great contest, on which the fate of Europe depends. One point, however, must be gratifying to every Englishman—the German Legion is on board. Let it sail to any part of the earth, provided that it never brings back again to this country the German Legion, we shall be satisfied. If the island is not strong enough to defend itself by its own arms, the German Legion will not add to its strength; it is a disgrace to this country to stand in need, or to be supposed to stand in need, of such assistance.

A lesson has been given to this country, how far it can rely on foreign troops, by the conduct of some of them at Malta. A mutiny has taken place in that island among them, and a terrible destruction has been the consequence. How far it is at this moment quelled, what were the real causes of it, in what state that island is, we cannot ascertain; but it would be a sad reflection upon this country, if a post, which has occasioned such high political disagreements, should be lost by internal mismanagement. A great magazine, it is stated, has been blown up, and the insurgents maintained their ground for two or three days. We hope that the mutiny did not rise from one of those foolish causes, by which martinets frequently ruin an army, and disgrace a country; such as that shameful conduct which occasioned the massacre at Vellore, and a few years back very nearly lost us Gibraltar.

The news from Malta has been sufficiently afflicting, but the Mediterranean has been the scene of still greater calamity to the country. The strange and foolish conduct at Constantinople was a prelude to farther attacks on the Turkish empire. It was not probable, that defeated as we were in the Bosphorus, and having attacked the Turks, and brought on a war, we should not use our strength in other quarters. Egypt naturally presented itself. It had been a scene of triumph to the British arms. We were fully acquainted with the nature of the country. There could not be a doubt that, with proper conduct on

Digitized by Google

ur part, it must easily be brought in- › subjection.

A British force has been landed in gypt. It has taken Alexandria, and British fleet had the command of the file. But the Turkish arms have a econd time triumphed over the Bri- sh; they drove our ships out of the osphorus, and the remains of those hom they have not slain in Egypt in attle, they have, we fear, driven to take efuge aboard our ships. The tale is a elancholy one, a disgraceful one, nd, with the affairs of the Bosphorus, ught to be the subject of parliament- ry enquiry. Our forces landed near lexandria, and were soon in possession f the place. It was determined that osetta should be taken. A sufficient › rce was detached to that place; and y some strange misconduct in the ommander, it marched into the town ithout the necessary precaution of scertaining the disposition of the in- abitants, and the strength of its gar- ison. The commander relied it seems pon the friendly disposition of all arties. He marched incautiously in- › the town; and when sufficiently dvanced in it, was attacked on all ides, by vollies from windows and the ops of houses, and was compelled to ake a precipitate retreat. At a dis- ance from the town he had a small nterval of leisure to reflect upon his olly; but this interval was not long, › r the garrison marched out against im, gave him battle, and destroyed pwards of a thousand of his men. le himself fell on the field of battle, nd thus avoided, by his death, that nquiry which the defeat might have xcited, if the same power, which as within these few years prevented nquiries into the misconduct of ge- erals of armies, did not interfere to lur over this defeat. For our own arts we do not see why the land com- ander of an expedition should not e as regularly brought to a court- artial, in case of ill success, as the aptain of a ship is for the loss of his hip.

The remains of the detachment to losetta, got back with great difficulty › Alexandria. Whether they were mmediately embarked, or not, we do ot know, but there can be little doubt hat the Turks, spirited by success, and excited by indignation at our conduct at Constantinople, will give the troops at Alexandria little respite. We fear that there is an end to our expecta- tions of this country being the means of restoring fertility to Egypt; and as the eastern shores of the Mediterra- nean are inaccessible to our merchant- men, we must for some time expect to be without the due degree of influ- ence in that quarter. With Gibral- tar, Malta, and Alexandria, in our hands, we might have defied the power of the French; but why we should have made the Turks our ene- mies without the certainty of taking possession of Egypt, we shall not give ourselves the trouble of conjecturing, till parliamentary papers have given us a better opportunity of passing a judgment upon these extraordinary transactions.

The Turks have been successful, not only against us, but against our allies the Russians; and it is said that they have compelled them to retire from Moldavia and Wallachia. The Turkish spirit being roused, would, if well directed, be capable of great ef- forts; and at any rate they must at present annoy very greatly the enemy. At this time the Russians are begin- ning to feel the war. Hitherto it has been merely play to them. They de- tached a horde of their barbarians to a great distance from their homes, and whether they returned or not was of little consequence to the despot. The war is now hovering over his fron- tiers, and in his dominions it is not easy to convey supplies from one quarter to another, and the expences of a campaign are severely felt.

The loss of Dantzic is the great fea- ture of the war since our last report. After a strenuous resistance it sur- rendered, and its garrison marched out with military honours, under the con- dition of not serving against the French for a year. This time is quite sufficient for the emperor of the French to effect his purpose; and if the barbarians keep their promises, they will, unless a peace is made this summer, be made again prisoners in their own country. In Dantzic were military stores and provisions in great abundance, and by it the left wing of the French army is completely cover-

Digitized by Google

ed and protected. Strengthened in his positions, Bonaparte may now direct his troops more actively against the enemy, and probably by this time something important has been effected. The Russians must either fight him or retreat. His army now extends from Dantzic to Warsaw, and presents such a front as must require all the resolution of the Russians to attack. As to skill, that must be put in great measure out of the question. They cannot expect to conquer but by dint of animal strength; and wherever they can make a charge against equal numbers we do not doubt of their success.

The shores of the Baltic will probably direct the line of the French march. The Prussian sovereign must be made to evacuate the small part of territory that acknowledges his power. Koenigsberg, we should presume, is invested, or a battle has taken place to prevent it; but it is not easy to develope the schemes of Bonaparte. We do not hear of expeditions prepared by him many months before their execution. The blow is struck before the enemy knows of the preparation. But Bonaparte is really a commander-in-chief, and knows what persons are under his command, and when and how to employ them. Much has been talked of negociation, and of the interference of the Austrians. But the latter are grown wise by experience, and their court is making such reforms as may tend hereafter to make the people fond of their government, and willing to fight in its defence. They are sick of the mad and Quixotic schemes of Mr. Pitt and his adherents; they have learned that men are men, and that it is not by inveighing against innovation, or resting upon idle claims of ancient nobility, that a vigorous nation can be defeated. They are too wise to try again the force of the French arms, and are willing to leave the combatants to destroy each other in which manner they please.

Spain is marching troops to the support of their ally of France; and thus, if they cannot efficaciously support, they shew their zeal for his cause. Holland, it is said, is likely to undergo a species of revolution, but it is merely the change of its king. Their sovereign labours under the displeasure of the great king, for some family disputes, and is, in consequence, to be deposed, and another to be placed in his room. We should not be in the least surprised at such an event. Bonaparte may allow to many of his dependants to take upon them the name of king, but the title does not withdraw them from his authority. They are still his officers, and he can exalt or depress them as he pleases. So strangely has Europe changed its form, and from the outcry against republicans and democrats, it is deservedly subjected to the forms of the most absolute monarchy.

Denmark will soon be under the necessity of declaring herself. It is said, that if our expedition is to sail into the Baltic, this court will resist us, and its marine will be called out against us. It cannot be doubted, that Denmark will endeavour, as much as possible, to retain its neutrality; and it may be a stipulation with Bonaparte, that our fleets are not to enter the Baltic. In this case new arrangements will be formed, and the event of the great battle will decide them. It is the interest of the French to increase the power both of Denmark and Sweden, and the terms may be the use of their navy against us. For it cannot be doubted, that he will as soon as possible, bring the war to our own doors, and we cannot be too soon prepared against such a conflict.

The Americans have put in force the law they made against some of our ships. The Driver sloop appeared upon their coasts, and orders were immediately issued that no person should go on board of it, or supply it with provisions. The captain of the vessel was ordered also to retire, and he obeyed; but previously wrote a most insulting letter, inveighing bitterly against the President of the United States, and the law by which he was excluded from the rights of hospitality. We doubt, very much, the policy of such language, and the propriety of keeping such a vessel on the coast of America. The Americans had for a certain reason prohibited all intercourse between certain vessels of our and their shores. The reason was

Digitized by Google

ounded upon an attack, which might ave led to a war; but the Americans ere contented with this simple and asy method of revenging the affront; nd it may well be asked what England ould have done if a Danish vessel ad fired into a ship of ours, and illed one of our men off Dover. We rust that the matter will rest here. he intemperance of a seaman's lan- uage may easily be passed over; nd the Americans have taught the ivilized world a lesson which may be f great use in future generations. t is not necessary to go to war for very insult, or imaginary insult; a ord and a blow is an expression uited for bullies and bravoes, not for ations professing Christianity.

In South America we are said to e successful, so much so, that Buenos yres again acknowledges our autho- ity. If this is the case, we cannot oubt that the well-tried prudence of eneral Auchmuty will preserve that mportant country for us. With the ossession of Monte Video we com- nand an intercourse with Paraguay nd the Portuguese settlements. If re retain Buenos Ayres we either stablish a government for ourselves, r give independence to the South mericans. We cannot expect to eep possession of such a country for great length of time, unless our fu- ure politics should materially differ rom those which characterised the eginning of this reign; which lost s America, and gradually led us on o interfere with European attempts o obtain liberty—and loaded the ountry with taxes.

But all these subjects are absorbed n the meeting of parliament, which ook place on the 22d of last month. he first act was to elect a speaker, and after appropriate compliments by Mr. C. Yorke and Mr. Bankes, who were the proposer and seconder; and judicious remarks by Mr. Calcraft and Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Abbot was called unanimously to his former station. He thanked the House with his usual dignity, and in the choice the whole country will concur. Mr. Calcraft made a very judicious observation on this occasion, and declared, that a chief reason for giving his vote to Mr. Abbot was, on account of his firmness on a very trying occasion, and the noble vote he gave against Lord Melville. Should he be called upon in a similar manner, we trust, that he will act as nobly; but we hope that this parliament will not possess within its bosom, any defenders of peculation, any abettors of corruption, any supporters of those who violate the law. We trust that it will do its duty to its king and country; and if not, that it may speedily be sent back to the country, and condemned to infamy. This parliament will soon be tried; it will soon be known of what metal they are composed. Whether they are brave men, solicitous to do their duty to God, their king, and their country, or a set of men more anxious for places and pensions, than attentive to the business of parliament. They have great and important business to perform; to scrutinize the abominably-wicked acts that have taken place within the last twenty years; and to manifest, by firmness and integrity, their determination to bring back the constitution to that point, where it was when, unfortunately for this country, and for mankind, Pitt, the pitiful taxmonger, was entrusted with the reins of government.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. BURDON's first letter will appear next month. His second will be seen this month, in the Provincial Occurrences, in our account of the York election. We wish, however, to observe here, that articles upon temporary and local politics are what we re least desirous of receiving: they become old before the Magazine is published.

The continuation of the Extracts from Ælian will appear next month; as also the Twelfth Letter on the Management of the Poor.

The "Knocker," by M. H. is inadmissible.

The communication of "Dujdius" has been received.

Digitized by Google

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LIST *of the* MEMBERS *returned to serve in the* NEW PARLIAMENT, *for the several Counties, Cities, Boroughs, &c. in England and Wales, alphabetically arranged.*

Those marked thus †, were not in the last Parliament. Those marked thus *, are new *for the respective places*; all the rest are re-elected. The figure after the name shews in how many Parliaments the Member has served. Those marked thus §, are returned for more than one place.

Abingdon, †G. Knapp
Agmondesham, T. D. T. Drake, 4, T. T. Drake, 2
Alban's, St. J. W. Grimstone, 2, †J. Halsey
Aldborough, Suffolk, Sir J. Aubrey, 9, Col. M'Mahon, 2
Aldborough, Yorksh. G. Jones, 1, H. Fines, 1
Andover, T. A. Smith, 2, Hon. N. Fellowes, 2
Anglesea, †Hon. B. Paget
Appleby, *Lord Howick, 6, †J. R. Cuthbert
Arundel, Sir A. Pigot, 2, Col. Wilder, 1
Ashburton, W. Palk, 3, †Lord C. Bentinck
Aylesbury, *Lord G. Cavendish § 8, G. Nugent, 1
Banbury, W. Praed, 2, D. North, equal on the poll
Barnstaple, W. Taylor, 1, †G. W. Thellusson
Bath, Lord J. Thynne, 8, J. Palmer, 3
Beaumaris, Lord Newborough, 3
Bedfordsh. F. Pym, 1, *Gen. Fitzpatrick § 9
Bedford Town, S. Whitbread, 3, W. L. Antonie, 2
Bedwin, *Sir J. Nicholl, 2, J. H. Leigh, 2
Beeralston, Lord Louvaine, 3, Hon. Capt. Percy, 1
Berkshire, G. Vansittart, 6, C. Dundas, 4
Berwick, †Sir A. M. Lockhart, †Col. Allen
Beverley, †Capt. W. H. Vyse, J. H. Wharton 3
Bewdley, M. P. Andrews, 3
Bishop's Castle, W. Clive, 8, J. Robinson, 3
Blechingly, W. Kenrick, 1, †T. Heathcote
Bodmin, D. Giddy, 2, †Sir W. Oglander
Boroughbridge, H. Hawkins, 1, W. H. Clinton, 1 [ley, 2
Bossiney, †Lord Rendlesham, J. A. S. Wort-
Boston, T. Fydell, 2, W. A. Maddocks, 2
Brackley, R. H. Bradshaw, 2, A. Henderson, 2
Bramber, †Messrs. Burrell and Shelley
Breconshire, Colonel T. Wood
Brecon Town, Sir R. Salusbury, 3
Bridgenorth, J. H. Browne, 8, J. Whitmore, 4
Bridgewater, †W. Thornton, †G. Pocock
Bridport, Sir E. Nepean, 3, *Sir S. Hood, 1
Bristol, Rt Hon C. B. Bathurst, 4, E. Baillie, 2
Buckinghamshire, Marq. Titchfield, 4, Earl Temple, 2
Buckingham Town, Rt. Hon. T. Grenville, 5, †Hon. R. Melville
Calne, J. Jekyl, 2, †H. Smith
Cambridgeshire, Lord C. S. Manners, 4, Rt. Hon. C. Yorke, 3
Cambridge University, Lord Euston, 7, †Sir V. Gibbs [ners, 6
Cambridge Town, Gen. Finch, 6, Gen. Man-
Camelford, *Lord H. Petty, 2, R. Adair, 3
Canterbury, J. Baker, 3, †E. Taylor
Cardiff, Lord W. Stewart, 2
Cardiganshire, T. Johnes, 4
Cardigan Town, H. J. Vaughan, 3
Carlisle, J. C. Curwen, 4, W. S. Stanhope, 3
Carmarthenshire, *Lord R. Seymour, 4
Carmarthen Town, Admiral G. Campbell, 1
Carnarvonshire, Sir R. Williams, 3
Carnarvon Town, Hon. C. Paget, 3
Castle Rising, R. Sharpe, 1, †Hon. C. Bagot
Cheshire, T. Cholmondeley, 3, D. Davenport, 1
Chester, Gen. Grosvenor, 4, †J. Egerton
Chichester, G. W. Thomas, 6, †J. Dupre
Chippenham, J. Maitland, 2, † Dawkins and Blake
Christchurch, Rt. Hon. G. Rose, 5, W. S. Bourne, 3
Cirencester, M. H. Beech, 4, J. Cripps, 1
Clithero, Hon. R. Curzon, 3, Hon. J. Cust, 2
Cockermouth, J. Lowther, 3, Jas. Graham, 2
Colchester, R. Thornton, 7, †R. H. Davies
Corfe Castle, H. Banks, 7, †P. W. Baker
Cornwall, Sir W. Lemon, 9, J. H. Tremayne, 1
Coventry, P. More, 2, W. Mills, 1
Cricklade, Lord Porchester, 4, *J. Estcourt
Cumberland, Ld. Morpeth, 4, J. Lowther, 3
Dartmouth, E. Bastard 7, A. H. Holdsworth 2
Denbighshire, Sir W. W. Wynne, 4
Denbigh Town, R. M. Biddulph, 1
Derbyshire, §Lord G. Cavendish, 8, E. M. Mundy, 6
Derby Town, E. Coke, 7, W. Cavendish, 3
Devizes, J. Smith, 6, T. G. Estcourt, 2
Devonshire, Sir L. Palk, 6, J. P. Bastard, 7
Dorsetshire, W. M. Pitt, 7, E. B. Portman, 2
Dorchester, H. C. Ashly, 4, *R. Williams, 2
Dover, C. Jenkinson, 1, J. Jackson
Downton, Hon. B. Bouverie, 1, †Sir T. Plumer
Droitwich, Hon. A. Foley, 8, †Sir T. E. Winnington
Dunwich, Ld. Huntingfield, 5, S. Barne, 3
Durham County, Sir R. Milbanke, 4, †Sir H. V. Tempest
Durham City, R. J. Lambton 3, R. Wharton 1
East Looe, Capt. E. Butler, 2, †D. Vanderkeyden
Edmondsbury, Ld. C. Fitzroy, 2, Ld. Templetown, 2.
Essex, Col. J. Bullock, 8, Ad. E. Harvey, 2
Evesham, W. Manning, 4, †Sir M. M. Lopes
Exeter, Sir C. W. Bamfylde, J. Buller, 3
Eye, †M. Singleton, †Hon. H. Wellesley
Flintshire, Sir T. Mostyn, 3
Flint Town, †Col. Shipley [gram, 2
Fowey, Ht. Hon. R. P. Carew, 2, R. Wi-

Digitized by Google

Barton, M. Wood, 2, †C B. Greenough
Bermans, St. *M. Montague, 1, Sir J. S. Yorke, 4.
Glamorganshire, T. Wyndham, 3
Gloucestershire, Ad. Berkeley, 7, Lord H. R. Somerset, 2
Gloucester City, H. Howard, 4, R. Morris, 2
Grampound, †Hon. A. C. Johnstone, †Hon. G. A. Cochrane
Grantham, T. Thornton, 2, †W. E. Welby
Grimsby, G. A. Pelham, 2, †W. Ellice
Grinstead East, †Sir N. Holland, †C. R. Ellis
Guildford, Hon. T. C. Onslow, 1, † Hon. C. Norton
Hampshire, * Sir H. P. St. J. Mildmay, 3, †W Chute
Harwich, J. H. Addington 4 *W. Huskisson 2
Haslemere, Rt. Hon. C. Long, 6, †R. Ward
Hastings, *Rt. Hon. G. Canning, 4, †Sir A. Hume
Haverford West Lord Kensington, 3
Helston, †Sir J. St. Aubyn, † R Richards
Herefordsh. †Col. Foley, Sir J. G. Cottrell, 1
Hereford City, †Col Symonds, 2, R. P. Scudamore, 2 [Seabright
Hertfordshire, *Hon. T. Brand, 1, †Sir J. S.
Hertford Town, Hon. E. S. Cowper, 2, N. N. Calvert, 2
Heydon, G. Johnstone, 3, A. Brown, 1
Heytesbury, *Ld Fitzharris, 2, †C. Moore
Higham Ferrers, *Rt. Hon. W. Windham, 6
Hindon, B. Hobhouse, 3, W. Beckford, 1
Honiton, Hon. A. C. Bradshaw, 2, †Sir C. Hamilton
Horsham, *Sir S. Romilly, 2, L. P. Jones, 1
Huntingdonshire, Lord Hinchinbrooke, 4, *R. Fellowes, 2 [Farmer
Huntingdon Town, J. Calvert, 2, †W. M.
Hythe, T. Godfrey, 2, †W. Deeds
Ilchester, *R. B. Sheridan, 7, *M. A. Taylor, 3
Ipswich, *Sir H. Popham, 2, †R. A. Crickitt
Ive's, St S. Stephens, 1, †Sir W. Stirling
Kent, Sir E. Knatchbull, 1, W. Honeywood, 4
King's Lynn, Lord Walpole, 4, Sir M. B. Folkes, 4
Kingston-upon-Hull, J. Staniforth, 2, *Ld. Visct. Mahon, 1
Knaresborough, Ld. J. Townshend, 6, Ld. Ossulston, 2
Lancashire, T. Stanley, 8, J. Blackburne, 6
Lancaster Town, J. Dent, 3, †P. Patten
Launceston, Earl Percy§, 1, J. Progden, 3
Leicestersh. Ld R. Manners 2, G. A. L. Keck 4
Leicester Town, S. Smith§, 6, T. Babington 3
Leominster, Sir J. Lubbock, 3, H Bonham 1
Liskeard, †Ld. Hamilton, Hon. W. Elliott 4
Lestwithiel, †E. Maitland, †G. Holford
Lewes, T. Kemp, 1, H. Shelley, 2
Lincolnshire, C. Chaplin, 2, †C. Pelham
Lincoln City, R. Ellison, 3, Col. Monson, 1
Litchfield, G Anson, 2, G G. V. Vernon, 1
Liverpool, Gen. Gascoyne 3, †Gen. Tarleton
London, Sir C. Price, 2, Sir Wm. Curtis, 4 Ald: Shaw, 1, Ald Combe, 3
Ludlow, Visct. Clive, 1, †Hon. H. Clive
Ludgershall, T. Everett, 3, M. D. Magens, 2
Lyme Regis, Hon. Col. Fane, 2, Lord Burghersh, 1
Lymington, J. Kingstone, 2, †Col. Duckett
Maidstone, G. Simpson, 1, G. Longman, 1
Maldon, J. H. Sturtt, 4, †C. C. Western
Malmsbury, †Sir G. Bowyer, †P. Gill
Malton, *Ld. Headley, 1, †Hon. M. Dundas
Marlborough, Lord Bruce, 3, *Lord Visc. Stopford, 2
Marlow, O. Williams, 3, P. Grenfell, 2
Mawe's, St. †Lt.-Col. Shipley, S. Bernard, 1
Michael's, St †Capt. Gower, G. G. Mills
Merionethshire, Sir R. W. Vaughan, 4 [6
Midhurst, †Hon. J. Abercrombie, *S. Smith§
Middlesex, W Mellish, 2, G. Byng, 4
Milbourne Port, Ld. Paget, 1, H. Leycester, 2
Minehead, †J. F. Luttrell, †Jr Dennison
Monmouthshire, Ld. A. Somerset, 1, Sir C. Morgan, 3
Monmouth Town, Lord C. H. Somerset, 3
Montgomeryshire, C. W. W. Wynne, 3
Montgomery Town, W. Keene, 8
Morpeth, W. Ord, 2, Hon. W. Howard, 1
Newark, H. Willoughby, 2, Gen. S. Cotton, 1
Newcastle-under-Lyne, E. W. Bootle, 4, J. Macdonald, 1
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sir M. W. Ridley, 9, C. J Brandling, 3
Newport, Cornw. W. Northey, 3, E. Morris, 2
Newport, Hants, †Lord Palmerston
Newton, Lancashire, Gen. Heron, 1, †I. I. Blackburne
Newton, Hants, †D. North, †J. Blackford
Norfolk, †Sir J. H. Astley, T. W. Coke, 6
Northallerton, Hon. E Lascells, 4, H. Pierce 3
Northamptonshire, Lord Althorp, 2, W. R. Cartwright, 8
Northampton Town, Hon. S. Perceval, 4, E. Bouverie, 4
Northumberland, *Earl Percy§, 1, Colonel Beaumont, 4
Norwich, J. Patteson, 1, *W. Smith, 4
Nottinghamsh. Ld. Newark, 1, A. H. Eyre, 2
Nottingham Town, D. P. Coke, 8, J. Smith, 1
Oakhampton, †L. Wardell, †A. Saville
Oxford, Ld. R. Seymour, 4, Ld. H Moore, 1
Oxfordshire, Ld. F. Spencer, 3, J. Spencer, 3
Oxford City, F. Burton, 7, †J J Lockhart
Oxford University, Sir W. Scott, 4, Hon. C. Abbot, 4
Pembrokeshire, Lord Milford
Pembroke Town, H. Barlow, 8
Penrhyn, H. Swann, 1, †C. Lemon
Peterborough, Hon. W. Elliott, 3, Dr. Laurence, 3
Petersfield, H. Joliffe, 3, †Hon P. Gray
Plymouth, Sir C. Poole, 2, T Tyrwhitt, 4
Plympton, Lord Castlereagh, 3, †Hon. W. Harbord
Pontefract, †Visc Pollington. R. P. Milnes, 1
Poole, J. Jeffery, 3, G. Garland, 3. Sir R. Bickerton†. Two last equal on the poll.
Portsmouth, Ad. Markham, 3, Sir T Miller 1
Preston, Lord Stanley, 3, S. Horrocks, 2



Digitized by Google

Queenborough, †Right Hon. J. C. Villiers, †J. Hunt
Radnorshire, Mr. Wilkins, 3
Radnor Town, R. Price, 3
Reading, C S. Lefevre, 2, J. Simeon, 1
Retford, East, Gen. Crauford, 2, †W. Ingleby
Richmond, A. Shakespeare, 3, Hon. C. Dundas, 2
Ripon, *Hon. F. Robinson, 1, †G. Gipps
Rochester, J. Calcraft 3, †Sir T B Thompson
Romney, New, †Lord Clonmell, †Hon. G. Ashburnham
Rutlandshire, Ld. Henniker, 1, G.N.Noel, 6
Rye, *Sir John Nichol, 2, †Earl Clencarty
Rygate, Vis. Royston, 2, Hon. E. E. Cocks, 1
Salisbury, W. Hussey, 10, Ld. Folkestone, 3
Saltash { Maj Russell 2, *W.H. Freemantle 1 / * Capt. T. F. Freemantle, 1, †J. Pedley
Sandwich, †Adm. Rainier, *C.C. Jenkinson 1
Sarum, Old, Hon. N. Vansittart, 3, *J. Porcher, 2 [ton, 1
Scarborough, Maj. Gen. Phipps, 4, C.M Sut-
Sexford, G. Hibbert, 1, J. Leach, 1
Shaftesbury, E.L. Loveden, 3, †T. Wallace
Shoreham, Sir C.M Burrell, 1, T Shelley, 3
Shrewsbury, Hon. W Hill, 3, †T. Jones
Shropshire, J K Powell, 6, J. Cotes, 1
Somersetshire, W. Dickinson, 3, T.B. Lethbridge, 1
Southampton, G.H. Rose, 4, †J. Jackson
Southwark, H. Thornton, 7, Sir T. Turton, 1
Staffordshire, Sir E. Littleton, 6, Lord G.L. Gower, 4 [lips, 1
Stafford Town, Hon. E. Moncton, 7, R. Phil-
Stamford, Gen. Leland, 3, Gen. Bertie, 3
Steyning, J. M. Lloyd, 3, R. Hurst, 2
Stockbridge, Gen. Porter, 8, J.F. Barham, 2
Sudbury, Sir J.C. Hippesley, 4, †T. Agar
Suffolk, Sir T.C. Bunbury, 9, T.S. Gooch, 1
Surrey, †S. Thornton, *G.H. Sumner, 1
Sussex, J. Fuller, 3, C. Windham, 1
Tamworth, Sir R. Peele, 4, Gen. Loftus, 3
Tavistock, *L. W. Russell, 6, Gen. Fitzpatrick§, 9
Taunton, J. Hammet, 3, A. Baring, 1
Tewkesbury, C. Codrington 3, †C.H. Tracey
Thetford, Lord W. Fitzroy, 1, †T. Creevey
Thirsk, R. Greenhill, 1. *Lieut-Col. Frankland, 1
Tiverton, Hon. R. Ryder, 4, W. Fitzhugh, 2
Totness, W. Adams, 2, B. Hill, 1
Tregony, Col. O'Callaghan, 1, G. Wentworth, 1
Truro, Col. Lemon, 3, †Hon. E. Boscawen
Wallingford, W.L. Hughes. 2, R. Benyon, 2
Wareham, †Sir J.T. Calcraft, *Hon J.W. Ward, 2 [daunt, 2
Warwickshire, D.S. Dugdale, 1, Sir C. Mor-
Warwick Town, Lord Brook, 2, C. Mills, 2
Wells, C. Tudway, 9, C. W. Taylor, 3
Wendover, Lord Mahon, 1, G. Smith, 1
Wenlock, C. Forrester, 4, Hon. J Simpson 4
Weobly, Ld. G. Thynne, 4, †Ld. Guernsey
Westbury, *Hon. E. Lascells, 4, †G Wynn
West Looe, R A. Daniel, 1, J. Buller, 3
Westminster, †Sir F. Burdett, *Ld. Cochrane, 1
Westmoreland, Col. J. Lowther, 8, Lord Muncaster, 1
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis { Sir J. Pulteney, 6, G.T. Steward, 4 / R. Steward 2, C. Adams 2
Whitchurch, W.A. Townshend, 3, W. Baderick, 3
Wigan, J. Hodgson, 2, R H. Leigh, 2
Wilton, R. Sheldon, 2, Hon. C. Herbert, 2
Wiltshire, H.P. Windham, 4, R. Long, 1
Winchelsea, Sir F.F. Vane, 1, †C. Bewicke
Winchester, Sir R. Gammon, 6, Sir H.M. Bamay, 3
Windsor, Col. Desbrow, 1, R. Ramsbottom 1
Woodstock, Sir H. W. Dashwood, 2, W. Eden, 1
Worcestershire, W. B. Lygon, 8, Hon. W. Lyttleton, 1
Worcester City, A. Robarts, 3, †W. Gordon
Wootton Basset, †Major-Gen. Murray, †J. Cheesment
Wycombe, Sir J D. King, 3, T. Baring, 1
Yarmouth, Norfolk, Hon. E. Harbord, 1, S. Lushington, 1
Yarmouth, Hants, J. C. Jervoise, 8, †Hon. P. Powlett
Yorkshire, W. Wilberforce, 7, *Ld. Milton 1
York City, Sir W. Milner 4, †Sir M.M. Sykes

‡ Where this mark is put, the return are double: the sitting members to be determined by Committees of the House

No return for Callington has yet been made to the Crown Office.

The Irish and Scotch returns are not yet complete.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED MAY 1807.

### AGRICULTURE.

VIEW of the Agriculture, Mineralogy, Manufactures, and Fisheries, of the Island of Arran. By the Rev. J. Hendrick. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

General View of the Agriculture of Gloucestershire. By Thos. Rudges, B.D. 8vo. 9s.

The Shepherd's Guide, being a practical treatise on diseases in sheep. By J. Hogg. 7s. 6d.

A Treatise on the Choice of Buying, and General Management of Live Stock. 3s. 6d.

### ANTIQUITIES.

The Antiquities of Magna Græcia. By W. Wilkinson, jun. folio. 85 engravings. 10l. 10s.

Digitized by Google

BIOGRAPHY.

Some account of the Public Life of Earl Macartney, containing a selection from his unpublished writings. By J. Barrow. 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 3s.

BOTANY.

The Botanist's Guide throughout the counties of Northumberland and Durham. Vol. II. and III.

EDUCATION.

A General Pronouncing Dictionary. By W. Enfield, M.A. 8s. 6d.

HISTORY.

Historical Enquiry respecting the performance of the Harp in the Highlands of Scotland, from the earliest times until it was discontinued about 1734: to which is prefixed an account of a very ancient Caledonian Harp, and of the Harp of Queen Mary. By J. Gunn. 1l. 5s.

MISCELLANIES.

The Royal Eclipse; or, Delicate Facts exhibiting the secret Memoirs of Squire George and his Wife, with notes. By Diogenes. 7s.

Lounger's Common Place Book. Vol. IV. 7s.

Ludicrous Debates among the Gods and Goddesses on the destruction of the London Smoke by the use of Gas Lights. By O. Prim. 1s.

The Fashionable World Reform. By Philokosmos. 2s. 6d.

Essays, Moral, Economical, and Political. By Lord Bacon. (Jones's Miniature Edition) 2s. 6d.

The Rising Sun: a serio-comic satiric Romance. By S. Hogg. vol. III. 7s.

Dissertations on the Gipseys, representing their manner of Life, Family Economy, Occupations, Trades, Marriages, Education, Sickness, Death, Burial, Religion, Languages, Arts and Sciences, &c. &c. &c. with an Historical Inquiry concerning their Origin and First Appearance in Europe. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland. By H. Mackenzie, esq. vol. III. 8vo. 14s.

Captain Foote's Vindication of his Conduct, when captain of his Majesty's ship Seahorse, and senior officer in the Bay of Naples, in the summer of 1799. 1s. 6d.

Advice to Youth: containing a compendium of the duties of human life in youth and manhood. By H. Blair. 1s. 6d.

Veluti in Speculum; or, a Scene in the High Court of Admiralty. Displaying the frauds of neutral flags, as exemplified in the case of the Silenus, with remarks on the prosecution for libel instituted against the author by Admiral Montague; addressed to ministers and parliament. By J. Brown. 3s. 6d.

A Second Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Howick. By the author of Unity, The Bond of Peace, &c. 1s. 6d.

The State of the Poll for Members in Parliament to represent the city of York; begun May 7, and closed May 14, 1807. 1s. 6d.

MILITARY.

A Collection of Orders, Regulations, and Instructions for the Army, on Matters of Finance and Points of Discipline. 6s. 6d.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

A Letter, containing some Observations on Fractures of the Lower Limbs: to which is added an account of a Contrivance to administer Cleanliness and Comfort to the Bed-Ridden, with explanatory plates. By Sir J. Earle. 3s.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Art. By T. Young, M.D. 2 vols. 4to. 5l. 5s.

NOVELS.

The Wedding Day. By E. J. Spence. 3 vols. 12s.

George the Third. 3 vols. 18s. 6d.

The Soldier's Family; or, Guardian Genii. By A. Ormsby. 4 vols. 1l. 6s.

Theodore; or, The Enthusiast. 4 vols. 1l. 1s.

The Bandit's Bride; or, The Maid of Saxony. 4 vols. 18s.

POLITICAL.

A Warning to the Electors of Westminster, from Horne Tooke. 1s.

A Letter to the Electors of Westminster, containing a refutation of the above. By J. Hewlings. 1s.

The Patriot King, in which the claims of the catholics are legally and equitably considered. By a foe to bigotry. 3s.

Letters of Scævola on the Dismissal of his Majesty's late Ministers. 1s.

An Essay on the History and Effect of the Coronation Oath, includ-



Digitized by Google

ing Observations on a Bill recently submitted to the consideration of the House of Commons. By J. J. Dillon. 2s. 6d.

A Memoir concerning the Political State of Malta. By J. J. Dillon. 5s.

Reflections on the connection of the British Government with the Protestant Religion. 1s.

The Fallen Angels. A brief review of the measures of the late administration, particularly as connected with the catholic question: to which is added, Advice to the Yeomanry and Volunteers of the Imperial Kingdom, to whom this work is addressed. 4s.

Thoughts on the Catholic Question. 1s. 6d.

Thoughts on the present Crisis of our Domestic Affairs. By another Lawyer. 2s.

The Speech of F. P. Stratford, esq. to the Freeholders of the county of Northampton, May 14, 1807. 1s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Demonstration of the Necessity and Advantages of a Free Trade to the East Indies, and of a Termination to the present Monopoly of the East India Company. 5s.

Considerations upon the Trade with India and the Policy of continuing the Company's Monopoly. 4to.

POETRY.

Attempts at Poetry; or, Trifles in Verse. By Ebn. Osn. 3s. 6d.

Fourth Dialogue to All the Talents. 1s. 6d.

A Pastoral Epilogue to and by the author of All the Talents. 1s.

Flagellum Flagellated, with notes. By Ben. Block. 1s. 6d.

The Seond Titan War against Heaven; or, The Talents buried under Portland Isle. By the author of The Rising Sun. 3s. 6d.

The Inferno of Dante Alighieri, translated into English blank verse, with notes. By N. Howard. 8s.

St. Stephen's Chapel: a satirical poem. By Horatius. 3s.

An Ecclesiastical Sinapism; or, Snarls and Counter Snarls between a Moral Poet and his grace the good Duke Humphry. By T. Equinox. 1s.

Moses, under the direction of Divine Providence, conducting the Children of Israel from Egypt to the Promised Land: a prize poem. Recited at the theatre, Oxford, June 10, 1807. 1s.

RELIGION.

Sermons and Letters. By Rev. W. A. Gunn. 8vo. 8s.

Letters on Mythology, in which the Histories, Characters, and Attributes of the principal Divinities and Mythological Personages of Greece, Rome, Egypt, &c. are considered. By R. Morgan.

A Sermon, preached in the chapel of the Magdalen Hospital April 23, 1807. By T. L. O'Beirne, D.D. Lord Bishop of Meath. 1s. 6d.

On Singularity and Excess in Philological Speculation: a Sermon, preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, April 19, 1807. By R. Lawrence, LL. D. 1s. 6d.

Observations on the Danger of the Church. 1s.

Course of Prayer for every Day in the Week, Morning and Evening, with meditations and remarks suitable for a Christian family. By Augustus Toplady, A.B. a new edition considerably enlarged.

Essays on Moral and Religious Subjects, calculated to increase the love of God and the growth of virtue in the youthful mind. By M. Pelham. 3s. 6d.

Moral Maxims, from the wisdom of Jesus, the son of Sirach, or Ecclesiasticus. Selected by a Lady. 3s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached at St. Mary Magdalen's church, Taunton, at the visitation of the archdeacon of Taunton, May 19, 1807. By the Rev. T. Comber, A.B. 1s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

View of the present State of Poland. By G. Burnet. 12mo. 7s.

A Tour in Monmouthshire and part of Glamorganshire. By a Gentleman. 1s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Travels of Bertrandon de la Brocquiere, counsellor and first squire, carver to Philippe le Bon, Duke of Burgundy, to Palestine, and his return from Jerusalem over land to France, in 1432-3. From the French of D'Aussy. By T. Johnes, esq. 8vo. 12s.

A Tour through Holland along the right and left of the Rhine to the south of Germany, in the summer and autumn of 1806. By Sir John Carr. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Digitized by Google

Travels in 1806 from Italy to England, through the Tyrol, Styria, Bohemia, Gallicia, Poland, and Livonia: containing the particulars of the liberation of Mrs. Spencer Smith. Effected and written by the Marquis de Salvo. 8vo. 7s. The same in Italian. 10s. 6d.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

in the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th May, to the 20th June, 1807.

| | |
|---|---|
| Phthisis Pulmonalis | 4 |
| Hæmoptysis | 2 |
| Catarrhus | 10 |
| Cynanche Tonsillaris | 2 |
| Rheumatismus | 4 |
| Febris | 3 |
| Hypochondriasis | 6 |
| Dyspepsia | 7 |
| Paralysis | 4 |
| Diarrhœa | 5 |
| Menorrhœa | 4 |
| Menorrhagia | 5 |
| Leucorrhœa | 4 |
| Hydrops | 4 |
| Hysteria | 2 |
| Hæmorrhois | 3 |
| Icterus | 2 |
| Asthma | 2 |
| Morbi Cutanei | 4 |
| Morbi Infantiles | 6 |
| Asthenia | 16 |

IN our last report, we noticed the frequency of disease and death, among the infants of mankind; and that these evils arose from their mismanagement, or from a general oversight, of all the laws and institutions of Nature, in regard to their treatment.

The inferior animals, incapable of combining ideas, and drawing conclusions; not favoured with the boasted reasoning power of man, but wholly guided by the dictates of pure instinct, seldom, if ever, deviate from the laws and institutions of Nature. They vary not in their modes of life. They never employ, except from the most urgent necessity, any species of food but what is consonant to their nature; and in their general habits of life, they never pursue courses injurious to that constitution which Nature has bestowed upon them. They are, therefore, strangers to many of those diseases and calamities existing among mankind, which evidently owe their origin to deviations from the laws and institutions of Nature.

Thus, in the general economy of life, reason is a frail and erring guide, and instinct a much more sure and certain director. Observe also, that those animals more immediately under the direction of man, as horses, cows, and other domesticated animals, are much more subject to disease and death than wild animals, of the same species in the wild state. When left to the direction of their natural instincts, they enjoy uninterrupted health; but, subjugated by the caprice of man, they become partakers of his calamities.

Man, again, in the most uncultivated state, possesses, in a considerable degree, several of those advantages, which brute animals have over him. In proportion as the human race are less civilized, they are more guided by instinct, and are therefore proportionally strangers to the refined pleasures, as well as the miseries to which their more cultivated brethren are subject. It is, indeed, the province of reason to correct and prevent the impetuous action of our instincts and passions, and, as far as this is done, man arrives, with respect to temporal things, at the utmost perfection of which his nature is capable. But, unhappily, from the improper use of those mental faculties which so strikingly distinguish us from the inferior animals, we frequently observe the most capricious deviations from the laws and institutions of Nature, to which the uninformed savage, and the irrational animal, would most rigidly adhere. It follows, therefore, that in a considerable part of the ordinary conduct of life, instinct is a guide, upon whose direction, we can with much more safety rely, than on that of reason; and that much advantage may be derived, from an accurate knowledge of our own instincts, as well as those of the inferior animals.

Were it possible to ascertain with certainty what are indeed the natural instincts of man, we should, as far as these go, be possessed of an unerring

Digitized by Google

guide. But, among civilized nations, education has, in many instances, smothered, if not almost eradicated, many of our natural instincts. And, on the other hand, many customs founded on mere caprice, on the misapplication of our reasoning powers, have, by habit, acquired so great a degree of force, that we are liable, not unfrequently, to suppose them original instincts of our nature.

Again, if we search for the natural instincts of man among the savage nations, we shall also find ourselves involved in difficulties, and in danger of deception; for, though more immediately under the direction of this principle than civilized nations, yet we are unacquainted with any savage tribe among whom some mode of education does not exist, and by which the natural feelings and instincts of man are more or less perverted. And, in proportion to the prevalence of ignorance, and its concomitant, superstition, it is probable that, in some instances at least, their deviations from the laws and institutions of Nature, will be more absurd and preposterous.

Where then, are we to find precepts to guide us, in the right management of our infants? They are not to be found in civilized society; for there perverted reason reigns triumphant, and absurd and destructive practices universally prevail. Neither are they to be found among the savage nations; for they also, in some measure, forsake the paths of Nature, and follow their own inventions. Where, then, are they to be found? They are only to be found pure and undefiled among the inferior animals, where the dictates of Nature and of instinct reign free and uncontrouled, and where all their actions are strictly consonant to the nature and condition of their infantile offspring. And mark the effect—their offspring are free from pain, disease, and premature death.

Such, also, would be the case with our infants, were they treated according to the pure dictates and intentions of Nature. Thus treated, instead of pain they would have every agreeable sensation; instead of leanness and emaciation they would have plumpness; instead of distortion, and a stinted growth, they would have every beauty of shape, and a growth the most perfect. In one word, instead of disease and death, they would have life and health. Nature's economy would be perfect within them. Let us, therefore, hearken to the voice of Nature; relinquish our old practices and prejudices; forget as if we had never learned them; then see the institutions, intentions, and dictates of Nature in the treatment of our infants: see them illustrated, strengthened, and confirmed, by the example of those of our own species, who have not wandered so far from the paths of Nature; and by the conduct of the inferior animals, who know nothing but obedience to her institutions, her dictates, and her laws.

J. HERDMAN.

*Old Broad-Street,*
25th *June*, 1807.

# APOLLONIAN CRITIC:

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

"*Oh, open the door.*" Written by Burns. The Music composed and dedicated to Miss Merle, by Wm. Holland. Price 1s. 6d.

WE suppose this to be one of Mr. Holland's first productions; and taking it for granted that it is so, we feel disposed to be merciful in our application of the lash of criticism. The melody, we must say, is pleasing, well adapted to the words, and discovers at least, a considerable portion of taste and ingenuity. But here we must stop; as we really cannot commend the general structure of his harmony. Nor do we approve of either of the symphonies. The time is $\frac{6}{4}$, but at the commencement of the fifth bar he goes into $\frac{3}{4}$ or triple time, without notice; and we must add without either rhyme or reason: for although it may be contended that six quavers are equal, in point of time or duration, to three crotchets, or that a minim and a crotchet together are also of equal measure; yet the divisions being wholly different, do certainly constitute triple time, and should be so de-

Digitized by Google

noted, as those bars cannot well be played in $\frac{8}{4}$ time. We hope Mr. H. will study a little more, and endeavour to make himself fully acquainted with the principles of harmony; for though there are faults in the piece now before us, it has also its beauties. Z.

---

"*An Invocation to Sleep,*" as sung at the principal concerts, Norwich, with the greatest applause. The words by Mr. Gent. Composed with an Accompaniment for the Harp and Piano Forte, by Wm. Fish. Price 1s. 6d.

The words of this pleasing and pathetic invocation are truly poetical; and Mr. Fish has enriched them with very appropriate music, in a style which is not above the reach of the generality of performers on those instruments for which it is intended. The subject is judiciously chosen, and well sustained throughout, and the bass with the accompaniment are neatly arranged. We think this little piece will become a favourite when generally known. Z.

---

"*Maria's Adieu,*" as sung by Mr. Vaughan with the greatest applause; adapted from Professor Carlisle's translation of the original Arabic, and set to Music with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano Forte, by W. Fish. Price 1s. 6d.

What we have said of the foregoing article will nearly apply to this, which is pretty much in the same style. The melody here is very pleasing, and the whole as a harmony is simple, well conducted, and well adapted to the words. In fact, we may say of both these productions, that they are far superior to the generality of provincial compositions. Z.

---

"*The Maid of Marlivale,*" as sung by Mr. Vaughan with the greatest applause. The words by Thomas Moore, Esq. Set to Music with an Accompaniment for the Harp and Piano Forte, by Wm. Fish. Price 1s. 6d.

This well-known ballad is already a great favourite with the public, as set by Dr. Stevenson. We are sorry to subtract any thing from the applause we have already bestowed on Mr. Fish (and which he certainly merits); but unfortunately, it is a fault which many young composers are guilty of, viz. That if there happens to be a very popular song, (and very popular songs are generally well set), yet forsooth, they must re-set them to music, although ninety-nine times out of an hundred, the imitation falls very far short of the original. We wish they would at least "*let well enough alone*;" and either write music to new words, or to such old ones as have been so badly set, as that they are *quite sure* they can mend the matter. But when this gentleman attempts to set such a song as the *Maid of Marlivale*, after Dr. Stevenson had already done it so well, he must be considered as much out of his element as a "*fish out of water.*" We hope he will take these hints as well meant; particularly when we add, that had not the *Maid of Marlivale* been already well set to music, we should not have withheld our approbation; but as it has been done, and *well* done, the present appears to us something like a catch-penny, or rather a catch-eighteen-pence. Z.

---

*Monthly Minstrelsy*, No. 4.—Written and Composed by T. D. Worgan. 1s.

Mr. Worgan has, in imitation, we suppose, of the bards of former days, undertaken the double part of poet and musician, and this at the moderate price of 1s. per monthly sheet. On the first page of the present number we are treated with a dish of poetry of about sixty lines, called *The Arbour*, whence "*gleams of genius burst through folly,*" and from whence he contemplates this mighty metropolis, as

"A hell on earth, where monsters teem,
Brutes roars, imps curse, and urchins scream:
Where hosts of fallen angels moan,
And souls condemn'd in darkness groan."

No very flattering picture truly; for though perhaps the outline contains some very prominent features, yet we must consider the performance as a caricature rather than a correct likeness. But to notice the music.—We have here a *Roundelay*, which we cannot say much in praise of; indeed we consider it as altogether inferior to some of Mr. W.'s foregoing numbers. In the second strain he has a

Digitized by Google

consecution of three fifths between the treble and the bass, and moving in the same progression (see the 2d and 3d bars); first a major fifth, then a minor, and then a major fifth again. This we consider a violation of grammar, which we cannot tolerate; neither do we approve of the modulation which follows the above passage. We think Mr. W. must have overlooked these passages, otherwise he would certainly have corrected them.

*Vauxhall Songs*—1807.

1. Come Jockey, sweet Jockey; sung by Mrs. Bland—Hook, 1s.
2. Beneath the Weeping Willow; sung by Mrs. Bland—Hook, 1s.
3. Farewell each Bliss, each Joy, farewell; sung by Mrs. Bland—Hook, 1s.
4. The Cottage that stands by the Sea; sung by Mrs. Margerum—Hook, 1s.
5. Catch me if you can; sung by Mrs. Margerum—Hook, 1s.
6. The Young Gypsey has conquered my Heart; sung by Mr. Gibbon—Hook, 1s.
7. Ye brave Jolly Sportsmen; sung by Mr. Gibbon—Hook, 1s.
8. The Rights of Election; sung by Mrs. Franklin—Hook, 1s.
9. The New School; sung by Mr. Dignum—Hook, 1s.

For the want of room we can this month merely give a list of such of the Vauxhall Songs, for the present season, as have reached us, deferring our remarks upon them till next month. T.

*Music.*

The *Panharmonicon*, a new musical instrument, lately invented at Naples, excites general interest in Italy. It unites all wind instruments in itself, and performs the most difficult symphonies with an astonishing precision and purity.

# HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*London.*

A Monument, in honour of that lively poet and respectable man, Christopher Anstey, Esq. has been recently placed in Westminster Abbey. It is a merited tribute of filial affection to departed genius. This monument is properly placed in Poet's corner, and bears a Latin inscription that does justice to the memory of the dead, without that extravagance of eulogy which too often appears in such compositions.

The opening of the South London Water Works, in Kennington Lane, took place on the 16th of June. Two reservoirs or tanks, containing 26,000 butts, each 10 feet deep, are supplied from the river Thames to the height of the spring tide, and are worked by the steam engine upwards of three feet above the whole level; the water is then left to purify itself in the two reservoirs; and by the same engine is lifted 50 feet above its level, and supplies the inhabitants of Clapham, Camberwell, and its surrounding neighbourhood, and might be conveyed one hundred miles round on a level. A large company of nobility and gentry were present. Mr. Ralph Dodd was the engineer.

A new state barge for the use of the corporation of London, was lately launched at Westminster Bridge. It is ninety feet long, and at the head is a figure of the Thames: the stern is decorated with the city arms, supported by Neptune and Amphitrite; the state room, which is sufficient to accommodate 100 persons, is lighted by twenty mirror windows; and the roof is supported by twenty-two columns. The city arms, surmounting the state door, are supported by two Griffins; the pannels of the door exhibit allegorical paintings of Justice, Fortitude, Prudence, and Temperance; the pannels on each side bear the arms and insignia of London and its chief magistrate; and the whole of the ornaments are richly gilt.

The Students of the Royal Academy have presented an elegant Vase to Mr. Fuseli, as a testimony of their gratitude for the benefit they have received from his instructions, since his appointment to the office of keeper. The Vase was presented by Mr. Haydon, with an appropriate address, to which Mr. Fuseli replied with great

Digitized by Google

feeling and eloquence. The Vase is in silver, and executed by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, from a design after the antique by Flaxman. A wreath of laurel is elegantly chased round it; and on one side is this inscription, "To Henry Fuseli, Esq. Keeper of the Royal Academy, by the Students."

The sale of Mr. Opie's pictures has been highly gratifying to every friend of British genius. The beautiful picture of "*The Laughing Girl*," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, was sold for 451l. 10s. An admirable picture, by Mr. Opie, "*Clothing the Naked*," produced 136l. The whole amount of the sale was 1386l. a very honourable testimony to the merit of the departed artist.

Mrs. Opie has presented an elegant print, from a design by Smirke, to all the gentlemen who attended the funeral of her departed husband. A similar print was presented to all the friends of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who attended the remains of that artist to the grave.

On Monday night, the 25th of May, as the Watford waggon was passing through High Holborn, near the end of Drury Lane, an attempt was made to rob it by a gang of ruffians. Being detected in their purpose, and pursued, they wreaked their vengeance on those who endeavoured to secure them, and they severely wounded three persons; one Mr. Watkinson was stabbed near the back-bone, just above the kidneys; another, Mr. Watkins, was cut in the lower part of the belly, nearly four inches in length, the consequence was that his bowels came out; he was immediately taken to the Middlesex Hospital, where every care was taken of his wounds by the surgeons, but his bowels came out twice in the course of the following day. The third was the watchman, who was cut in the lower part of his belly, but he knocked the villain down, who however soon got up, and then stabbed him in the left cheek, in his arm, and in the breast, and then ran off; the watchman still pursued him, when his bowels coming out he fell, and was conveyed to Middlesex Hospital also. The perpetrators of this horrid deed got clear off, but two men have been since committed to Newgate for trial, on a charge of cutting and stabbing the above persons. We are happy to state that all the sufferers are yet living, and hopes are entertained of their recovery.

*Married.*] The rev. G. Savage, F.A.S. vicar of Kingston *cum* Richmond, &c. to Mrs. Ayliffe, of Surbiton Lodge, Kingston.—John Thornton, esq. eldest son of Samuel Thornton, Esq. M.P. for Surrey, to Miss Eliza Parry, second daughter of Edward Parry, Esq. chairman of the East India Company.—B. Storr, Esq. of the King's Own Stafford Militia, to Miss Bennett, of Clewer House, Windsor.—Capt. E. Sanderson, of the Buffs, to Miss Harriet Hales, third daughter of the late Sir John Hales, bart.—Sir George Tuite, bart. to Mrs. Woodall.—Colonel Elford to Miss Lownds, only daughter and heiress of the late William Lownds, Esq. of Clapton.—Jeremiah Dyson, Esq. of the House of Commons, to Miss Newbolt, daughter of the late Rev. F. Newbolt, of Winchester.—The Rev. G. H. Temple, to Miss Ann Maria Graham, eldest daughter of T. Graham, Esq. of Kinross.—Sir J. Shelley, bart. to Miss Winckley, daughter and sole heiress of the late Thomas Winckley, Esq.—By special licence, John Barnard Hankey, Esq. of Fetcham Park, Surrey, to the Hon. Elizabeth Blaquiere, second daughter of the Right Hon. Lord de Blaquiere.—J. B. Lousada, jun. Esq. of Devonshire-square, to Miss L. B. Lousada, youngest daughter of J. B. Lousada, Esq. of Stamford Hill.

*Died.*] On the 18th of May, the Duke of Montpensier, second son of the Duke of Orleans, unhappily distinguished by the name of Egalité. It is well known that the duke fell a victim to the violence of a revolution, the course of which he could not foresee, and his family felt with him, from the height of rank and splendour, to the depths of horror and misery. The elder son of this family, now Duke of Orleans, sought refuge in America. By the prevailing party, which regarded compassion as an ignoble sentiment, and unfit for a place in the bosoms of staunch republicans, the two younger brothers were, in 1793, plunged into the dungeons of Fort St. John, at Marseilles. Here they lan-



Digitized by Google

guished together during the long period of forty-three months. Nor was their captivity lightened by the cheerful hope of a favourable termination. Barbarity was the order of the day, and it shewed itself hardened against the tender feelings of humanity, by wantonly predicting to its victims, daily, the fatal termination of their captivity. The brothers, however, made an attempt to escape from their prison. The youngest, the Count de Beaujolois, succeeded; and had arrived at a place where he was secreted in security; but the Duke of Montpensier, in descending the walls, which it was necessary to pass, fell from a considerable height, and broke his leg. By means of this accident he was retaken, and returned to his dreadful habitation. The Count de Beaujolois on being informed of this misfortune, renewed the celebrated example of Nisus and Euryalus, and surrendered himself, without delay, to share the imprisonment of his brother. At length, in one of the changes of the French Government, the brothers obtained their release, and after infinite sufferings, they rejoined their elder brother the Duke of Orleans, in America. From that country they came to England, where they found a safe and honourable asylum. They were favourably received by the royal family; and the Duke de Montpensier, in particular, met with a sympathy capable, if any thing were so, of alleviating his sufferings. Her Majesty even condescended to furnish him with various articles of accommodation from her own palace. The Duke terminated a career marked by misfortune, sorrow, and distress, with a constancy of mind, and elevation of character, which would have ensured applause in the high station to which he was born. In the short space of 32 years he manifested exemplary firmness and magnanimity, united with uncommon talents. At the tender age of sixteen, he displayed heroic courage in Champagne, and particularly at the battle of Jemappes. But his example perhaps is still more beneficial, when considered as supporting, with fortitude, the privations and adversities of exile, whilst it affords a lesson of moderation to those of the highest honours and rank of life. The late Duke was interred May 26, in Westminster Abbey, with great funeral pomp. The body was brought from Salt Hill on Monday, and lay in state at King-street Chapel, Portman-square, till removed to the Abbey. The Duke of Bourbon was chief mourner. Three of the royal carriages attended, viz. the Duke of Sussex's, the Duke of York's, and the Prince of Wales's.—At his house, in Queen-street, Brompton, aged 64, Nicholas Boud, Esq. of the Public Office, in Bow-street. He was an active, vigilant, and able magistrate. Initiated in the school of the celebrated Sir John Fielding, he possessed in an uncommon degree, the best qualities of his master. Endowed with a good natural understanding, his legal knowledge and sound judgment were eminently conspicuous. He was a warm and zealous friend, had the affections of the mind with the glow of sincerity, and with those whom he respected and loved could unbend to the free participation of the social virtues. Always befriending the honest poor in opposition to the tyrannic rich; the former viewed him with gratitude and admiration. In his professional pursuits his memory was surprisingly tenacious, never forgetting a circumstance that was worthy of remembrance. His conversation was therefore fertile in anecdote, and his life filled a neat space in the eye of the public. A stranger to the refinements of the world, he was simple and unaffected in his manners; and although the purity, and even austerity, of his conduct, might to some men appear censurable, yet they were by no means unbecoming the character or deportment of an upright magistrate. In cases of a common or trivial nature, he at times seemed to evince a laxity of attention; but although he might be supposed to slumber over what was unworthy of the exercise of his great powers, yet justice was never asleep. With an excellent fund of manly eloquence, with a mind forcible and vehement when roused into an extraordinary display of his penetrating vigour, he shone most when combating the subtleties or genius of a counsel for a prisoner. Thus in the words of a distinguished actor—like a great

Digitized by Google

erformer on the stage, he reserved himself as it were for the last act, and ter he had played his part with dig-ity, resolved to finish it with honour. -In New-street, Spring Gardens, ged 76, John Wasdale, M.D. for-erly of Carlisle. At the coronation f the present king, he went from Car-sle to London in 28 hours, upon orseback, was present at the cere-ony, and returned there again in 30 ours, after an absence of five nights, ree of which he slept in London. lis loss will be severely felt by the atives of Carlisle, resident in the me-ropolis, to whom he was ever sincerely ttached and ready to give his profes-ional assistance. He held the ho-orary office of private secretary to lis Grace the Duke of Norfolk, which e discharged with the greatest punc-uality and honour.—In Hertford-treet, May-fair, Edwin Francis Stan-ope, Esq. LL.D. It is far beyond lattery to speak of Mr. Stanhope s he deserved, whose hope was en-aged, during a life of 80 years, in the ttainment of a blessed and glorious mmortality; yet it may be a proper ribute to his memory to say, that he anked among the best classic scholars f his time, and possessed no common measure of manly sense and brilliant wit. His polite urbanity of manner, his attention to serve and delight, his integrity of mind, his extensive yet modest charity, so beautifully describ-ed by St. Paul, "which seeketh not her own," his loyalty and affection to the Royal Family (particularly to the Queen, whom he attended from Meck-lenburgh Strelitz to this country, and had the honour to serve more than 40 years) but above all, his constant and strict regard to the duties of religion, crowned his long life with esteem, and rendered his death deeply to be de-plored for their own sakes, by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His remains have been removed, to be buried in the family vault at Tith-by, in Nottinghamshire.—At Camber-well Grove, aged 22, Mr. John Col-linson, of Queen's College, Oxford.—In Charles-street, Manchester-square, the Right Hon. Lady Kircudbright, relict of the late Lord Kircudbright, whom she survived only five years.—In St. James's-square, aged 41, the Rt. Hon. the Countess of Darlington, lady of the Earl of Darlington, and daughter of the sixth and last Duke of Bolton. This amiable lady has been in a de-clining state of health for two years. She has left six children.—In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Right Hon. Lady Jane Knollys, second daughter of the Earl of Banbury.—At Osborne's Hotel, Sir James Durno, lately his Majesty's Consul at Memel. —In New Burlington-street, after a long and severe illness, the Right Hon. Lady Walpole.—In Gloucester-place, Miss Helen Hamilton Hardacre, eldest daughter of Thomas Hardacre, Esq. She possessed great sweetness and innocence of manners, was en-dowed with a most uncommonly bril-liant capacity, and was ever dutiful and affectionate.—Mrs. Martyr, whose musical talents were well known to the public. She had long been in a decline, which lately made a most ra-pid progress. [*A further account of this lady in our next.*]—In Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, aged 69, Lieut.-Colonel John Harris Cruser.—In New Norfolk-str. Grosvenor-square, aged 76, Joseph Musgrave, Esq.—In Upper Fitzroy-street, Mrs. Broderip, widow of the late Mr. Broderip, of the Haymarket.—At Twickenham, Thomas Rea Cole, Esq. major in the army. He was second son of the late Stephen Cole, Esq. of Twickenham, and brother-in-law of the late Sir John Ibbetson, bart. of Denton Park, in Yorkshire. For many years he acted as a Justice of the Peace for the same County, and once was chief magistrate over the populous town of Leeds, in which capacity he acted with justice and benevolence. He also served his present Majesty during the seven years war; and as a reward for his good conduct at the siege of Belleisle, was advanced to the rank of major, at the age of 23 years. In private life he was meek, humble, and just.

GAZETTE LETTERS.

The Gazette of May 16, contains an Order for laying an embargo on all ships and vessels belonging to the Grand Signor, now within any of the ports in the British dominions, and for detaining all ships bearing the flag of the Ottoman Empire.

The same Gazette contains a decla-ration that all his Majesty's subjects



Digitized by Google

may lawfully trade to and from Monte Video in South America, but that it shall not be lawful for any slave or slaves to be landed or imported into that city or its dependencies.

This Gazette also contains a notification, that the king has judged it expedient to direct that the blockade of the Straits of the Dardanelles and of Smyrna, already constituted by his Majesty's naval forces and those of his allies, shall be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner.

The Baron Jacobi Kloest has been reinvested with the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Prussia.

The Gazette of May 19, contains an account of the capture of L'Alerte, French privateer, of 14 guns and 85 men, by his Majesty's ship Pallas, Captain George Miller; and likewise the capture of the French privateer brig, L'Austerlitz, of 18 guns and 125 men, by his Majesty's ship Circe, Captain Hugh Pigot.

The Gazette of June 2, contains a letter from Captain Edward Cheetham, of his Majesty's armed ship Sally, giving an account of an action fought by that ship, near Dantzic, against a French force on the banks of the Vistula, of between 2 and 3000 men, in which the French sustained considerable loss, though Captain Cheetham was obliged to haul down the river in consequence of the rapidity of the current. He had several men wounded but none killed.

Captain Drummond, of his Majesty's ship Dryad, gives an account of the capture of the Josephine, French privateer, of 4 guns and 44 men.

The Gazette of June 6, contains a letter from the captain of his Majesty's sloop Pheasant to Admiral Stirling, acquainting him that a detachment of British troops, under Lieut.-colonel Pack, had taken possession of Colonia del Sacramento, on the River Plata.

The Gazette of June 9, contains a letter from Commodore Sir Samuel Hood, K.B. dated on board his Majesty's ship Centaur, at sea, March 16, 1807, inclosing a letter from Captain Shipley, of his Majesty's ship Comus, stating the capture of six Spanish brigs, which were moored in the Puerto de Haz, Grand Canaria, and defended by the cross fire of three batteries; Lieutenant Campbell was the only person wounded on the occasion: and subsequently of two other Spanish brigs. And also another letter from Commodore Sir Samuel Hood, dated on board his Majesty's ship Centaur, Funchal Bay, Madeira, May 18, 1807, inclosing the following letter from Captain Shipley:

*His Majesty's ship Comus, off Canaria, May* 9, 1807.

SIR, I have the honour to relate to you the particulars of a gallant exploit performed last night by the boats of his Majesty's ship, under the direction of Lieutenant George Edward Watts, and assisted by Lieutenant Hood Knight and Mr. Jeaffreson Miles, master's mate, with a party of petty officers, seamen, and Royal Marines, in the port of Grand Canaria.

A large armed felucca, with his Catholic Majesty's colours flying, had been for the three last days lying under the protection of a strong fort and two batteries; and the wind yesterday evening proving favourable she was boarded by Lieutenant Watts, in the large cutter, under a severe fire of musketry from between thirty and forty soldiers sent to assist in her defence, and he had nearly cleared her deck when the two other boats, which did not row so well, arrived, and fully accomplished the business.

Her cables were now cut and the boats took her in tow, (the enemy having had the precaution to send sails and rudder on shore) when a hawser, fast under water astern, was manned in the fort, and the vessel dragged nearly under the muzzles of the guns before it could be cut, upon which an exceeding heavy fire from all the batteries was commenced, and continued till she was out of sight.

She proves to be the St. Pedro Spanish packet, having a cargo of bale goods, &c. &c. from Cadiz, bound to Buenos Ayres.

This was effected with the loss of one man killed, and five wounded. Mr. Watts has several wounds, but none of them dangerous; and I feel convinced his gallant conduct, with the exertions of every officer and man employed on this service, will meet your approbation.

Twenty-one of the enemy's troops were made prisoners, eighteen of whom are wounded; the rest, excepting a few who swam on shore, were killed, as was her captain and some of her crew.

She had captured, since her departure from Cadiz, the Lord Keith, bound from London to Mogador.

His Majesty's ship has taken and destroyed, since the 1st instant, the St. Francisco Spanish lugger, with wheat and salt;

Digitized by Google

d La Louisa schooner, in ballast: the ter perfectly new.

I am, &c. CONWAY SHIPLEY.

The Gazette of June 13, contains a tter from Captain Nicholas, of the ark sloop, mentioning the particu-rs of the destruction of some small raft on the Spanish main.

The supplement to this Gazette, ublished on Sunday, the 14th of une, contains the following intelli-ence:

*Downing-street, June* 13, 1807.

The following intelligence has been re-ived by Viscount Castlereagh one of his ajesty's principal secretaries of state, from ajor-general Alexander M'Kenzie Fraser, ommanding his Majesty's land forces in gypt, transmitted in a letter from the ight Hon. General Fox, to the Right on. William Windham

Extract of the copy of a letter from Ma-jor general A. M. Fraser to the Right Hon. William Windham, dated Alex-andria, April 6, 1807, transmitted to him by General Fox, the original not having been rece ved.

SIR,—My letter of the 27th ultimo has lready informed you, that in consequence of the strong representation of Major Mis-set, his Majesty's resident here, (a copy of which I then transmitted) stating the risk the inhabitants of Alexandria run of being starved, unless Rosetta and Rahmanie were taken possession of by his Majesty's troops, I had, with the concurrence of rear-admiral Sir John Duckworth, detached the 31st regiment and Chasseurs Britanniques, un-der Major-general Wauchope and Briga-dier-general Meade, for that purpose.

I am now under the disagreeable neces-sity of acquainting you, that, contrary to all expectation, this measure did not suc-ceed. Our troops took possession of the heights of Abourmandour (which command the town) without any loss; but, from cir-cumstances as yet unexplained, the general, instead of keeping his post there, unfortu-nately was tempted to go into the town with his whole force, without any previous examination of it, when the troops were so severely handled from the windows and tops of the houses, without ever seeing their enemy, that it was thought expedient to retire, more especially as Major-general Wauchope was unfortunately killed, and the second in command, Brigadier-general Meade severely wounded.

The troops, I understand, although cer-tainly placed in a most trying and perilous situation, behaved extremely well; and, after having suffered, I am sorry to say, very materially in killed and wounded (170 rank and file killed and 251 rank and file wounded) retired to Aboukir, in good order, without molestation, from whence I directed them to return to Alexandria.

This has certainly been a very heavy and unexpected stroke upon us, more especi-ally as every information led me to con-clude, that the opposition, if any, would be trifling; and every precaution was re-commended that prudence could suggest.

Finding, however, by the renewed re-presentation of Major Misset, corroborated by the personal application of the Sorbagi, or chief magistrate, in the name of the peo-ple at large, that a famine would be the certain and immediate consequence of our remaining at Alexandria without the occu-pation of Rosetta, I have, with the concur-rence, advice, and co-operation of rear ad-miral Sir Thomas Louis, (who commands the squadron here since the departure of Sir John Duckworth) detached another corps, under the command of the honourable Brigadier-general Stewart and Colonel Os-wald, (as per margin*) to effect this pur-pose; without which it appears impossible that the measure, proposed by his Majesty's ministers, of keeping possession of Alex-andria can be accomplished.

* Detachment of Royal Artillery, de-tachment of 20th Light Dragoons, detach-ment of Seamen, Light Infantry Battalion, 1st Battalion of 35th regiment, 2d Batta-lion of 78th regiment, Regiment de Roll, amounting in the whole to about two thou-sand five hundred men.

Extract of a dispatch from Major general Fraser to the Right Hon. H. E. Fox, dated on board his Majesty's ship Cano-pus, Aboukir Bay, April 24, 1807.

I have the mortification to acquaint you, that the second attempt that I thought necessary to make against Rosetta has failed, owing to a great reinforcement of the enemy being sent down the Nile from Cairo, which overpowered our troops, and obliged them to fall back with the loss (I am grieved to say) of nearly one thousand men in killed, wounded, and missing. Among the latter are Lieutenant-colonel M'Cleod, Major Vogelsang, and Major Mohr. Brigadier-general Stewart, who commanded the troops on this service, is only now upon his march towards Alexan-dria with the remainder of his force, and has not yet sent me the details; but, as the admiral thinks it necessary to dispatch the Wizard brig immediately from this bay to Messina, I think it necessary to give you all the information I am at present in pos-session of, and shall send you the partic-ulars of this unfortunate affair by his Ma-jesty's ship Thunderer, which will leave Alexandria very soon; and, as I have no time to acquaint his Majesty's ministers of

Digitized by Google

this event by this opportunity, I must request you to have the goodness to do it as soon as possible.

(Signed) GEO. AIREY,
Acting dep. adjut.-general.

## FOREIGN EVENTS.

### *America.*

The British sloop of war Driver, a vessel interdicted by the president from entering the American harbours, anchored lately abreast of Fort Johnson, in the harbour of Charleston. Two United States officers, of that fort, waited upon the governor on the day following, to consult with him on measures necessary to be taken to expel her from the port. The commandant of Fort Johnson addressed a letter to the commanding officer of the said vessel, of which the following is a copy:

*Fort Johnson. Harbour of Charleston, 4 p.m. May 2.*

SIR, The president of the United States having, by proclamation, bearing date the 3d of May, 1805, for ever interdicted his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Driver, from entering any port of the United States; and the said vessel having entered this port, in contempt of the said proclamation, my duty compels me to demand that the Driver do depart from this harbour from the date hereof.

Need I add, Sir, how repugnant it would be to my feelings should any blood be spilt, which must inevitably be the case if the communication be not complied with.

Lieutenant Wyndham, of the Artillery, is charged with the delivery of this: he will receive your reply.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
MICHAEL KALTEISEN.

To the commanding officer of his Britannic Majesty's sloop Driver.

*His Majesty's ship Driver, Rebellion Roads, Charleston, May 3, 1806.*

SIR,—I have received your letter; and, having some doubts as to the authority by which it was written, I thought proper to satisfy myself on that head before I should reply. By the threat it contains, you appear, like your government, to have something to learn. A British subject knows too well how to respect and obey the laws of his own country, to offer intentionally an outrage on those of others, when once they are known to be so; but, I have to observe, the proclamation you mention to have been issued, in May 1805, I know nothing of; of that which was issued in May 1806, I have only to say, that so far from being either creditable or becoming in the president of a country, wishing to be ranked amongst the civilized nations of the world, it would, in the opinion of liberal and enlarged minds, have disgraced even the sanguinary pen of a Robespierre, or the most miserable petty state in Barbary. It appears, that the supposed offence is to be rendered by a repetition of the circumstances complained of, and that on those who, so far from having any thing to do with the supposed aggression, were not even on or near the American coast at that time. And, as Captain Whitby's trial may probably at this moment be pending, with the concurrence of the United States, and the proclamation resting on his being brought to justice, it ought to have been thought of. However, as my proceeding to sea comes within the limits of my instructions, according to the orders I am under, I shall do so whenever the pilot thinks proper; which orders have for their view the advantage of the American flag, as well as the protection of the British. But, I must observe, that the difficulty I have experienced in obtaining a sufficient quantity of water for the purposes I wish, obliges me to have recourse to such methods as are completely within my power, which I otherwise should not have thought of. In the mean time, it is necessary to inform you, that his Majesty's ship under my command, is all times ready to resist and punish any insult that may be offered to the flag she has the honour to bear, to the last drop of blood that shall remain of the dutiful and loyal subjects of a beloved sovereign and an exalted country. I have the honour to be,

Sir, your humble servant,
WILLIAM LOVE.

To Capt. Kalteisen, &c. &c.
Fort Johnson, S. C.

The final examination of Colonel Burr, which took place in the capitol at Richmond, before the Chief Justice of the United States, terminated in the giving security on the part of that gentleman, of 10,000 dollars, to appear before the federal court at Richmond, on the 22d of May. The charges made against him by the attorney for the United States, were

1st, For setting on foot, and providing the means for an expedition against the territories of a nation at peace with the United States.

2d, For committing High Treason against the United States.

After the hearing of counsel on both sides, Colonel Burr addressed the court; he principally relied on his two former acquittals, and enquired whether there was probable cause

Digitized by Google

to suppose him guilty, when in Kentucky and the Mississipi Territory, where the greatest alarm had been excited against him, the civil tribunal had pronounced him innocent.

The court refused to insert in his commitment the charge of Treason, leaving it to the attorney of the United States to prepare an indictment, should he be furnished with the necessary testimony.

*British America.*

The trade of the extensive province of Upper Canada is rapidly increasing, and the intercourse with the distant tribes of Indians is safe and uninterrupted, even as far as the Pacific Ocean.

His Majesty has presented a superb service of sacramental plate and candelabra of the most curious workmanship, for the altar of the great church at Quebec. His Majesty's arms are richly embossed on each article, and the whole service is curiously arranged in a mahogany case, with a green silk curtain to draw before it.

*France.*

The removal of the sword and decorations of Frederick the Great, together with the colours taken from the Prussian army, to the Hotel of Invalids at Paris, took place on the 17th of May, with great pomp and solemnity. The sword of the Prussian monarch was borne by Marshal Mouscy on horseback, preceded by several carriages, drawn by six horses belonging to the chief dignitaries of the empire; and their arrival at the place of Invalids was announced at half past two by several salutes of artillery.

Two large cases containing the antiquities of Berlin and Potzdam have also arrived at Paris, and 150 cases containing the magnificent gallery of pictures originally belonging to the Prince of Hesse Cassel, as well as the most precious articles of those of Brunswick, Shaldshaulm, and Wolfenbuttle. It is said that the imperial library has already received the curious manuscripts contained in that of Wolfenbuttle, and which have been forwarded by M. Denon, director general of the Napoleon Museum.

*Germany.*

The damage sustained by the small duchy of Saxe Weimar, by the invasion of the French in October, 1806, has been estimated 1,726,140 dollars, besides 35 houses burnt. Amongst other articles the French got 31,762 bottles of brandy, and 182,280 bottles of wine.

The Easter Fair at Leipsic resembled a market, where a death-like silence prevailed, and no business was transacted, because neither the Greek nor the Polish Jews were present, and consequently the streets which they frequented were empty. Most of the inns were deserted, and the city stalls which were formerly so much frequented, had nothing to do. The Polish Jews not doing business by commission, specie was scarce, the consequences of which were much felt, as well by foreign as native merchants. The number of foreigners who visited this fair used formerly to amount to 30 and 35,000. At this fair there were no more than 8000, most of them sellers, a great many of whom did not take sufficient money to pay their travelling expenses.

*New South Wales.*

Tippa-he, one of the principal chiefs of New Zealand, with five of his sons, lately made a voyage to Sidney, to pay a visit of respect to Governor King. His majesty's brig the *Lady Nelson* was fitted up for his accommodation, and after remaining two or three months with the governor, he embarked on board that vessel on his return for New Zealand, loaded with presents from the government and the different families in Sydney.

A whale fishery has been recently established on the coasts of New Zealand, and promises speedily to rise to great importance. An intercourse has been opened with the natives on the sea shores, who are represented as much more docile than when first discovered. Potatoes and many useful European vegetables, introduced among them of late years by some of the English ships, are found to thrive astonishingly, and the natives, contrary to expectation, are attentive to their cultivation, and already raise considerable quantities for their own supply.

*Prussia.*

The garrison of Dantzic command-

Digitized by Google

ed by General Kalkreuth surrendered on the 27th of May, to the French besieging army under Marshal Lefebvre. The garrison was allowed to march out with the honours of war, and retire on an agreement that the troops composing it should not serve against France or her allies for one year and a day. As soon as the garrison marched out the French occupied Dantzic with a strong force, and Bonaparte has since created Marshal Lefebvre, hereditary Duke of Dantzic, with possessions annexed to the title in the interior of France. This is the first hereditary title Bonaparte has created.

*West Indies.*

A new constitution has been formed for the government of the island of St. Domingo. As to its general elements it does not differ much from those which were in force under Toussaint and Dessalines. The great principles of every free government, personal liberty, security of property, and freedom of religion, are recognised in it. Next to these, its merit consists in its simplicity, and its adaption to that degree of civilization and intelligence which may be supposed to prevail among the inhabitants of Hayti. The imperial diadem with all its vanities, affectation, and absurdity, has been broken and cast aside. A system of order, religion, justice, and morality, has succeeded to the tyranny, licentiousness, and impiety, which prevailed during the rapacious government of the representatives of Bonaparte, and the ferocious rule of Dessalines who expelled them. This code holds out the greatest encouragement to commerce, and protection to merchants.

---

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

[*Continued from page* 474].

The *Thirty-eighth* is dated Posen, Dec. 5.—Prince Jerome who commands the army of the allies, after having closely blockaded Glogau, and caused batteries to be constructed around that place, proceeded with the Bavarian divisions of Wrede and Deroi, to watch the Russians, and left General Vandamme and the Wirtemberg corps to continue the siege of Glogau. The mortars and several pieces of cannon arrived on the 29th of Nov. and after a few hours bombardment, the place surrendered. Two thousand five hundred men, considerable magazines of biscuit, corn, powder, and nearly 200 pieces of cannon, are the results of this conquest, which is important on account of the excellence of the works, and the situation of the fortress being the capital of Silesia. The Russians have repassed the Vistula, and the Grand Duke of Berg has crossed that river in pursuit of them, and has taken the suburb of Praga, and the emperor has given orders to Prince Jerome to invest Breslau. The little fort of Culmbach, called Plassemburg, was blockaded by a battalion of Bavarians, and though furnished with provisions for several months, the governor surrendered on the 24th of Nov. The anniversary of the battle of Austerlitz and the crowning of the emperor have been celebrated at Warsaw with great enthusiasm. There were found in Plassemburg 68 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of military stores of all kinds, and upwards of 750 soldiers.

The *Thirty-ninth* is dated Posen, Dec. 7, and states that a courier had arrived with intelligence from the emperor, that the Prussians had declared war against the Porte, that Choczim and Render were surrounded by their troops, that they had suddenly passed the Dneister and advanced as far as Jassy. General Michelson commands the Russian army in Wallachia. The Russian army under General Benningsen had evacuated the Vistula, and seemed inclined to retire into the interior. Marshal Davoust had passed the Vistula, and had established his head quarters before Praga. His advanced posts were on the Bug. The Grand Duke of Berg remained at Warsaw, and the Emperor had his head quarters at Posen.

The *fortieth* is dated Posen, Dec. 9, and gives an account of Marshal Ney having passed the Vistula and entered Thorn on the 6th, where he came to action with the Prussians, whom, after a trifling affair, he compelled to evacuate the place. Some were killed and 20 made prisoners. This affair gave occasion to a very singular exploit. The river, 200 rods in breadth, was covered with ice,

Digitized by Google

nd the vessel occupied by the French dvanced guard, stuck fast, and could ot be moved; when a number of olish seamen from the other side of he river, evinced a disposition to ven- ure through a shower of balls, in rder to get the vessel afloat. In this hey were opposed by some Prussian ailors, and a battle with fists ensued he Poles succeeded in throwing the russians into the water, and brought he French vessel to the other side. his day the Emperor received the epura ion from Warsaw.

The *Forty-first* is dated Posen, Dec. 4, and states that a corps of Marshal Davoust's army had passed the Bug, n the 11th, and established them- elves at the village of Pomikuwo, here they were attacked by a Russian ivision, which was repulsed with reat loss. On the 10th, Marshal Au- ereau passed the Vistula. The Prus- ians have burned the suburbs of Bres- au, and the bombardment of that place, by the French, has com- menced.

The *Forty-second* is dated Posen, December 15, and states that the bridge over the Narew had been finished, as also another over the Vistula. The Russian army was ad- vancing from Grodno; this bulletin then gives a statement of the position of different divisions of the French army, and says, that Peace with the Elector of Saxony and the Duke of Saxe Weimar has been signed at Posen. All the Princes of Saxony have entered into the Confederation of the Rhine. The French army has taken possession of the country of Mecklenburgh, in consequence of the Prince granting a passage to the Rus- sians, under General Tolstoy.

The *Forty-third* is dated Kutno, December 17, and states that the Em- peror had arrived at Kutno that day, and would go to Warsaw on the mor- row.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE ceremonial of laying the Foundation-stone of Downing College, took place on Monday, May 8, 1807. The fund for the erection f this College was created by the fol- owing circumstances:—

Sir George Downing, bart. of Gam- nglay Park, in the County of Cam- ridge, in the year 1717, devised all is valuables Estates in the counties f Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, o his nearest relations, being first ousins, &c. to each for life, with re- ainder to their issue in succession; nd in case they all died without is- ue, he devised those Estates to Trus- ees, who, with the consent and appro- ation of the Archbishops of Canter- ury and York, and the Masters of St. ohn's and Clare Hall, should found College within the University of Cambridge, which should be called *Downing College.*

Sir George died in 1749; and upon he death of Sir Jacob Garrat Down- ng, in 1764, without issue, the rest of ir George's relations, nam d in his ill, being also then dead without is- ue, the Estates devised were claimed y the University for the use of the ntended College.

The validity of Sir George Down- ing's will, after many years litigation, was at length established: and the charter for the incorporation of Down- ing College having been fully exa- mined and considered by the Lords of the Privy Council, and their re- commendation of it being confirmed by his Majesty's express approbation, the Great Seal was affixed to it by Lord Chancellor Loughborough, on the 22d of September, 1800.

The present Collegiate Body, ap- pointed by the Charter of Downing College, are as follow:

Master—FrancisAnnesley, LL.D. Mem- ber of St. John's, and late Member of Parliament for Reading, in Berkshire.— Appointed 1800.

Professor of the Laws of England—Ed- ward Christian, M.A. Member of St.John's.

Professor of Medicine—Sir Busick Har- wood, Knt, M D. Professor of Medicine, and Member of Emanuel.

Fellows—John Lens, M.A. Member of St. John's: Wm. Meek, M.A of Ema- nuel; Wm. Frere, M A. of Trinity.

Besides the above, thirteen Fellows, six Scholars, at 50l. per annum, for four years, two Chaplains, a Librarian, and other Officers, will be appointed, with adequate salaries.

A Member of a Scotch University,



Digitized by Google

with certain qualifications, is eligible to be a Professor of Medicine at this College.

The annual salary of the Master is 600l.; of a Professor, 200l.; of a Fellow, 100l. or in that proportion.

At eleven o'clock the principal Members of the University, assembled at Great St. Mary's Church, where an excellent appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Outram, public orator. After the sermon the gentlemen formed into order, and proceeded to the Senate House, when a Latin Speech was delivered by Mr. Wm. Frere, Fellow of Downing College.

When the Procession arrived at the scite of Downing College, Dr. Annesley, the Master, deposited the Foundation-stone, and made an Oration in Latin. Dr. Outram then pronounced a Benediction.

A brass plate was inclosed in the Foundation-stone, with one of each of the new coins of the realm, and the first plate cast of modern stereotype. On the Stone was the following inscription:

Collegium Downingense,
In Academia Cantabrigiæ,
Georgius Downing, de Gamlingay,
in eodem comitatu, Baronettus,
Testamento designavit,
Opibusque munifice instruxit,
Anno salutis, M,DCC,XVII.
Regia tandem Charta stabilivit
Georgius tertius, optimus Princeps,
Anno M,D,CCC.
Hæc vero ædificii primordia,
Magister, Professores, et Socii
Posuerunt,
Quod ad Religionis cultum
Juris Anglicani et Medicinæ Scientiam
et ad rectam Juventutis ingeniæ
Disciplinam promovendam
Feliciter eveniat.

The late Sir William Browne's three gold medals, value five guineas each, are this year adjudged as follows:—to Mr. Thomas Hughes, of St. John's College, for the *Greek Ode*; to Mr. John Lonsdale, of King's College, for the *Latin Ode*; and to Mr. Edward Alderson, sen, of Caius College, for the *Epigrams*.

CORNWALL.

*Died*]. At Falmouth, on his return from Portugal, where he had been for the benefit of his health, William Clarges, Esq. son of the late Sir Thomas Clarges, bart.—At Jersey, Captain Le Gros, of the Royal Navy. He was promoted to the rank of commander in 1803.—At Flushing, near Falmouth, the Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe, aged 22. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his next brother, the Hon. George Calthorpe, who has not yet attained his 20th year.

CUMBERLAND.

*Died.*] In the 103d year of her age, Mrs. Hannah Wilson, of Keswick, and formerly housekeeper to the late Governor Stephenson, of that place. She was born at Cockermouth, in the year 1705, which town she quitted at the age of fourteen, and became a domestic in the above respectable family; which she faithfully served for a period of 75 years, comprehending five successions of masters. As a reward for her care and fidelity, her latter years were made comfortable through the kindness of her last worthy master, Rowland Stephenson, Esq. of London, making the whole period of her dependence upon one family very little short of ninety years! The deceased enjoyed her faculties to within a few weeks of her death; and, what will be deemed remarkable, cut two teeth after her eighty-fifth year. She lived in four reigns, and was regarded by many as the most faithful living historian of the place; the events of the year 1715 being not wholly obliterated, and those of 1745 perfectly fresh in her recollection. She was attended to her grave by many of the principal inhabitants of the town of Keswick; a respect becomingly paid to her fair character and venerable years. It may be further observed, that the deceased had for some time survived every individual whom at the age of fourteen she found an inhabitant of Keswick.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Canal Company of Gloucester and Berkley intend applying to Parliament for a Bill to make a *rail road* between that city and Cheltenham, which will be warmly opposed by the land-owners.

*Died.*] At Clifton, most sincerely and deeply lamented by all her relations and numerous friends, the Rt. Hon. Lady Anna Maria Pelham Cotton, daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Duke of Newcastle. Her

Digitized by Google

adyship was in the 23d year of her ge, and was married in 1802, to Col. now Major-General) Cotton, eldest on of Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, art. of Cumbermere Abbey, in the ounty of Chester.—At Cheltenham, Capt. Laurence Bruce, of Islington.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Nautilus, a new sloop of war, as wrecked on the small island of Cerigotto, in the Archipelago, and mmediately sunk; all the crew were aved, except ten or eleven, who, it ay be said, were fortunately drown-d. The others, to the number of 60, ere taken off the island by a Swedish rigate, in a most deplorable state, aving suffered incredibly through unger and fatigue, the island afford-ng no sustenance. The dead bodies f their shipmates were their only ood! Their life's blood slacked their hirst, and for nine days they tasted othing but human flesh! The cap-ain and others, who loathed their liment, died raving mad.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] Suddenly, William Taylor, Esq. of Tillington. He served the ffice of Mayor of that city in the year 786.—At Leominster, Mr. Richard owell, butcher. His death was occa-ioned by his incautiously putting a aked knife into his coat pocket, and itting down upon it; the knife enter-d the thick part of his thigh, and he ied a few days afterwards.

KENT.

A labourer digging up some earth n the grounds of J. J. Angerstein, at Blackheath, found an earthen-pot, hich on inspection was found to con-ain 253 pieces of silver coin, most of hem bearing the head of Queen Eli-abeth. They are in high preserva-ion, and about the size of a dollar, ut much thinner.

The Royal Naval Asylum has been ransplanted from Paddington to Pel-am House, in Greenwich Park, hich has been for some time under-going the necessary repairs and ex-ension, to render it at once commodi-us for the purposes of its intention, nd ornamental as a public building. On the east and west two capacious wings are added, connected with the centre building, by handsome colo-nades. The lower part of each wing s to be appropriated to the school rooms for the children, male and fe-male respectively; the upper parts as dormitories for them and the servants of the institution. It is proposed im-mediately to extend the whole num-ber of pupils to 1000, from every part of the United Kingdom. The boys are taught reading, writing, and fi-gures; and where their capacities dis-play fitness, are to be instructed in navigation; and during the hours of relaxation the elder boys are taught rope and sail-making, and they are to be instructed in the rudiments of na-val discipline by regular veteran boatswains. The girls are taught to read and write, and are instructed in needle-work and household industry. The building fills up the vista be-tween both wings of Greenwich Col-lege, to which it seems to form an ap-propriate centre; and it is intended that the whole shall be immediately completed for the reception of pupils, officers, &c.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Sapcote, of which place he had been rector upwards of twenty years, the Rev. Stanley Burrough, M.A. aged 84, greatly and worthily regretted by his parishioners, and by a most numerous and genteel acquaint-ance. The deceased, at about the age of 40, after quitting college, entered second master of that celebrated se-minary, Rugby School, in Warwick-shire, of which, on the demise, or resignation of the principal, he was unanimously elected head master. In this important office, he remained near twenty years, during which pe-riod he had the honour of directing and presiding over the classical edu-cation of great numbers, sons of the first families in the kingdom, many of whom are distinguished characters at this day; and when he declined the charge, he left the school possessed of a reputation never exceeded by any similar institution. Mr. Burrough was born at Carleton, in the parish of Drig, about fifteen miles from White-haven. His father was the Rev. Ed-ward Burrough, Minister of Drig and Irton, and Master of the Free School there, who, from the great age to which he lived, and the vigour of his constitution, had the singular oppor-tunity of instructing, in his church and his school, the fourth generation!



Digitized by Google

—At Donnington Castle, the seat of Earl Moira, aged 81, the Rev. John Collier.

YORKSHIRE.

May 20.—This morning the election of two knights of the shire to represent this county in parliament came on at the Castle yard. W. Wilberforce, Esq. was put in nomination by Sir R. D'Arcy Hildyard, and seconded by Bacon Frank, Esq. J. B. S. Morrit, Esq. nominated the Hon. H. Lascelles, and was seconded by Fenton Scott, Esq. Sir F. L. Wood nominated Lord Milton, and was seconded by W. Wrightson, Esq. On the shew of hands, the high sheriff declared it to be in favour of the Hon. H. Lascelles and Lord Milton.

W. Wilberforce, Esq. said—"That fully convinced as both the other candidates and their agents must be, that nine-tenths of the freeholders of the county were in his favour, he should abide the event of a poll;" which accordingly commenced.

At the final close of which there appeared for

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Wilberforce - | 11,808 |
| Lord Milton - - | 10,990 |
| Hon. H. Lascelles - - | 10,177 |

The high sheriff, after stating the total numbers (as above) for each candidate, declared W. Wilberforce, Esq. and the Right Hon. Lord Milton duly elected.

Thus, on Friday, the 5th of June, terminated the above arduous struggle; a struggle, by all the candidates and their friends, of such strength and perseverance as has never, at any period, been equalled at any county election in the kingdom.

Nothing, since the days of the revolution, has ever presented to the world such a scene as has been, for fifteen days and nights, passing within this great county. Repose or rest have been unknown in it, except it was seen in a messenger totally worn out, asleep upon his post horse or on his carriage. Every day the roads, in every direction, and to and from every remote corner of the county, have been covered with vehicles loaded with voters.

From the hustings and the windows of each candidate's house speeches were made each day, after the close of the poll, amidst the huzzas of their respective attendants. A beautiful illumination was given by Lord Milton, on the King's birth-day, at Etridges.

That the house of Rockingham has triumphed in the glorious struggle will be joyfully received, not only throughout this county, but throughout the kingdom: its success must be hailed by every patriot,—by every lover of loyalty and constitutional independence,—by every admirer of noble and virtuous ancestry,—and by every enemy to corruption, peculation, and intolerance.

---

The late expensive and fatiguing contest for this county affords a fresh argument for a reform in parliament; and it suggests the propriety of a partial one at least, to prevent the return of a similar instance of riot, expence, and inconvenience. The remedy I propose, is to give Yorkshire six representatives; two for each Riding, and let them be chosen in the most central town of each. and to balance this addition, let three rotten boroughs in the same county be disfranchised, and a compensation given for this loss to those who can make out, that they are deprived of any valuable interest. To this latter proposal there may be some objection; but I do not think there ought: for if it should happen, that by abuse and neglect, men suffer themselves to be bought and sold, they must suffer a price to be paid for their redemption, and their fellow citizens should not grudge the expense at any rate. The cheapest way to get rid of an evil, is to agree to any proposal not immensely extravagant; so that an end may be put to all quarrel and debate, and the desired remedy no longer deferred.

*Ireland.*

Killed in a duel near Wexford, with Mr. Alcock, John Colclough, esq. a man *dear* to freedom, to liberality, and to benevolence. The spirit which would harmonize the people, and render them happy and united, was the impulse of his conduct, and the stimulator of his activity. As loyal as any man, he considered the protection of the poor, and the shielding the feelings of the peasant against the malignity of party, and the ascendancy of monopoly, as the most faithful performance of his allegiance to his sove-

Digitized by Google

reign, and the certain and invincible defence of the empire. His ambition was to make men loyal through the medium of their affections—to make the law the vindicator, and not the persecutor of an offending country—to put down a *party*, and to *raise up* a people. His whole life was directed to this great and glorious pursuit, and even the last moments of his existence asserted the rights of his countrymen, to the free and independent exercise of their elective franchise. As a public character, his principles, at a period like the present, were the best calculated to heal the wounds of a long-suffering nation. His private character was marked with all those amiable virtues which insured the affection, and now call forth the tears of his afflicted family; but the hold which he had of the hearts of his countrymen was so strong, their zeal for his exaltation so warm, their deep and melancholy sorrow for his fate, are the best evidences of his value, and the unerring standard of his loss. When the creatures of party and bigotry shall moulder in the dust, unheeded and forgotten, patriotism will be found mourning over *his* tomb; and the tears of an unprotected peasantry will be seen to fall for him who *lived* and *died* in their defence. He was the son of the late Sir Cæsar Colclough, and was about 34 years of age, and unmarried. He and Mr. Alcock were candidates to represent the county of Wexford. The origin of this fatal dispute was in consequence of the deceased procuring the tenant of a lady who supported the interest of Mr. Alcock, to vote against him. Mr. Alcock is the relative and particular friend of the Marquis of Ely, upon whose interest he was set up for the county; and at the late election, the Marquis went down from Dublin to Wexford, vowing vengeance against Mr. Colclough, which his friend and relative has amply executed.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

MAY 19, 1807, to JUNE 20, 1807, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette*]----*The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthesis.*

ADAMS R Southampton, ship-builder, (Nicholls, Southampton). Andrews C. Burnham, Essex, butcher, (Alexander, Bedford-row) Armitstead R. Giggleswick, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner, (Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden). Alexander H. Moorfields, broker, (Maddock and Co. New-square, Lincoln's Inn).

Bing A.I. Great Prescot-street, merchant, (Willett and Co. Finsbury-square). Bruckner J. Southmolton-street, shoe-maker, (Pike, Air-street, Piccadilly). Balls J. and F. Barton Mills, Suffolk, carriers, (Bromley and Co Gray's Inn). Blackmore E. Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, tailor, (Hinrich, Palsgrave-place, Temple-bar). Bulloch J Scot's yard, Bush-lane, wine-merchant, (Crowder and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry). Briden E. Market-street, Herts, malster, (Hurd, Temple). Brook T. Boston, Lincolnshire, ironmonger, (Lodington and Co. Temple).

Chapman T. Macclesfield, Cheshire, butcher, (Kent, Clifford's Inn). Cooper T. Wilbarston, Northamptonshire, draper, (Bowe and Co. Took's-court, Chancery-lane). Cutler W jun. Warminster, Wilts, clothier, (Davies, Lothbury). Corney R. New Gravel-lane, slop-seller, (Wilde, jun. Castle-street, Falcon-square). Chipps G. Cecil-street, Strand, tailor, (Hodson and Co. Clement's Inn). Cann, R. Frith-street, Soho, painter, (Walton, Girdlers'-hall). Cossey J. Liverpool, cotton-spinner, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry). Culmer G. Chilham, Kent, miller, (Nethersole and Co. Essex-street, Strand). Carless J. Maidstone, merchant, (Webb, St Thomas's street, Southwark). Clemoe R Falmouth, merchant, (Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.

Davies J. Cardiff, Glamorganshire, builder, (Tarrant and Co. Chancery lane) Degraves P Cheapside, and Bainbridge T. Manchester, warehousemen, (Foulkes and Co. Holborn-court, Gray's Inn).

Elsam R. Church-row, Newington, Surrey, carpenter, (Theakston and Co. Church-street, Blackfriars-road).

Gibson R. Selby, Yorkshire, cooper, (James, Gray's-Inn-place). Gibbs R. Whitecross-alley, chair maker, (Wilsen, Crown-court, Aldersgate street) Good T. Kingston-upon-Hull, shoe maker, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Gibson W H Saville-row, Walworth, warehouseman, (Ledwich, Baldwin's-court, Cloak-lane).

Hosking R. B. and J. jun. South Brent, Devonshire, yarn-makers, (Anstice, Temple). Heaps J. Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, tailor, (Harrison, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street). Hollier J. Painswick, Gloucestershire, butcher, (Cooke, Stroud). Hall G. Bow-street, Covent garden, liquor-merchant, (M'Dougal and Co. Lincoln's Inn). Hanson J. Hurst Green, Sussex, and Hanson T. Battle, Sussex, innkeepers, (Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmor-

Digitized by Google

ton-street). Hoard W. Lower East Smithfield, victualler, (Turner, Edward-street, Cavendish-square). Hebb W. A. Bridgnorth, linen-draper, (Smart and Co. Staple's Inn, Holborn). Hale J. Bedminster, Somersetshire, victualler, (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn). Hooton W. Knightsbridge, coach-maker, (Henrich, Palsgrave-place, Temple-bar).

Johnstone A. and Nainby J. Finch-lane, perfumers, (Vandercom and Co. Bush-lane). Jones L. Liverpool, merchant, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Jackson W. B Exeter, merchant, (Bawring and Co. Bedford-row).

Knight R. Bath, cheesemonger, (Shephard, and Co. Bedford-row). Keyte J. Birmingham builder, (Barbor and Co. Fetter-lane). Kekwick J. East Ham, Essex, dealer, (Foulkes, Southampton-street, Covent-garden). King J. and W. E. Kingstreet, Covent-garden, silk-mercers, (Booth and Co. New-square, Lincoln's Inn). Kendall E. Tabernacle walk, Finsbury-square, tallow-chandler, (Williams, Upper Johnstreet, Fitzroy-square).

Lapish J. Kighley, Yorkshire, grocer, (Allen and Co. Furnival's Inn).

Mitchell T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linendraper, (Wortham and Co. Castle-st. Holborn). Midgley J. Leeds, grocer, (Meadowcroft and Co. Gray's Inn). Melalieu J. Manchester, dealer in cotton twist and weft, (Edge, manchester). M'Knight N. S. and J. Liverpool, merchants, (Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane). Mathias J. Brighthelmstone, slater, (Hughes, Clifford's Inn). Merac T. and M. Queen-street, Cheapside, warehousemen, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry).

Nickells T. jun. Fowey, Cornwall, shipwright, (W. Brown, Fowey).

Oldmeadow J. King's Lynn, Norfolk, upholsterer, (Lyon and Co. Gray's Inn).

Palmer R. Chatham, cordwainer, (Chapman, Prince's-street, Bank of England). Parry J and Pickman J. Deptford, merchants, (Lee, Three-crown-court, Southwark). Pickering J. Frodsham, Cheshire, corn-merchant, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Prested R. Brick-lane, Spitalfields, shoe-maker, (Mayhew, Boswellcourt, Carey-street). Pascoe J. Plymouthdock, mercer, (Lys, Tooke's-court, Cursitor-street). Prigmore T. Baker's-row, Cold-bath-square, oil refiner, (Parkinson and Co. Symond's Inn).

Riggs W. Old Bailey, glove-merchant, (Morgan, Gray's-Inn-square). Row T. T. Chelmsford, Essex, linen-draper, (Oldham, Nag's-head-court, Gracechurch-street).

Simpson J. Artillery-street, Bermondsey, tallow-chandler, (Eaton and Co. Birchin-lane). Smith H. Birmingham, victualler, (Kinderley and Co. Gray's Inn). Sedley D London-wall, money-scrivener, (Brown, Bridle lane). Sibbald A. Wapping-street, St. George in the East, slop-seller, (Smith and Co. Great St Helen's). Stoneham J. Bristol, tavern-keeper, (Shephard and Co. Bedford-row). Silvester J. Broughton-Gifford, Wilts, miller, (Sandys and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street).

Twamley S. Eardington, Quatford, Salop, iron-master, (Devey and Co Bridgnorth). Taylor J. S. Gracechurch-street, straw-hat-manufacturer, (Pearce and Co. Paternoster-row).

Wicken J. Sandhurst, Kent, grocer, (Dyne, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street). White, J. Birmingham, tailor, (Egerton, Gray's Inn). Williams G Newington-Causeway, Surrey, linen-draper, (Drake, Old Fish-street). Watson W. jun Basford, Nottinghamshire, carpenter, (Blakelock, Elm-court, Temple). Withers J. and H. B. Greenhills'-rents, Smithfield, merchants, (Gregory and Co. Maiden-lane, Wood-street). Warham J. Manchester, victualler, (Ellis, Cursitor-street).

DIVIDENDS.

Alfrey J. jun. Carshalton, Surrey, June 13. Anderson A. and Robertson D. Coleman-street, June 16. Atkinson H. Breadstreet-hill, July 4. Angell H. H. New Bond-street, Aug 11.

Bowker G. and Chapman J. Manchester, June 8. Bent R. Lincoln's-Inn-fields, 13. Bowman J. Water-lane, June 16. Bore J. Bishop's Castle, Salop, June 23. Bowler J. Bishop's-Wearmouth, Durham, 25 and 27. Brown W. Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, June 27. Braint R. G. Minories, June 27. Blunt J. and Scollay R. Coal-Exchange, June 30. Blunt G. and Mouat J. Little Carter-lane, Doctors'-Commons, June 30. Brownson B. Parwich, Derbyshire, July 2. Ballantine W. St. Martin's-le-Grand, July 7. Blades J. Bath, July 8. Brown W. Holcott, Northampton, July 9. Brown J. Liverpool, July 9. Betham W. S. Furnival's-Inn-court, July 11. Boyd T. Buckingham-street, Strand, July 11 Bilby W. King's-street, Bloomsbury, July 11. Barns J. Truro, Cornwall, July 13.

Cunninghame W. Great Prescot-street, June 18 and July 7. Craik J. Union-court, Broad street, June 20. Cobb C. Ringwood, Southampton, June 23. Chamberlain N. Fleet-street, June 30. Champion W. Worksop, Nottingham, July 2. Colbourne T. Henstridge, Somersetshire, July 6. Chard C. High Holborn, July 11. Chaumetto F. D. Leadenhall-street, July 11.

Douse W. D. Coad's-row, Lambeth, June 16. Dawson R. Edward-street, Portman-square, June 27. Dewdney W. Fleetstreet, June 27. Dennett G. Gray's-Inn-lane, June 30. Dean J. Watling-street, July 4. Dorset G. Johnson J. Wilkinson J. Berners W. and Tilson J. New Bondstreet, July 4. Dickson W. Stamford, July 7. Drewet E. Mansfield-street,

Digitized by Google

Southwark, July 7. Ditchfield J. Newgate-street, July 11. Deverell G. Redbourn, Herts, July 18. Dugdall, P. Portsea, July 20. Dean W. Newbrough, July 27.

Epworth J. Spalding, June 24. Ellis T. Preston, July 1. Evans D. Southampton-court, July 4. Elliott G. and Pickard G. Wood-street, July 7. Edwards W. Little Newport-street, Leicester-square, July 7. Esdaile J. jun. Cheapside, June 11.

Ford S. Birmingham, June 17. Fox B. Gough-square, June 27. Frowd J. Windsor, July 11. Fletcher J. Stockport, July 25.

Gardner G. Oxford-street, June 16, 23. Gassiott J. P. Union-street, Bishopsgate-street, June 20. German J. Aldermanbury, June 20. Green T. Woore, Salop, July 1 Ginger J. Piccadilly, July 8. Grove W. Poultry, July 11. Gordon A. Snowhill, July 11.

Harris J. Great Shire-lane, June 10. Hannam J. Sloane-street, June 23. Haynes B. Pepper-street, Southwark, June 23. Harris J. Keynsham, Somersetshire, 25. Hancock H. and Hoffmeyer J. B. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 30. Hewey T. Old 'Change, June 30. Hart W. and Turner S. jun. Lothbury, July 8. Harris T. Waltham Holy Cross, July 4. Hibbert W. Hollinwood, Lancashire, July 7. Hogg J. and Holmes E. Sherborne lane, July 7. Hempel J. King's-road, Chelsea, July 7. Hamilton R. Stalbridge, Dorset, July 11. Harris T. Oxford-street, July 18. Hitchin S. Kingsland-road, July 21.

Inman J. Houndsditch, July 7. Jordan J. S. Fleet-street, June 16. Jacks W. Bristol, June 20. Jeffery J. Bristol, June 20. Jones H. Rochdale, Lancashire, June 23. Jarrett J. Bristol, July 6. Jones W. Newnham, Gloucestershire, July 6. Jones R. H. Type-street, Finsbury-square, July 11. Joyce W. and Batchellor W. Bristol, July 14.

Kay J. Lloyd's Coffee-house, June 20. Kershaw J. and J. Manchester, July 7.

Lewtas M. jun. Liverpool, June 16. Leighton W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 29. Lewthwaite J. Liverpool, July 1. Lowis J. jun. Spilsby, Lincoln, July 15. Leigh P. Charles-street, Hoxton, July 25.

Mills J. and J. Woodwithin, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, June 10. Mitford R. Cornhill, June 23. Mullington T. and J. Blackburn, June 25. Maltby G. Size-lane, June 27. Marston E. Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, June 30. Mencelin I. and Amick D. Cheapside, June 30. Milburn E. C. and Hallowell J. North Shields, June 30. Madden T. Page's Walk, Bermondsey, June 30. Maitland D. Wigan, Lancashire, Campbell W. London, and Wright W. Liverpool, July 1. Murray J. Buxton, Derbyshire, July 4. Mather G. and Hutchinson J. Manchester, July 8. Morgan B. 8 Suffolk-lane, July 11. Mountfort B. Walsall, Staffordshire, July 13.

Newton E. Watling-street, June 11.

Oliver F. Tottenham High-cross, July 7. Oliphant J. Fleet-street, July 30.

Perry J. J. Whitechapel-road, June 6. Pritchard C. G. and Tipper S Chippenham, June 29. Pearce M. Blackman-st. Southwark, June 30. Parkes J. Birmingham, July 1. Preston B. Holborn, July 1. Pugh W. Berwick-street, Soho, July 7. Pritty J. Hadleigh, Suffolk, July 10. Pearson J. Pudsey, Yorkshire, July 11. Perkins J. Hertford, July 11. Parnell J. Deal, Kent, July 11. Paine G. Brompton, Kent, July 11.

Quaile M. Liverpool, July 6.

Raymond J. Fowey, Cornwall, June 24. Rooksby T. Chatham, June 30. Richold M. Brighthelmston, July 7. Robinson G. and J. Paternoster-row, July 11. Rawlinson S. Manchester, July 11. Ramsey W. Bury St Edmund's, July 11.

Starr J. Worcester, June 15. Sidgreaves G. Preston, June 18 Sanderson J. St. James's-street, June 20. Somerville J. Chancery-lane, June 30. Sharples J. Walton-in-le-Dale, Lancashire, July 1. Stork J. Whitby T. and Botterill M. Great Driffield, Yorkshire, July 4. Shepard H. Cambridge, July 11. Stretch T. Grafton-street, St. Pancras, July 11. Swan J. Castor, Lincolnshire, July 13. Stiles S. and M. Dorking, Surrey, July 25.

Tremlett J. Exeter, June 25. Twycross C. Thaives-Inn, Holborn, June 27. Topping J. L. Bishopgate-st. June 30. Taylor W. Little East Cheap, July 4. Taylor W. Harwich, July 4. Turner J. Kingston-upon-Thames, July 7. Titford W. C Bishopgate-st. June 9. Travers B. Queen-street, Cheapside, July 11. Tabart B. Old Bond street, July 18. Theobald T. Oxford-street, July 21.

Usher J Great Kington, otherwise Kyneton, Warwickshire, July 10.

Wood T. Sculcoates, Yorkshire, June 16. Wood R. Liverpool, June 19. Whiting R. Daventry, June 23. Westthorp N. Harwich, June 25. Wicks W. Middle-row, Holborn, June 27. Wood A. Scotland-yard, Whitehall, June 30. Webb W. Westminster-bridge-road, June 30. Windocker A. Liverpool, July 1. Wallace J Manchester, July 1. Wilkinson J. New Bond-street, July 4. Williams S. Dover, July 4. Warner J. Elmdon, July 4. Watson W P Selby, Yorkshire, July 7. Witke J. A. Coleman-street, July 11. White T. Borough of Southwark, July 11. Whitcomb M. A. Gosport, July 20. Wake J. Whitby, Yorkshire, July 25.

Younghusband W. Colchester, Essex, July 4. York T. Devonshire-street, July 25.

Digitized by Google

# AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE continuance of dry weather is an unfavourable circumstance; but nevertheless the crops in general, thus far, have a healthy appearance, and promise abundantly, excepting on those cold, wet, poor lands, where vegetation has been backward throughout the spring. On such, the wheat is the worst crop which the present season exhibits, and nothing can recover it but gentle showers and warm weather. In general, the blooming has proceeded most favourably.

The spring crops are all luxuriant and healthy as they possibly can be in this dry time. Beans, pease, and potatoes promise to be great crops; and no injury has yet fallen on the hops. The field cabbages, in some parts, have begun to suffer from the catterpillar. The state of the weather has been such as to preclude saying any thing about turnips.

Artificial grasses are bulky and good. Meadow grass will soon be ready; and the hay crop is probable to be a full average one; around the metropolis it is pretty well got in. There is in no part any great stock of old hay.

Store cattle of every kind dear; fat rather cheaper, and expected more so, excepting prime articles. Horses cheaper. Smithfield—Beef, 4s. to 5s 6d—mutton, 4s to 5s 8d.—lamb, 5s. to 7s.—veal, 6s. to 7s.—pork, 4s. 6d. to 6s 6d.—Bacon, 6s. 4d.—Irish, 4s. to 5s.

*Middlesex, June 24.*

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended June 20, 1807.

| | INLAND COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | MARITIME COUNTIES. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | | | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | |
| | s. | d | s. | d | s. | d | s. | d | | s. | d | s. | d | s. | d | s. | d |
| Middsx. | 80 | 1 | | | 45 | 6 | 33 | 10 | Essex | 79 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 35 | 8 | 29 | 9 |
| Surrey | 84 | 2 | | | 41 | 6 | 33 | 8 | Kent | 75 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 36 | 6 | 32 | 6 |
| Hertford | 72 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 38 | 3 | 28 | 10 | Sussex | 73 | 0 | | | | | 32 | 6 |
| Bedford | 73 | 1 | | | 35 | 4 | 26 | 7 | Suffolk | 72 | 1 | | | 33 | 6 | 29 | 7 |
| Huntin | 70 | 4 | | | 35 | 2 | 24 | 8 | Cambridge | 69 | 3 | 41 | 8 | 34 | 0 | 22 | 7 |
| Northa. | 70 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 32 | 9 | 24 | 9 | Norfolk | 67 | 10 | | | 30 | 5 | 24 | 0 |
| Rutland | 74 | 8 | | | 37 | 0 | | | Lincoln | 70 | 1 | 44 | 10 | 38 | 9 | 24 | 4 |
| Leicest | 71 | 7 | | | 36 | 7 | 24 | 8 | York | 71 | 7 | 43 | 8 | 35 | 6 | 26 | 6 |
| Notting. | 75 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 28 | 8 | Durham | 84 | 8 | | | | | 31 | 5 |
| Derby | 75 | 3 | | | 40 | 0 | 27 | 9 | Northumberland | 69 | 6 | 34 | 0 | 37 | 4 | 31 | 0 |
| Stafford | 74 | 1 | | | 41 | 5 | 27 | 9 | Cumberland | 71 | 7 | 58 | 5 | 40 | 6 | 31 | 5 |
| Salop | 70 | 5 | 55 | 6 | 43 | 8 | 31 | 8 | Westmorland | 82 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 41 | 8 | 33 | 5 |
| Herefor. | 67 | 1 | 44 | 8 | 32 | 7 | 30 | 11 | Lancaster | 77 | 7 | | | 46 | 10 | 27 | 0 |
| Wor'st | 68 | 2 | | | 35 | 2 | 32 | 10 | Chester | 69 | 9 | | | 32 | 0 | 28 | 9 |
| Warwic | 74 | 1 | | | 38 | 0 | 30 | 10 | Flint | 72 | 11 | | | 41 | 4 | | |
| Wilts | 71 | 6 | | | 35 | 4 | 33 | 6 | Denbigh | 82 | 1 | | | 44 | 4 | 28 | 8 |
| Berks | 82 | 2 | | | 44 | 2 | 33 | 2 | Anglesea | | | | | 36 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| Oxford | 74 | 8 | | | 31 | 2 | 30 | 10 | Carnarvon | 79 | 0 | | | 41 | 0 | 22 | 4 |
| Bucks | 75 | 5 | | | 36 | 0 | 29 | 10 | Merioneth | 77 | 1 | | | 41 | 0 | 26 | 8 |
| Brecon | 68 | 3 | 48 | 0 | 32 | 9 | 23 | 2 | Cardigan | 80 | 4 | | | | | 24 | 0 |
| Montgo. | 74 | 5 | | | 37 | 4 | 29 | 4 | Pembroke | 66 | 8 | | | 29 | 10 | 21 | 2 |
| Radnor. | 65 | 7 | | | 34 | 5 | 25 | 4 | Carmarthen | 87 | 0 | | | 41 | 4 | 19 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | Glamorgan | 77 | 4 | | | 40 | 0 | 25 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | Gloucester | 71 | 4 | | | 35 | 6 | 32 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | | Somerset | 73 | 7 | | | | | 22 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | Monmouth | 74 | 10 | | | 32 | 0 | 27 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | Devon | 81 | 3 | | | 38 | 2 | 29 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | Cornwall | 84 | 5 | | | 39 | 3 | 23 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | Dorset | 73 | 6 | | | 32 | 6 | 40 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | Hants | 74 | 2 | | | 34 | 1 | 30 | 5 |

### *Average of England and Wales.*

Wheat 74s. 6d.; Rye 48s. 0d.; Barley 36s. 11d.; Oats 28s. 3d.; Beans 43s. 0d.; Pease 47s. 8d.; Oatmeal 42s 6d.

## BILL of MORTALITY, from MAY 19, to JUNE 23, 1807.

| CHRISTENED. | | BURIED. | | Between | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males 1053 | 2028 | Males, 781 | 1561 | 2 and 5 - 168 | 60 and 70 | 112 |
| Females 975 | | Females, 780 | | 5 and 10 - 68 | 70 and 80 | 87 |
| Whereof have died under two years old | | | 469 | 10 and 20 - 53 | 80 and 90 | 27 |
| | | | | 20 and 30 - 106 | 90 and 100 | 3 |
| | | | | 30 and 40 - 158 | | |
| | | | | 40 and 50 - 164 | | |
| | | | | 50 and 60 - 146 | | |

Peck Loaf, 3s.11d. 3s.11d. 3s.11d. 3s.11d.
Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

Digitized by Google

| D | H. | Baro. | T.out | T. in | H. | C | Wind. | Weather, &c. | Rain 3.09. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 7 | 30.04 | 55 | 56.5 | 62 | 3 | E 1 | | |
| | 2 | 29.9 | 72 5 | 65 | 49 | 2 | E 2 | | |
| 2 | 7 | 29 97 | 58 | 62.5 | 58 | 3 | SE 1 | | |
| | 2 | 29.94 | 72.5 | 66 | 52 | 4 | NNW 1 | . clear night | |
| 3 | 7 | 29.94 | 59.5 | 62 | 56 | 3 | WSW 2 | hazy | |
| | 2 | 29.92 | 66 | 64.5 | 46 | 2 | W 1 | . more cloudy . distant thunder : gentle rain | |
| 4 | 7 | 29.48 | 54.5 | 59 5 | 68 | h | E 1 | . little rain . brighter at times | |
| | 2 | 29 70 | 57.5 | 68 | 65 | h | E 2 | fine . cloudy eve : little rain | |
| 5 | 7 | 29.61 | 54 | 58.5 | 67 | h | E 1 | . fine | |
| | 2 | 29.50 | 66 | 62 | 56 | 3 | E 1 | hazy . very cloudy and rain at times : fine | |
| 6 | 7 | 29.25 | 54 | 58.5 | 60 | 3 | S 1 | . more wind | |
| | 2 | 29.19 | 60.5 | 60.5 | 54 | 3 | S 3 | . little rain and chiefly cloudy | |
| 7 | 7 | 29.33 | 51.5 | 57 | 57 | 4 | SW 3 | . rain at times | |
| N | 2 | 29.42 | 56 | 57.5 | 56 | 4 | SW 3 | . brighter and less wind : little rain | |
| 8 | 7 | 29.85 | 47.5 | 54 | 58 | 5 | SW 1 | . rain at times but chiefly fine | |
| | 2 | 29.85 | 55.5 | 56 | 57 | 3 | WSW 2 | cloudy and chiefly rainy | |
| 9 | 7 | 29.54 | 55 | 56.5 | 67 | 5 | SW 2 | chiefly gentle rain | |
| | 2 | 29 52 | 57.5 | 58 | 65 | 5 | SW 2 | rain . chiefly fair | |
| 10 | 7 | 29.53 | 52 | 56.5 | 63 | h | SW 1 | drizzling . rain . fair | |
| | 2 | 29.73 | 52 | 56 5 | 60 | 5 | N 1 | . less cloudy : rain | |
| 11 | 7 | 30.03 | 46.5 | 52.5 | 62 | h | NE 1 | . rain . fine : rain | |
| | 2 | 30.07 | 55.5 | 55.5 | 59 | h | SW 1 | much rain . fine . cloudy : rain | |
| 12 | 7 | 29 85 | 52.5 | 55 | 64 | 5 | SW 2 | rain at times | |
| | 2 | 29 72 | 57.5 | 56 | 64 | 5 | SW 2 | little wet at times : less cloudy | |
| 13 | 7 | 29.68 | 54 5 | 56 | 61 | 4 | W 1 | . less cloudy at times | |
| | 2 | 29.79 | 61.5 | 58.5 | 58 | 4 | W 1 | . little rain at night : much gentle rain | |
| 14 | 7 | 29.96 | 50 | 55.5 | 67 | h | E 1 | much rain and wind SW : chiefly fair | |
| | 2 | 29.87 | 56 | 57 | 60 | 5 | SW 2 | little rain at times | |
| 15 | 7 | 29.97 | 54 | 57.5 | 66 | h | SW 1 | drizzly . fair and brighter : fine | |
| | 2 | 30.00 | 63 5 | 59.5 | 61 | 3 | SW 1 | . showers . clear night | |
| 16 | 7 | 30.20 | 52 | 57 | 60 | 2 | SW 1 | more cloudy | |
| | 2 | 30.28 | 61 | 59 | 56 | 4 | SSW 2 | . more cloudy eve : little rain | |
| 17 | 7 | 30.29 | 55 | 57.5 | 61 | 4 | SSW 1 | . less cloudy | |
| | 2 | 30.32 | 67 | 60 5 | 53 | 2 | SW 1 | wind NW at eve | |
| 18 | 7 | 30.43 | 57.5 | 59 | 60 | 3 | NW 1 | wind NE | |
| | 2 | 30.46 | 68 | 62 5 | 50 | 2 | NE 2 | | |
| 19 | 7 | 30.55 | 49 | 56 | 56 | 2 | ENE 2 | | |
| | 2 | 30.55 | 59.5 | 58 | 51 | 1 | ENE 2 | . cloudy night | |
| 20 | 7 | 30.45 | 47.5 | 53.5 | 58 | 5 | ENE 2 | . fine | |
| | 2 | 30.36 | 57 5 | 55 | 55 | 2 | E 2 | | |
| 21 | 7 | 30 26 | 53 5 | 55 | 61 | 1 | E 1 | hazy . more wind | |
| F | 2 | 30.26 | 65.5 | 59 | 46 | 1 | E 3 | . less wind at eve | |
| 22 | 7 | 30.39 | 49 | 54 | 57 | 1 | NE 1 | | |
| | 2 | 30.39 | 56 | 59.5 | 59 | 1 | E 1 | | |
| 23 | 7 | 30.39 | 59.5 | 57 | 58 | 1 | E 1 | hazy | |
| F | 2 | 30 36 | 72 | 62.5 | 47 | 2 | E 2 | hazy | |
| 24 | 7 | 30 22 | 59 | 61 | 58 | 2 | E 1 | hazy | |
| | 2 | 30.16 | 78.5 | 66 | 46 | 3 | E 1 | . clear night | |
| 25 | 7 | 30.00 | 62.5 | 64 | 56 | 1 | E 1 | hazy | |
| | 2 | 29,93 | 80 5 | 68.5 | 48 | 3 | S 1 | . thermometer 82 . more wind wsw and cloudy | |
| 26 | 7 | 29.93 | 60 | 64.5 | 55 | 4 | WSW 2 | . less cloudy [eve | |
| | 2 | 29.94 | 67 | 65.5 | 51 | 3 | SSW 3 | . less wind at eve | |
| 27 | 7 | 29.98 | 56.5 | 62.5 | 54 | 5 | WNW 1 | . chiefly fine | |
| | 2 | 30.12 | 61 5 | 62.5 | 49 | 4 | WNW 1 | | |
| 28 | 7 | 30 14 | 52 | 59 | 55 | 3 | WNW 1 | | |
| | 2 | 30.05 | 62 | 60.5 | 45 | 4 | S 1 | . little rain fine . little rain at night . fine | |
| 29 | 7 | 29.89 | 50 | 57 | 54 | 2 | N 1 | . more cloudy | |
| | 2 | 29 87 | 60 | 59 | 52 | 4 | N 2 | . little rain . cloudy night and chiefly gentle rain | |
| 30 | 7 | 29 87 | 46 5 | 54.5 | 56 | 6 | N 3 | much rain | |
| | 2 | 29.84 | 47 | 53 | 62 | 5 | N 3 | much rain . less wind and fine eve . clear | |
| 31 | 7 | 29.99 | 48.5 | 53.5 | 61 | 3 | E 1 | cloudy at times : little rain | |
| | 2 | 30.05 | 52.5 | 54 | 62 | 5 | ESE 1 | much rain but fine at times | |



Digitized by Google

## PRICE OF STOCKS, from MAY 27, to JUNE 25, 1807, both inclusive.

| Days 1807 | Bank Stock. | 3 p. Cent. Consols. | 3 p Cent. Reduc | 3 p. Cent. Deferred 1808. | 4 p. Ct. Cons. | Navy 5 p. Cent. | N. 5 p. Ct. | Long Anns. | Short Anns. | Omn. | Irish Om. | Imperial 3 p. Cent | Imperial Anns. | Irish 5p.C | Irish Ann. | India Sto. | India Bonds | Exche Bills | Lottery Tickets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. |
| May 27 | 231½ | 68⅝ ¾ | 63⅜ | | 81⅜ | 99 | | 17 15-16ths | | 1¾ | 4¾ | | | | | 187⅝ | 6s. pm. | 3s pm | 19 16 |
| 28 | | 6 ⅝ ⅜ | 62⅝ | | 81¼ | | | 17⅞ | | 1⅞ | | | 7⅛ | | | 187 | 7s. pm | 4s. pm | 19 16 |
| 29 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 230½ | 68½ ⅜ | 63 | | 81⅛ | Shut | | 17⅞ | | 1½ | | | | | | 187½ | 7s. pm. | 4s. pm | 19 16 |
| Jun. 1 | | 68⅜ ⅞ | 63⅛ | | 81¼ | Do. | | 17 15-16ths | | 1⅝ | 4⅜ | 62 | 7⅝ | | | | 7s. pm | 4s. pm | 19 16 |
| 2 | 232 | 68⅞ 64⅛ | 63¼ | | 81⅜ | Do. | | 18 | | 1⅝ | 5 | | 7⅛ | | | 189 | 7s. pm | 4s. pm. | 19 16 |
| 3 | | Shut | 63⅛ | | 81⅜ | Do. | 99½ | 17 15-16ths | | 1⅝ | 5 | | | | | | 7s. pm. | 4s pm | 19 16 |
| 4 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 233 | Shut | 63⅛ | | 81⅜ | Do. | | 17 15-16ths | | 1¾ | | 62⅝ | | | | | | 4s. pm | 19 16 |
| 6 | | Do | 63¼ | | 81⅜ | Do. | | 17 15-16ths | | 1½ | | | | | | | 9s. pm. | 3s. pm | 19 16 |
| 8 | | Do. | 63¼ | | 81⅜ | Do. | | 17 15-16ths | | 1½ | | 62¼ | | 9.½ | | | 9s. pm | 3s. pm | 19 16 |
| 9 | 233½ | Do. | 63¼ | | 81½ | Do. | 99½ | 17 15-16ths | | 1½ | | | 7 9-16th | | | | 9s. pm | 4s. pm | 19 16 |
| 10 | 234 | Do. | 63¼ | | 81⅜ | Do. | | 17 15-16ths | | 1½ | | 62⅝ | | | | | 8s. pm | 4s. pm | 19 16 |
| 11 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 234 | Do. | 63¼ | | 81⅜ | Do. | | 17 15 16ths | | 1½ | | 62¼ | | | | | 8s. pm | 4s. pm | 19 16 |
| 13 | 234 | Do. | 63⅜ | | 81½ | Do. | | 17 15-16ths | | 1½ | | | 7⅝ | | | | | 3s. pm | 19 16 |
| 15 | | Do. | 66⅜ | | 81⅜ | Do. | | 17 15-16ths | | 1½ | | | 7⅝ | | | | | 4s pm | 19 17 |
| 16 | 234½ | Do. | 63⅜ | | 81⅜ | Do. | | 17 15-16ths | | 1½ | | | 7⅝ | | | | 7s. pm. | 2s. pm. | 19 17 |
| 17 | 234½ | Do. | 63⅜ | | 81⅜ | Do. | | 17 15-16ths | | 1½ | | 62¼ | | | | | 7s. pm. | 1s. pm. | 19 17 |
| 18 | | Do. | 63⅜ | | 81½ | Do. | 99 | 17⅞ | | 1½ | | | 7 9-16th | | | | 7s pm | 1s pm | 19 17 |
| 19 | 234½ | Do. | 63 | | 81⅜ | Do. | | 17⅞ | | 1 | | 62 | | | | | 6s. pm. | 1s. pm | 19 17 |
| 20 | | Do. | 63 | | 81 | Do. | | 17 15-16ths | | | | | 7⅛ | | | | 5s. pm. | Par | 19 17 |
| 22 | | Do. | 63 | | 81 | Do. | | 17⅞ | | | | 62 | | | | | 2s. pm | Par | 19 17 |
| 23 | 235½ | Do. | 62⅞ | | 81 | Do. | | 17 16-16ths | | 8¼ | | | 7 9-16th | 94 | | | 2s. pm | Par | 19 17 |
| 24 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 235½ | Do. | 62⅞ | | 80⅞ | Do. | | 17 13-16ths | | 8¼ | | 61⅞ | | ) ¼ | | | 3s pm | Par. | 19 17 |

N.B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given; in the other Stocks the *highest* only.

EDWARD FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 13, Cornhill.

Digitized by Google

# INDEX TO THE SEVENTH VOLUME.


ACCIDENT, dreadful one at the Execution of Holloway and Haggerty 179
Adanson, Michael, Life of 146
Additions to Obituaries 155, 249, 337, 444, 535
Adelgitha, Tragedy of, Account of 442
Ælian's various History, Translations from, 15, 207, 398. Account of that Author 16
Africa, Society for Civilising 375
Age of Frivolity, a Poem, Review of 331
Agricultural Report 97, 194, 294, 389, 485, 576
Agriculture, Board of, Extract from the Communications to 46
Ajax, Man of War, burnt in the Dardanelles 463
Albinos, account of a Girl resembling them 534
Alexandria, account of the taking of 565
Allchin's, Mr. Vindication of Gambier's Moral Evidence against the Oxford Reviewers 310
America, Congress meets, 78. Speech of the President, 277. Colonel Burr's Conspiracy, 377, 468. Literature of America, 152, 440. Events in 566
Anecdote of the Duke de Nivernois, 42. Of Mr. Fox, 43. Of Mr. Pote of Eton, 126. Of Dr. Priestley, 235. Lord Bute, *ib.* Of Lord North 508
Anstey, Mr. his monument in Westminster Abbey 561
Apollonian Critic 90, 169, 269, 371, 457, 558
Arbitration, a new Farce, Account of 62
Assignation, a new Comedy, Account of 154
Bakerian Lecture, Notice of 60
Bankrupts and Dividends 94, 191, 291, 387, 485, 573
Banks, Sir Joseph, on cultivating Spring Wheat 46
Barge, new state one, for the Corporation of London 560
Beachey Head, a Poem, by Mrs. Smith, Review of 228
Bedfordshire, Marriages and Deaths in, 92, 381
Bengal, Account of the Manufactures and Produce of 33
Berkshire, Marriages and Deaths in 92, 284, 382, 477
Bill of Mortality 97, 194, 294, 390, 486, 576
Biographical Sketch of the King of Prussia, 6. Of the Duke of Brunswick, 49. George Stubbs, 77. Lord Somerville, 101. Rev. Hugh Moises, 143, 236. Michael Adanson, 146. Sir Home Popham, 197. Joseph Jackson, a Poet, 209. Edward Edwards, R. A. 238. Duke of Richmond, 249. General Paoli, 252. Isaac Reed, 75, 256. Mrs. Charlotte Smith, 258. John Coghlan, 275 Dr. Parr, 297, 393. Sir Hyde Parker, 337. Professor Dalzell, 341. Mrs. Knowles, 344. Sawrey Gilpin, 376. Edward King, 434. J. L De Lolme, 436. John Opie, 444, 489, Mr. Charnock, 535. Rev. Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, 537. Rev. Geo. Walker 541
Blood, on the Transfusion of 400
Bohemia, literary News of 533
Bond, Mr. sketch of his Life 562
Brewer's Hours of Leisure, Review of, 40. Prospectus of a new Law between Debtor and Creditor 133
Brewery, Account of Porter brewed in London 74
British America, Events in 567
British Institution, Account of the Paintings at 175
Brunswick, Duke of, Life of, 49. Succeeds on the Death of his Father to his Dominions, 53. Mortally wounded at the Battle of Jena, 55. His Death. *ib.* Character of, *ib.* His Family 56
Buckinghamshire, Marriages and Deaths in 382
Bulletins of the French Army 84, 185, 288 380, 472, 568
Burdett, Sir Francis, Duel between him and Mr. Paull 465
Burr, Colonel, his Conspiracy developed, 377. Arrested, 468. Examination of 566
Bywater's, Mr. Patent for reefing Sails 238
Cadogan, Earl, Account of 479
Cambridgeshire, Marriages and Deaths in 92, 189, 284, 477
Carey's, Dr. Patent for preventing Fires 430
Carmarthen, Improvements at 288
Catalani, Madame, Account of her Performances 63, 248, 356, 443
Charnock, Mr. account of his Life, 535. His literary works 536
Cheshire, Marriages and Deaths in 92, 382
Chinese Frame for numbering, Description of, 27. Customs of that People 319
Chudleigh, Village of, destroyed by Fire 478
Clarke's, Mr. Patent for Spinning Hemp, &c. 45
Clarke's, Mr. R. Patent for decorating Walls in Imitation of Paper 46
Clarke, Mr. John, short Account of him 288
Coffee-Room, The, No. I. 205. No. II. 314
Coghlan, Captain, Account of him 275
Coins, ancient ones found at Mile End 75
Colclough, John, esq. killed in a duel with Mr. Alcock 572


Digitized by Google

Columbian Museum at Boston burnt 377
Commons, House of, List of the Members of 552
Concussions of the Earth in Switzerland 80
Concert of ancient Music, Account of 155, 248, 356, 443
Conway Ferry, Accident at 78
Cork, new literary Institution at 289
Corn, average Prices of 97, 194, 294, 390, 486, 576
Cornwall, Marriages and Deaths in 92, 382, 570
Correspondents, Answers to 172, 270, 474, 551
Cotton Trade of Bengal, Account of 33
Covent Garden Theatre, Account of the new Pieces at 62, 155, 247, 355, 442
Cow-pock, Voyage round the World by Order of the Spanish Government to introduce it to their Colonies 182
Criticism :—Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson, 38, 130 Brewer's Hours of Leisure, 40. Thornton's Sporting Tour, 131. Brewer on the Law of Debtor and Creditor, 133. Beachey Head, by Mrs. C. Smith, 228. The Age of Frivolity, 331. Poetical Register, 418. Kotzebue's Novellettes, 420. Davis's Life of Chatterton, 519. Murray's Introduction au Lecteur Francois, ib. Semple's Journey through Spain and Italy to Naples, ib. Ritchie's Life of Hume 524
Croonian Lecture, Notice of 59
Crotch's, Dr. Lectures 142
Cumberland, Marriages and Deaths in 284, 478, 570
Cumberlandana 105, 330, 415
Curacoa, Account of the Capture of 281
Dalzell, Professor, Account of his Life 341
Dantzic, Surrender of 567
Davis, Mr. Wm. Account of his Death 181
Davy's, Mr. Lectures, Account of 139, 430
Day in London, a new Comedy, Account of 354
Deaths abroad 385
Death of the Good Man, Description of 43
De Lolme, J. L. Life of 436
Denmark, Literary and Scientific News of 153, 441, 534
Derbyshire, Marriages and Deaths in 382
Devonshire, Marriages and Deaths in 189, 382, 478
Dibdin's, Rev. Mr. Lectures, Account of 141, 432
Dividends and Bankrupts 94, 191, 291, 387, 483, 573
Domestic Occurrences 73, 175, 274, 375, 463, 560
Dorsetshire, Marriages and Deaths in 92, 189, 285
Douglas, Rev. Dr. Bishop of Salisbury, his Life 537
Downing College, Ceremony of laying the Foundation-stone of 569
Drury Lane Theatre; Account of the new Pieces at 60, 154, 246, 353, 442
Dublin, new Chapel at 467
Duckworth, Admiral, Dispatches from him on passing the Dardanelles 469
Eckhardt and Lyons, Messrs. their Patent for Water Pipes 430
Edwards, Edward, R. A. Life of 238
Egypt, defeat of the British troops in 549
Election for Yorkshire, account of 572
Elijah's Mantle, a Poem 317
Enchanters, a new Pantomime, Account of 61, 154
Entertainments and Exhibitions 60, 154, 246, 353, 442, 544
Epigram 417
Epitaphs 416
Essex, Marriages and Deaths in 92, 382, 478
Ewins, Sir Patrick, Account of 286
False Alarms, a new Opera, Account of 61
Fashionable Institution in Argyle Street 248
Finance, on Lord Henry Petty's Plan of 161, 168, 220
Fine Arts, Notices relating to 151, 244, 349, 438, 533
Flemish Tradition. 507
Fletcher's, Mr. Patent for a new Manure 336
Fletcher, Sir Henry, Account of 479
Foreign Events 78, 181, 277, 377, 468, 566
Fourdrinier's, Mr. Patents for making and cutting Paper 336
Fox, Mr. Enquiry respecting his History of the Stuarts, 24. Reply to, 109. Anecdote of 43
France, State of Religion in, 214. Events in, 79, 567. Order of the British Council relating to the Blockade of the Ports of, 84. Literary and Scientific News from, 153, 351, 441, 534. An important Object of the New Testament Prophecies 394
French, on the mutual civilities between them and the English 518
Frend's Tangible Arithmetic, Account of 27
Friend's, Mr. Patent for gun-carriages 529
Friends, Description of various Sorts of 41
Gambier's Moral Evidence vindicated against the Oxford Reviewers 310
Gazette Letters 80, 189, 281, 377, 468, 563
Germany, Literary and Scientific News from 153, 245, 351, 441, 567
Giffard, Mr. Wm. short Account of his Life 284
Gilpin, Sawrey, R. A Account of 377
Glass, account of the Painters on 503
Gloucestershire, Marriages and Deaths in 189, 570
Gosford, Earl of, Account of his Death 23
Gratitude, singular Instance of, in a Thief 518
H——, Mr. a new Farce, Account of 60
Hafod, Mr. Johnes's Seat, destroyed by Fire, 288. Particular Account

Digitized by Google

of that unfortunate Event 481
Hampshire, Marriages and Deaths in 92, 189, 285, 383. 478, 571
Hance's, Mr W. Patent for Waterproof Hats 429
Harlequin and Mother Goose, a new Pantomime, Account of 62
Harrington, Sir Edward, Account of him 478
Heard's, Mr. Patent for obtaining inflammable Gas 45
Herdman's, Dr. Medical Report 88, 174, 273, 373, 461, 557
Herefordshire, Marriages and Deaths in 189, 478
Heron, Robert, Account of his Death 465
Hertfordshire, Marriages and Deaths in 189, 571
Historical Chronicle 73, 175, 274, 375, 463, 560
Holland, Events in 79, 182, 534
Holloway and Haggerty, Trial and Execution of, for the Murder of Mr. Steele 177
Hornemann's Excursion to Pie de Midi 17
Humane Society, Anniversary of 375
Hungary, Literary News of 245, 352
Hutchinson, Colonel, Memoirs of 38, 190
Jackson, Joseph, a Poet, Account of his Life 209
Jefferson, President, his Speech to Congress 277
Jews residing in Sweden not to hold intercourse with those at Paris 79
Improvisatori, on the Italian 497
Indies, East, Events in 79
Indies, West, Events in 79, 182
Institution, new Literary one at Cork 289
Ireland, Occurrences, Marriages, and Deaths, 78, 289. Population of, 351. Political Connection between it and England 406
Irish Language, in what Provinces spoken 244
Irish Academy, Transactions of 234
Iserine, a new Mineral, Description of 236
Italy, Literary and Scientific News of 245, 352, 535
Kent, Marriages and Deaths in 92, 285, 383, 571
King, Sir Richard, Life of 155
King's Speech to Parliament 456
Knowles, Mrs. Sketch of her Life 344
Kotzebue's Novellettes, Review of 420
Lancashire, Marriages and Deaths in 190, 383, 479
Learning, on the Events which contributed to the Restoration of 309
Lectures at the Royal Institution 139, 480
Leicestershire, Marriages and Deaths in 93, 571
Love, Capt. his Correspondence with the Governor of Port Johnson 566
Lincolnshire, Marriages and Deaths in 189, 384, 479
Lines written in a Pocket Book 43
Literary Common-Place Book 42, 127, 225, 416
Literary Fund, Anniversary of 375
Literary Notices, 56, 148, 240, 348, 437, 532
London Institution, arms granted to 375
Long, Mr. Walter, short Account of his Life 286
Maberley's, Mr. Patent for carrying off noxious air from tents, &c. 530
Maldonado, Capture of, by the British Forces 183
Malta, mutiny at 548
Manufactures, British, Value of, exported from London 73
Medical Report 88, 174, 273, 373, 461, 557
Menacane, a new Mineral, description of 235
Meteorological Journal, 98, 195, 295, 391, 487, 577
Meteor seen at Ambleside 94
Millenium, on the 216
Milton, Extract from Dr. Symmons's Life of 121
Modern Discoveries in Science, account of 56, 148, 240, 348, 437, 532
Montpensier, Duke of, Sketch of his Life 561
Moises, Rev. Hugh, Life of 143, 236
Moore, Francis, a singular character, some account of 318
Mortality, Bill of 97, 194, 294, 390, 486, 576
Monte Video, account of the Capture of, 378. Description of the City of 367, 403
Naibeth Farmer's Club, account of the Prizes of 288
Nelson, Lord, account of the last Moments of, 113. Monument to, in Canada 277
Newhaven, projected Improvements at 287
Newman's, Mr. Patent for an improvement in building ships 45
New South Wales, Events in 567
Nicholson's, Mr. W. for improvements in the application of steam 138
Nigrine, a new Mineral, description of 235
Norfolk, Marriages and Deaths in 93, 190, 384
North, Lord, particulars relating to 508
Northamptonshire, Marriages and Deaths in 93, 479
Northumberland, Marriages and Deaths in 93, 286, 384
Nottinghamshire, Marriages and Deaths in 384
Obituaries, additions to former 155, 249, 337, 444, 535
Ode to Rural Solitude 44
Opera House, account of the performances at 62, 155, 248, 356
Opie, Mr. Life of, 489. Becomes acquainted with Dr. Wolcot, 490. Commences portrait painter, ib. Arrives in London, 492. Is introduced to the royal family, ib. Becomes a popular portrait painter, 493. His principal works, 494. His literary

Digitized by Google

labours, ib. Is elected professor of painting in the royal academy, 495. His death, ib. Critique on his style of painting 496
Order of the British Council respecting the Blockade of the French Ports 84
Oxfordshire, Marriages and Deaths in 93, 190
Paine, Thomas, on the Yellow Fever 324
Paoli, General, sketch of his Life 252
Parker, Admiral Sir Hyde, sketch of his Life 337
Parliament, new Members in 291
Parliamentary Proceedings 70, 161, 261, 356, 446
Parr, Dr. Life of, 297. Sent to Emmanuel College, 299. Appointed Assistant Master of Harrow School, ib. Takes a Bachelor's Degree, and soon after created Doctor, ib. Is ordained, 300. Opens a school at Stanmore, ib. Elected master of Colchester school, ib. And then of Norwich, ib. Sir Francis Burdett presents him to a benefice, 301. Writes an inscription on Dr. Priestley's monument, 304. Publishes the preface to Bellendarius, 393. His character, 394
Patents, account of the new 45, 135, 231, 326, 429, 529
Paty's, Mr. Patent for manufacturing carpets of sun hemp 530
Paull, Mr. Duel between him and Sir Francis Burdett 465
Philosophical Speculations 119, 319, 413, 505
Pie de Midi, Excursion to 17
Pigeon, The, from Kotzebue's Novellettes 511
Poetical Register, Review of 418
Poetry 43, 129, 227, 330, 417, 518
Poor, on the management of 21, 305
Popham, Sir Home, Life of, 197. Educated at Westminster, ib. Enters the naval service, ib. In the battle between Adm. Rodney and Langara, ib. Accepts the command of an East-India ship, 198. Serves in Holland, ib. Is appointed to the command of a small squadron, ib. Is created Knight of Malta, 199. Serves again in Holland, ib. Commands a squadron in the Red Sea, ib. Is appointed to the command of a fleet sent against the Cape, 201. Sails to Spanish America, 203. Takes Buenos Ayres, ib. Is tried by a court-martial, 328. Visits Lloyd's coffee-house 329
Porter brewed in London 74
Portugal, literary and scientific news of 245
Pratt's, Mr. Patent 138
Pratt, Mr. his Letter on the Claviola 172
Predictions relating to Prussia 90
Primi, History of the Abbé 222
Prince of Peace, power given to him by the Spanish Monarch 132
Promotions 291
Prophetical Indications of the present Times 124
Provincial Occurrences 92, 189, 284, 381, 477, 569
Prussia, Events in 79, 91, 88, 567
——— literary News of 442
——— King of, Biographical Sketch of, 6. His ancestors, 9. Elections of Brandenburgh, ib. Frederic I. drives the Swedes nearly out of Germany, 10. Frederic II. obtains Silesia, ib. The present king cedes Cleves to France, ib. Extent of the Prussian dominions, ib. Proclamation against France, 11. The king's political conduct, 12. Proposes to accommodate his differences with France, 13. Fights the battle of Auerstadt, and is defeated, ib. Description of that battle, 14. Account of his family connections, marriage, &c. 15. Proclamation of, 81. Another relating to the battle of Jena 82
Publications, List of new ones 86, 172, 270, 371, 475, 584
Public Affairs, State of 64, 156, 261, 356, 446, 544
Ray, Miss, her first appearance at Drury-lane Theatre 61
Reading, Evils resulting from, not always chargeable on the author 500
Remarks on the critique in the Oxford Review of the Rev. Mr. Gambier's Book on Moral Evidence 316
Reed, Isaac, Sketch of his Life 256
Richmond, Duke of, Sketch of the Life of 249
Roberto l'Assassino, a new Opera 155
Rose, Earl of, account of his Death 466
Rotherhithe, account of the opening of the Canal Basen at 275
Roundhead, origin of the term 40
Royal Institution, account of Mr. Davy's Lectures at, 139, 430. Of Mr. Dibdin's, 141, 432. Dr. Crotch's 142
Rural Solitude, Ode to 44
Russia, Events in 79, 182
——— literary and scientific News of 352
Rutile and Rutilite, new Minerals, description of 234
Saint Domingo, new government in 568
Sallust, observations on a passage in 410
Saltpetre, account of the manufacture of, in Bengal 35
Savage, Mr. on the events which contributed to the Restoration of Learning 509
Schmalcalder's, Mr. Patent for taking Profiles 231
Scotland, Occurrences, Marriages, and Deaths in 78, 289, 482
Self-Knowledge, on the difficulty of attaining 511
Shropshire, Marriages and Deaths in 385, 479
Siam, account of a Custom in 319

Digitized by Google

Silesia, King of Prussia's Proclamation to the inhabitants of 81
Silk Trade of Bengal, account of 34
Simmons, Mr. James, account of his Death 180
Smith, Charlotte, Sketch of her Life, 258. Review of her Poem called Beachy Head 228
Smithfield Market, account of the number of cattle sold at 243
Society, on the moral happiness of 117
Society of Arts, distribution of the Premiums of 530
Somersetshire, Marriages and Deaths in 93, 190, 286, 480
Somerville, Lord, Life of, 101. Educated at Harrow school, ib. Goes to Cambridge, ib. Makes the tour of Europe, ib. Publishes a pamphlet on arming the country, 102. Elected president of the board of agriculture, ib. Obtains from Spain some Merino sheep, ib. Proposes a new method of slaughtering cattle, 104. Account of his agricultural pursuits, 185. His spring cattle-shew described 321
Sonnet, by T. C. Rickman, 44. By George Wither, 109. By Caroline Symmons 122
Spain, Events in 79, 182
——— literary News of 352
Spanish Government introduces Vaccination into their colonies 182
Staffordshire, Marriages and Deaths in 190, 286
State Papers 81
Steele, Mr. trial of his murderers 177
Stocks, prices of 100, 196, 296, 392, 488, 578
Stone, Mr. Prosecution of, for preaching a sermon 545
Stubbs, Mr. George, the artist, Sketch of his Life 77
Suffolk, Marriages and Deaths in 385, 479
Sugar, account of the manufacture of, in Bengal 36
Surrey, Marriages and Deaths in 190, 287, 479
Sussex, Marriages and Deaths in 93, 287, 385
Sweden, Events in 79
——— literary News of 245, 353, 535
Switzerland, Events in 80
——— literary News of 353, 442
Symonds, Professor, account of his Death 382
Symmons's Life of Milton, Extracts from 121
Tangible Arithmetic, by Mr. Frend, account of 27
Thornton's Sporting Tour through France, review of 131
Thurlow Lord, character of 122
Tides, remarkably high in the river Thames 74
Tiger, gratitude in one 42
Toulmin's Translations from Ælian's Various History 15, 207, 398
Transactions of Learned and Economical Societies 46, 139, 234, 430, 530
Transfusion of Blood 400
Troye, Siege de, a new Ballet, account of 356
Turkey, the English fleet passes the Dardanelles 80
——— literary News of 353
Uti Possidetis and Status Quo 408
Vazie's, Mr. R Patent for improvements in earthen ware 136
Vaccination introduced into the Spanish Colonies 182
Vellore, mutiny of the troops at 79
Wales, Occurrences, Marriages, and Deaths in 78, 288, 481
Walker, Rev. Geo. account of his Life, 541. Appointed tutor in the academy at Warrington, 542. His death in London, 543. Sketch of his character, ib.
Walker's, Mr. R. Patent for ropes and cordage 429
Waller, query relating to his visiting the Bermudas 183
Warwickshire, Marriages and Deaths in 94
Westmoreland, Marriages and Deaths in ib.
Wheat, on cultivating that sort called Spring Wheat 46
Whitby, Capt. court-martial on. 388
Whistle for it, a new Farce, account of 355
Whitbread's, Mr. Bill for the Relief of the Poor, observations on 305
Wig, The, No. VI. 110 No. VII. 401
Wiltshire, Marriages and Deaths in 480
Winter's, Mr. Patent for making gloves, &c. 336
Wither, George, the poet, short account of 109
Wollaston's, Mr. Patent for drawing in perspective 135
Wood Dæmon, a new musical piece 354
Worcester and Birmingham Canal, opening of 480
Worcestershire, Marriages and Deaths in 480
York, Duke of, Vase presented to 463
Yorkshire Election, account of 572
Yorkshire, Marriages and Deaths in 94, 287, 385, 480
Young Hussar, a new musical Entertainment 353

Digitized by Google

# ADDRESS.

SUCCESS is not often withheld from sincere exertions to deserve it. The public opinion as it is finally delivered upon works of literature is seldom erroneous, and though it may be sometimes tardy in appropriating the wreath of approbation, yet it has never been known ultimately to deny it to steady perseverance and uniform excellence. The truth of this has been exemplified in the present work. With various degrees of success we have laboured for the applause and patronage of the public, and with such liberality has it been conceded, that we are additionally stimulated to justify it. The time is past in which we need have recourse to professions. Seven volumes of the Universal Magazine are now before the world, and by them we are to be judged as to the past, and also with regard to the future, candidly admitting the progressive improvement which must necessarily arise in a multifarious and continuous work. We do not invite invidious comparison, but neither do we shrink from it. We know that in some departments of our work we are confessedly superior to any contemporary periodical publication, and in every department we boldly claim equality with the very best of them.

But the proprietors, ever anxious to merit that patronage which has hitherto been shewn to the Universal Magazine, have recently adopted fresh arrangements, from which it is hoped a conspicuous and permanent benefit will be derived. They forbear to specify particulars, but they trust that their numerous readers, and the public in general, will perceive such an improvement in the general conduct of the work, as may be considered as an earnest of that future height of excellence they are now resolved to attain; and, in the confidence of this superiority, they earnestly solicit communications from the learned in every part of the kingdom, which will be received with gratitude.

*Forty-three Numbers of this Work are now before the Public, comprehending from January* 1804 *to June* 1807, *and containing, besides a great variety of valuable Articles on every subject of Human Knowledge, LIVES and PORTRAITS of the following eminent Public Characters:—*

1. Dr. Richard Watson, Lord Bishop of Landaff
2. Dr. Lettsom
3. Lord Sidmouth
4. General Moreau
5. Dr. Joseph Priestley
6. General Pichegru
10. Dr. James Sims, Pres. Med. Society of London
11. Wm. Coxe, A.M. F.R.S. F.A.S.
12. John Pinkerton, Esq.
13. The Young Roscius, in the character of Frederic
14. Col. Sir R. T. Wilson, K.M.T.
15. Right Hon. William Pitt
16. Right Hon. Charles James Fox
18. Benjamin West, Esq. F.R.S.
19. Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M.P.
20. His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh
21. Lord Viscount Melville
22. The Right Hon. Earl St. Vincent
23. William Paley, D.D. Archdeacon of Carlisle
24. Right Hon. Lord Nelson
26. Alexander I. Emperor of Russia
27. Marquis Cornwallis
28. Lord Collingwood
29. Charles, Archduke of Austria
30. Right Hon. Lord Henry Petty
31. Richard Cumberland, Esq.
32. Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London
33. Rear-adm. Sir Wm. Sidney Smith
34. Capt. Sir T. M. Hardy, Bart. R.N.
36. Thomas Moore, Esq.
37. Lord Howick
38. King of Prussia
39. Lord Somerville
40. Sir Home Popham
42. Rev. Dr. Parr
43. John Opie, Esq. R.A.

## DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.


Portrait of the King of Prussia..... to face page 7
——— Lord Somerville..... 101
——— Sir Home Popham..... 197
View of the Town of Monte Video..... 297
Portrait of the Rev. Dr. Parr..... 393
——— John Opie, Esq..... 489


*C. Squire, Printer, Furnival's-Inn-Court, Holborn.*

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google